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The Quarterly Journal

OF

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA

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NO. 1, OCTOBER, 1919

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Announcement

THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL is a periodical maintained by the University of North Dakota: Its primary function is to represent the varied activities of the several colleges and departments of the University and thus act as a medium of exchange between the University and the learned world outside. Its columns are open, however, to other than University people, especially when they bring contributions which are the fruitage of scientific research, literary investigation, or other form of constructive thought. Price one dollar a year, thirty cents the single number.

All communications should be address,

THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL,
University, North Dakota

Editor's Bulletin Board

THIS number of the QUARTERLY JOURNAL tells in a modest way something of North Dakota's contribution in the winning of the great war. It was originally planned to include in the same issue the service list of the University, but that has been found to be impracticable. It may be looked for, however, relatively complete, in the January number. It will contain the names and details of service of all University people—some 1200 in number—having part in the work. These will be grouped as faculty, alumni, former students, undergraduates, and students of the high school. In addition there will be found half-tone photographs, with fuller notice of service, of the thirty-three who gave their lives for the cause.

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EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

A. J. LADD,
MANAGING EDITOR

ASSISTANTS

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The Quarterly Journal

VOLUME 10

OCTOBER, 1919

NUMBER 1

North Dakota's Contribution of Men

LUTHER E. BIRDZELL,

*Justice State Supreme Court of North Dakota
Chairman District Board*

THE experiences of the recent war disprove the charge often made that democracy is inefficient, for, despite the frequency of newspaper headlines calling attention to various matters in connection with the war that might be thought to make appropriate subjects for congressional investigation, the fact remains that this nation raised, equipt, and transported beyond the seas the greatest fighting machine that had ever been organized and put forth in a similar period of time. The basic factor of this machine was, of course, the men that comprised its personnel, and the efficiency of the government in organizing the man power is perhaps the most conspicuous success of the entire war. In this country no difficulty was encountered in obtaining the necessary number of men for the various branches of the service. Tho traditionally a peace-loving people and trained to regard large military organizations in times of peace as a menace to our free institutions, we did not labor under the disadvantages encountered by the British government on account of similar traditions. Being without a large standing army, the British attempted to recruit the necessary military forces by voluntary enlistment; whereas, in this country, the obligation of every citizen to take his place in the vast organization into which the man power of the nation was being welded was recognized from the beginning. Toward the end of the war there were, even, indications that men would soon be assigned their places in the industrial as well as in the military ranks.

The ease with which our army was raised was due more to the successful operation of the selective service system than to any other one cause, but the fact that the selective service system could operate so successfully in a democratic republic is one which, prior to the war, would not have found ready acceptance. The selective service system was, however, demonstrated to be in accord with the prevail-

ing sentiment of the people. It was accepted as being wholly consistent with the ideas of equality before the law and equality of rights and obligations attaching to citizenship in our republic. It was found that this conception, in time of national peril, could be best carried out and applied by imposing upon everyone, regardless of his circumstances, the duty to serve where he could best contribute to the national defense.

At the beginning of the war our national military strength was comparatively insignificant. We had a regular army consisting of approximately 120,000 men.¹ The National Guard which was early amalgamated with the regular army was comprised of the organized militia of the several states. After recruiting up to war strength the National Guard in August, 1917, numbered in all approximately 433,000 officers and men. These forces naturally formed the nucleus for the larger organization that was soon to be built up.

In considering North Dakota's contribution in men, it must be understood in the beginning that it is impossible to determine at this time (June 1st, 1919) the exact number to be properly credited to this state. Also that it is yet too early to attempt to state, with the proper degree of accuracy, either the extent of the participation of various units made up wholly or in part of North Dakota troops or the casualties sustained by them in actual fighting.

The first troops to be called into active service from this state were those comprising the Second Battalion of the North Dakota National Guard. The Second Battalion consisted of Companies A (Bismarck), F (Mandan), H (Jamestown), K (Dickinson), and a detachment of 7 men and one sergeant from the Hospital Corps (Lisbon). These were called into service on March 25, 1917, and placed under the immediate command of Major Dana Wright, of Jamestown, with headquarters in Bismarck. Detachments of this battalion guarded the Northern Pacific Railroad bridge over the Missouri River, the bridges and yards of the Northern Pacific Railroad at Jamestown, the highline bridge at Valley City, and the Great Northern and Northern Pacific bridges at Fargo.

On July 1, 1917, this battalion was relieved of guard duty and mobilized at Ft. Lincoln, near Bismarck. It was soon recruited to full strength and trained for overseas service. During the same period the remaining companies of the First North Dakota were drilling at their respective armories, having been called into the

¹Report of the Secretary of War for 1918, page 9, gives the total strength of the army on August 1, 1917, as 551,000. Report of the Acting Chief of the Militia Bureau for 1918, page 12, gives total strength of National Guard organizations as of August 5, 1917, included in the armed strength, 432,927, the difference being 119,073 (Regulars).

service of the United States by presidential proclamation on July 3rd. These units were held at their home stations until September 29th, 1917, when the regiment, under the command of Colonel John H. Fraine, entrained for Camp Greene, North Carolina. At the time of entrainment the regiment consisted of 51 officers and 2057 men. Prior to the mobilization at the concentration camp, Field Hospital No. 1, under the command of Major Thomas C. Patterson, was entrained at Lisbon (August 16, 1917) for Camp Cody, Deming, New Mexico, where, upon arrival, it became Field Hospital No. 136 of the 34th division. This unit consisted of six officers and 70 men.

The officers in command of the First Regiment, its battalions and companies, are as follows:

*Colonel	John H. Fraine	Grafton
*Lt. Colonel	G. C. Grafton	Fargo
*Major	Frank Henry	Valley City
*Major	Dana Wright	Jamestown
Major	B. C. Boyd	Hillsboro

CAPTAINS

*Co. "A"	J. W. Murphy	Bismarck
Co. "B"	R. F. E. Colley	Fargo
Co. "C"	J. G. Ofstedahl	Grafton
Co. "D"	Otto F. Gross	Minot
Co. "E"	Harry R. Evans	Williston
Co. "F"	Robert Wilson	Mandan
*Co. "G"	D. S. Ritchie	Valley City
Co. "H"	J. D. Gray	Jamestown
Co. "I"	Thomas J. Thomsen	Wahpeton
Co. "K"	Clarence N. Barker	Dickinson
Co. "L"	Henry F. Halvorson	Hillsboro
Co. "M"	Oscar G. Holm	Grand Forks
*Headquarters Co.	T. S. Henry	Valley City
Supply Co.	M. H. Sprague	Grafton
Machine Gun Co.	L. L. Eckman	Grand Forks
Sanitary Detach.	Major Charles E. Hunt	Valley City

*Spanish-American War Veterans

The officers in command of Field Hospital No. 1 were as follows:

Major	Thomas C. Patterson	Lisbon
Captain	Neil McLean	Kenmare

There were a number of men in the state who had seen service in the National Guard but who had ceased to be actively connected with the organization. Some of these had served in the Spanish-

American war, in the Philippines, and on the Mexican Border. Tho no longer connected with a military organization, their zeal to be of service prompted them to suggest the organization of another regiment. Accordingly, on June 30, 1917, Governor Frazier authorized the organization of the Second Regiment. The regiment was placed under the command of Colonel Frank White, of Valley City, who had rendered distinguisht service in the Philippines, and former Adjutant General Thomas H. Tharalson, also a veteran of the Philippines, was commissioned Lieut. Colonel. Other former guardsmen who were also commissioned with this regiment were Majors Edward C. Gearey, Jr., Charles F. Mudgett, and James H. Hanley. In mentioning the officers of this regiment it is scarcely necessary to say that military fitness was the only consideration entering into their appointment. (In the roster of official personnel given below it will be seen that there are included even more veterans of the Spanish-American war than in the First Regiment.) Just fourteen days after the organization of the regiment was authorized, Adjutant General G. A. Fraser telegraphed the War Department that the regiment was ready for inspection and muster into the service. At that time the regiment consisted of 47 officers and 1622 men. These were entrained for Camp Greene, North Carolina, on October 1, 1917. The officers in command of the Second Regiment, its battalions and companies, were as follows:

*Colonel	Frank White	Valley City
*Lt. Colonel	T. H. Tharalson	Bismarck
*Major	Charles F. Mudgett	Valley City
*Major	James M. Hanley	Mandan
*Major	Edward C. Gearey, J:	Fargo
CAPTAINS		
Co. "A"	Millard C. Lawson	Minot
Co. "B"	Charles L. Wheeler	New Rockford
Co. "C"	Charles L. Rouse	Crosby
*Co. "D"	Thomas Lonnevik	Devils Lake
*Co. "E"	Frank F. Ross	Langdon
Co. "F"	Ernest S. Hill, (Lieut. commanding "F" Co.	Carrington
Co. "G"	John W. Grant	Rolla
Co. "H"	George Crawford	Harvey
*Co. "I"	A. B. Welch	Bismarck
Co. "K"	Harry E. Thomas	Ellendale
Co. "L"	Bert Weston (1st Lieut. commanding company)	Hankinson

Co. "M"	Charles I. Cook	Beach
Machine Gun Co.	Fred J. Flury, (1st Lieut. commanding company)	Dickinson
*Headquarters Co.	Henry T. Murphy	Bismarck
*Supply Co.	John W. Rock	Hillsboro
Sanitary Detach.	Major F. R. Wheelon	Minot
QUARTERMASTER CORPS		
Major	Paul R. Tharalson	Bismarck
*Major	Harold Sorenson	Fargo
Captain	Warren A. Stickley	Bismarck
Captain	Earle R. Sarles	Hillsboro
*Spanish-American War Veterans.		

Owing to the policy early inaugurated by the War Department the previously existing organizations could not long retain their identity. Upon the re-organization of the National Guard at Camp Greene, the First North Dakota Infantry became the 164th Infantry of the 41st Division (Sunset), and the Second North Dakota Infantry was assigned as follows:

Second Regiment Infantry

2 Officers Hdqrs. Co.	Hdqts. 81st Inf. Brigade	41st Div.
2 Officers	148th Mch. Gun. Bn.	41st Div.
Company "H"	147th Mch. Gun Bn.	41st Div.
Companies A, B, C, D and		
Machine Gun Company	164th Infantry	41st Div.
Company "E"	116th Trench Mortar Co.	41st Div.
Part Headquarters Co.	116th Engineers	41st Div.
Part Headquarters Co.	116th Headquarters and	
	Military Police	41st Div.
Supply Company	116th Ammunition Train	41st Div.
Companies F, G, I, K, L and		
M	116th Sanitary Train	41st Div.
Field Hospital Co. No. 1	109th Sanitary Train	34th Div.

Both regiments were accompanied by splendid regimental bands. The First Regimental band, under the direction of W. Walter McDonald, of Lisbon, served as the 164th Infantry Band, and the Second Regimental, under the direction of Harold Bachman, of Fargo, was assigned to the 116th Engineers.

The 41st Division was designated as a replacement division. As a result of this designation, the various units comprising it became more widely scattered and, as a further result, the men comprising the First and Second North Dakota regiments saw much more active fighting than would otherwise have been the case. They participated in the battles of Cantigny and Soissons, as well as the

battles of the Toul Sector, Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel, and the Argonne Forest, which represent the high tide of American participation. The mere mention of these battles will at once bring to mind impressions of decisive and hotly contested theaters of war, where the issue turned on the never failing initiative and valor of the American soldier.

As heretofore indicated, it is not possible at this time to report the casualties sustained, due to the loss of organizational identity and to the further fact that after the re-organization at Camp Greene, orders were issued preventing reports to State Headquarters, with the result that all subsequent reports were made directly to the War Department. From these reports it will be possible in the future to compile the service data in detail.

At the beginning of the war, North Dakota also supplied a fully equipt Red Cross Hospital Unit, under the command of Dr. E. P. Quain, of Bismarck, who was commissioned with the rank of Major by the War Department. In addition to the complement of nurses comprising this unit were Captains J. O. Arneson, of Bismarck, A. Natchway, Dickinson, George A. Carpenter, Fargo, and John Halgren, Bismarck. This unit was stationed, during the active period of concentration, at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, and later assigned to overseas duty, where Major Quain was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He is still in active service at Fort Snelling. It is a matter of regret that we have not, at the present time, complete data covering the participation of the members of the medical and dental professions. The many physicians, surgeons, and dentists who entered the service, with the exception of those commissioned in the Hospital Unit referred to, were separately assigned to duty as they were called. As a consequence they did not become identified with a distinctly North Dakota unit.

The lack of an identifying state unit also renders it impossible to record properly at this time the participation of the rather numerous body of young men in the state who flockt to the Officers' Training Camps and were commissioned with the rank of Captain, and First and Second Lieutenant. Many of these men, as is generally known, came from the ranks of the student body and alumni of our educational institutions. The writer of this article well remembers being called upon to preside at a session of the Supreme Court for the purpose of admitting to the bar successful candidates, when the former class of approximately thirty had shrunk to two, and these were regretting their failure to pass the physical examination that would have admitted them into the army.

An adequate idea of the University's contribution cannot be obtained short of the detailed service records of its former students and alumni. The efforts that the institution is now putting forth to secure these records are highly commendable and the results may be looked forward to with the assurance that the value of its training will be reflected in a new direction. A new chapter will be added to its history and its traditions enriched by a record of patriotic service that it has not formerly been its privilege to render in like degree.

In North Dakota, as elsewhere thruout the nation, the great majority entering the service became identified with the National Army, the Marine Corps, and the Regular Army. In active service these men were assigned to so many different units that the place of origin was entirely lost sight of. We know, however, that North Dakota has done its full share in every branch. From April 2, 1917, to October 31, 1918, there was a total increment to the armed forces of the United States of 4,134,743.² Of this number 2,666,867 or 66.1%, were inducted into the National Army thru the selective service system; 877,458, or 21.75%, represent voluntary enlistments in the Army; 437,527, or 10.84%, represent enlistments in the Navy; and 52,891, or 1.30%, enlistments in the Marine Corps. Of this total increment, North Dakota supplied 27,253, distributed as follows: 18,595 in the National Army, 6,611 in the Regular Army, 1,838 in the Navy, and 209 in the Marine Corps. This does not represent the total of North Dakota's contribution to the armed forces, for it does not take into account those who had enlisted prior to April 2, 1917, and who were at that time in the Federal service. Adjutant General Fraser states that the total number in active service from North Dakota approximates 30,000, and his estimate seems well supported by data on file in his office.

At the beginning of this article it was intimated that the selective service system was responsible for the comparative ease with which our vast army was recruited and organized. It will be seen that this statement is substantiated by the fact that 66.1% of the total increment was directly obtained from this source. The importance of this method of recruiting, viewed from whatever standpoint, can not be over-estimated. The following, taken from the 1918 report of the Secretary of War, gives his estimate of the worth of the system:

"The selective draft has proved its worth. It has been accepted as a governmental principle throughout the length and breadth of

²Appendix Table 79-A, Second Report, Provost Marshal General, page 468.

the United States. That this is true is in no small measure due to the work of these local and district boards, and to the untiring activity of the registration and examination officials in the various states. Had the Army been placed under the necessity of creating a new set of salaried Federal officials to handle the draft, we should not have a force of over two million men on European soil today. The draft secured a large army, in record time, without unjust discrimination, or destruction of industry; and it gained the respect and support of the American people. For all of this the state and local workers who with wholehearted enthusiasm carried the heavy burden must receive a large share of credit."

Under this system in North Dakota it will be recalled that 18,595 men were inducted into the National Army and a consideration of our contribution would necessarily be incomplete without some description of the method according to which so many of our men were assigned to military service.

At the head of the system in this state, at the State Headquarters, was Adjutant General G. A. Fraser, a veteran of the Spanish-American War. In the capacity of chief draft executive he was commissioned captain, U. S. Inf. R. C. The work of original registration was efficiently handled by Mr. Charles Liessman. In handling the various details of office routine, Mr. R. D. Hoskins, for more than twenty-five years clerk of the Supreme Court, rendered most efficient assistance, as did also Mrs. Helen Clemens in charge of the delinquency department; while the work of physical examinations was ably supervised by Captain V. H. Stickney, Medical Aide to the Governor. The efficient service of each of the persons named is reflected in the relative superiority of the draft administration in this state in the respective fields indicated, as will be later seen.

Aside from the State Headquarters, our selective service organization consisted of one district board, fifty-three local boards, a similar number of government appeal agents, thirteen medical advisory boards and legal advisory boards co-operating with the local boards. The district board consisted of five members, as follows: Dr. E. M. Darrow, Physician and Surgeon, J. N. Hagan, (Secretary) Farmer, Secretary of Agriculture and Labor for North Dakota, J. H. Solstad, Mechanic, W. L. Richards, Banker and Stock Raiser, and the writer, who served as chairman of the board. In the summer of 1918 there were also appointed three advisers to the district board, who co-operated with the board in determining questions relating to the agricultural and industrial needs. Members of this board were authorized to file claims for deferment of registrants who had not themselves seen fit to file claims. The advisers were Samuel Torgerson, Banker, Grand Forks, Walter Reid,

Farmer, Amenias, and W. P. Macomber, Mine Operator, Wilton. During the brief period of their service they rendered material assistance to the board by their hearty co-operation during a most active period. Each local board consisted of three members, two of whom were usually the sheriff and county auditor, the third member being a physician.

Every step leading up to the actual induction into service was taken in this state at the proper time, and as a consequence North Dakota was enabled to meet every demand of the War Department in connection with the draft. Our first registration, June 5, 1917, was accomplished as scheduled, the organization of local and district boards followed in regular succession and when the first call came to supply 1582 men on September 5, 1917, the preliminary work of physical examination and selection was promptly completed. The necessary number of men was ready for entrainment at the appointed time, and this experience was repeated with every call.

The total registration in North Dakota was 160,292, divided as follows: June 5th, 1917, 67,238 (registrants 21 to 30 inclusive); June 5th and August 24th, 1918, 6,103 (registrants who had become 21 years of age since the last registration date); and September 12th, 1918 (registrants 18 to 21 and 32 to 45 years, inclusive), 86,951.

During the period of its operation, there were two distinct methods employed in administering the law. The first method, which was in operation from May to December, 1917, was that of calling from the list of registrants according to order numbers a sufficient number to supply the current quota of men—the quota having been levied according to the anticipated need and ability to assimilate. The men called were first examined and if found physically qualified were given a definite period of time within which to file claims for discharge. The claims were filed with the local or district boards, depending upon whether or not they embraced matters falling within the original jurisdiction of the one or the other. The complete records, with notation of any local board action, were filed with the district board and a docket made showing the status of every man called. Under this system the registrant was either discharged, subject to the power of the boards to revoke the discharge, or he was held for service.

The second method, which came into use in December, 1917, and which prevailed until the close of the war, was the questionnaire method. Under it every registrant was required to fill out a questionnaire and to make such claims therein for classification as were appropriate to his case or as suited his inclination. He would then

be classified in regular order by the local and district boards, being placed in such class or classes as, in the judgment of the boards, would reflect his comparative usefulness to the army or to a necessary agricultural or industrial enterprise, the degree of dependency of others upon him for support, the character of his liability for service depending upon alienage, religious belief, etc. As men were rendered subject to military service they were classified with regard to their physical capacity. Thus, there was made a veritable Domesday Book of the nation's man power.

The following table of comparison, compiled from the report of the Provost Marshal General, is a fair indication of the character of the work done in this state by the various boards:

TABLE OF COMPARISON
June 5, 1917 to October 1, 1918

STATE	Total Registration	Percent Phys- ically Qualified	Percent Class 1	Percent Deferred and Exempt	Percent Deserters	Percent Phys- ically Rejected at Camp	Cost Per Man	
							1917	1918
United States .	24,234,021	70.41	35	65.29	3.40	8.10	\$ 7.59	\$ 7.90
Highest state .	2,511,146	82.82	47	74.86	12.90	14.16	17.81	10.94
Lowest state .	30,808	53.65	23	53.40	1.04	2.5	2.53	2.64
North Dakota .	160,292	77.52	35	64.37	2.17*	2.5	2.86	5.72

*This figure is incorrect, due to compilation being made from an early report. The correct statement would show approximately 1 per cent.

The marked variation in the cost per man in North Dakota in 1918 as compared with 1917 is due to the extraordinary amount of work involved in classifying all registrants,—a work which was practically completed in this state when the armistice was signed,—and to changes in regulations looking toward greater uniformity of cost among the various states.

A feature of the foregoing table which merits attention is the high percentage of physically qualified registrants in North Dakota, accompanied by a low percentage of rejections at camp. North Dakota had fewer rejections at camp than any other state. Yet she maintained an average of physically qualified registrants which was more than 7 per cent above the national average. This fact speaks well for the physical development of the young men reared on our wholesome prairies. Some of the states showing a high average of physically qualified men in the local classifications, also show a comparatively high average of rejections at camp; but in the instance of North Dakota this is not true as shown by the table.

In 1917, to supply the anticipated quota of men, the local boards called for physical examination 19,696 men. Out of the total number called, approximately 75 per cent were found to be physically fit. Of this number 7,760 filed claims requiring the action of local boards, 3,381 filed claims with the district board for discharge upon agricultural and industrial grounds and 1,311 appealed to the district board from decisions of local boards.

The greatest difficulty, which at first confronted all the boards, was the lack of definite information concerning the various registrants, without which their claims could not be properly considered. This difficulty was early anticipated and steps taken to procure exact information concerning every registrant filing a claim. It is believed that the information thus obtained, largely thru the co-operation of the registrants themselves, was the greatest single contributing factor to the successful working of the law in North Dakota. Of the first group of 3,381 agricultural and industrial claims decided by the district board in 1917, more than one-fourth were appealed to the President, all the information being forwarded with each case appealed. There were but few instances in which the previous decisions were reversed.

Beginning in January, 1918, the boards entered upon the task of classifying all registrants under the questionnaire method. Before the work was completed there were 160,292 registrants under the jurisdiction of the boards, and in classifying this number the District Board considered 35,815 claims in addition to the 4,692 considered during 1917.³ A fair percentage of these cases were considered more

³The classifications made by the District Board in 1918 were as follows:

1. Cases appealed from classification of Local boards:

APPEALS					
CLASSIFIED INTO*					
No.	I	II	III	IV	V
Filed 2064	858	779	70	298	62

*Note: The classifications in the appealed cases preceding Class V generally reflect degrees of dependency of others upon the registrant, while in Class V are placed those who, on account of alienage, official position, or physical, mental or moral unfitness, are considered as practically excluded from all liability for service.

2. Industrial and agricultural classification, coming under the original jurisdiction of the District Board:

INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL CLAIMS								
CLASSIFIED INTO*								
No.	I	II-C	II-D	III-J	III-K	III-L	IV-C	IV-D
Filed 33,738	11,32	8289	1058	5901	39	64	7886	18

*Note:

Class II-C: Necessary skilled farm labor.

Class II-D: Necessary skilled industrial labor.

Class III-J: Necessary assistant manager, agricultural enterprise.

Class III-K: Highly specialized mechanical expert in industrial enterprise.

Class III-L: Assistant manager necessary industrial enterprise.

Class IV-C: Sole manager of agricultural enterprise.

Class IV-D: Necessary sole manager of necessary industrial enterprise.

than once in order that the ultimate classification might justly reflect any change in status or conform to newly acquired information concerning the registrant.

After the signing of the armistice, much work yet remained to be done, both by the boards and by the state headquarters. This work was completed in record time in this state, our headquarters being the first to report the completion of the work and the closing of the records. Too much credit cannot be given the local boards of this state for the excellent administration of the selective service law, for the contact of these boards with the registrants was more direct than that of any other agency, and they had a greater primary responsibility. They have well earned the compliment paid them in a condensed report of the Adjutant General and chief draft executive of this state, wherein he said:

"This condensed report by its briefness cannot give well-earned credit to the men who so ably aided in the creation of such an army-building machine as is unknown in world history. Their work can never be measured in the everyday values of exchange; they have worked patiently and patriotically through trying ordeals and the result of their work now more than ever stands as a monument to their toil, and as everlasting proof that a democracy can raise, organize and equip an army willing and able to fight to sustain the ideals and institutions upon which this nation was founded."

It is believed that the foregoing outline will suffice to indicate the magnitude of the task imposed upon those whose duty it was to administer the selective service law; and that it will also convey an idea of the degree of efficiency with which the work was handled in this state.⁴

When the history of our participation in the world war is written, no single feature will stand out more prominently than the successful operation of the selective service system, for when it is remembered that our last experience with a so-called conscription law resulted in actually drafting into the Union army less than

⁴At the close of the war, the classification of the North Dakota registrants was summarized as follows:

NORTH DAKOTA REGISTRANTS

Class	Class of June, 1917	Class of June, 1918 (Inc. Aug. 24)	Class of September 1918			Total
			Ages 19 to 36, inc.	Ages 37 to 45, inc.	Age 18	
I	20,385	3,997	14,034		5,718	44,134
II	6,421	927	3,786		38	11,182
III	3,705	265	1,193		53	5,216
IV	22,102	236	17,382		15	39,735
V	14,432	899	2,975		88	18,394
Grand Total	67,145	6,334	39,370	41,947	5,912	160,608

50,000⁵ men, (as compared with 2,666,867 under the 1917 law) and that the act was so unpopular in various sections of the country as to precipitate riots, it will be realized that a great step forward has been taken. The chief points of superiority of the 1917 law over that of 1863 are the administrative features and the more democratic application of the later law. It applied directly and equally to all regardless of circumstances—substitution being impossible.

During the war much was heard of the lack of a sympathetic support of the government on the part of those who were Americans by adoption. Insofar as sentiment of this character might be expected from populations of immediate foreign antecedents, with their attendant traditions, it might have been expected in North Dakota, for our comparatively young state has been settled largely by peoples coming from Europe in search of homes and economic opportunity. Our fertile prairies have welcomed them more cordially even than have the industrial centers and the old settled communities. The census of 1910 shows that, while the proportion of the foreign born to the total population in the United States was 16.3%, in North Dakota the percentage was 27.1%; while of our native born population 43.5% are of foreign or mixt parentage. In 29 of the 49 counties the proportion of the foreign born white population exceeded one-fourth, while in no county was the proportion of the native white population of foreign or mixt parentage less than one-fourth. Thus has North Dakota been a "melting pot" or a laboratory for Americanizing foreign peoples to a degree that is scarcely surpast by any other state. In this she succeeded, for before the war her people had become accustomed to the free air of democracy and had developot an appreciation of the most valuable traditions of the republic. So the fact of a high percentage of population of foreign origin did not prevent her from performing her duty. It is believed that it would be difficult to find any place in the Union where the contribution of man-power to the armed forces of the nation was sent forth with less friction and with a greater sense of pride in doing all that was necessary to be done to uphold the honor and to vindicate the ideals of the nation.

But we must not assume from this that it is unnecessary to take stock of our Americanism, for we can indeed profit, in common with every other community, by the counsel of Judge Amidon, who, in addressing a prisoner, said:

"There must be an interpretation anew of the oath of allegiance.

⁵255,373 men are credited as conscripted. This includes those who paid commutation in lieu of service, and deserters. Second Report, Provost Marshal General, December 21, 1918, page 377.

It has been in the past nothing but a formula of words. From this time on it must be translated into living characters incarnate in the life of every foreigner who has his dwelling place in our midst. If they have been cherishing foreign history, foreign ideals, foreign loyalty, it must be stopped, and they must begin at once, all over again, to cherish American thought, American history, American ideals. That means something that is to be done in your daily life. It does not mean simply that you will not take up arms against the United States. It goes deeper far than that. It means that you will live for the United States, and that you will cherish and grow American souls inside of you."

The counsel should be extended. It should be given universal application. The men of North Dakota fought to preserve American ideals, and every citizen of whatever origin should, by act and deed, manifest anew the spirit of allegiance to those high principles that give character to the soul of America.

North Dakota's Contribution Thru the Liberty Loan

SAMUEL TORGERSON,

Cashier Northwestern National Bank, Grand Forks, North Dakota

TOWARDS the winning of the war our state of North Dakota has contributed liberally both of men and money. On account of the large foreign element in its population there was some fear expressed that our state would not do its share, but subsequent events proved such fears unfounded.

Our state contributed money for the war in several ways. One of these was thru the five issues of Liberty Loans, the last one being also called the Victory Loan. It is my privilege to relate how North Dakota responded to the appeals of the government for funds by the sale of its obligations.

Soon after we entered the war it was determined that a part of the expenses must be met by the issue of government bonds offered as a popular subscription to all the people. In order to reach the people an agency had to be created thru which the sale of the government securities could be made. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McAdoo, appointed a committee consisting of himself, the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Russell C. Leffingwell, and Mr. L. B. Franklin, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, for the purpose of making allotments of the different loan issues among the Federal Reserve Districts. The allotments to each district were based primarily on the banking resources, altho the general financial condition was also taken into consideration. On this basis it was determined that the allotments to the Ninth Federal Reserve District, consisting of the states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Montana, fifteen counties of Michigan, and twenty-six counties of Wisconsin, should be three and one-half per cent of its banking resources. The Governor of each Federal Reserve District was then called upon to appoint a chairman to take charge of the sale of each bond issue, and as such chairman for the ninth district, Mr. Arthur R. Rogers of Minneapolis was appointed. He in turn appointed chairmen for each state, and as such chairman for North Dakota, ex-Governor L. B. Hanna was appointed, who served during the campaigns of the first two Liberty Loans when he resigned to enter Red Cross work in France. He was succeeded by Hon. Wesley C. McDowell of Marion, who has had charge of the work in the state

during the remaining campaigns. The state chairman appointed sub-chairmen in each county of the state, and as such chairman of Grand Forks County Mr. E. J. Lander has served during the entire time.

The allotments to the different states in our Federal Reserve District were made by the chairman, Mr. Rogers, in conjunction with the Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank, Mr. Theo. Wold. They also made the allotments to the different counties of the state, taking into consideration the local crop conditions. Thus on account of crop failures in certain parts of our state the allotments for these sections were reduced and the amounts of such reductions were spread over other parts of the district.

The First Liberty Loan issue was for two billion dollars. The bonds were dated June 15th, 1917, bearing interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent due in thirty years and tax exempt. The allotment to North Dakota was \$1,500,000 and the actual subscription was \$2,867,700, being nearly one hundred per cent over-subscription. The sale of the bonds of the first issue was handled mainly thru the banks. In most cases the amount allotted to a county was distributed to the banks on some equitable basis and they disposed of them to their customers or carried them themselves.

The Second Liberty Loan issue was for three billion dollars, dated November 15th, 1917, due in twenty-five years and bearing interest at four per cent but only partially tax exempt. North Dakota's allotment of this issue was \$6,000,000 and the total amount subscribed was \$9,660,650. For the sale of these bonds a much more elaborate and extensive campaign was inaugurated. For the first campaign the State Chairman appointed an Executive Committee, consisting of himself, E. I. Weiser, T. L. Beiseker, A. I. Hunter, and C. R. Green with W. J. Morrish as secretary. The state was divided into five districts, but with no special chairman for each district. In the second and subsequent campaigns it was divided into fourteen districts with a chairman for each district. The counties of Grand Forks, Nelson, and Traill comprised one district of which A. I. Hunter was chairman, who worked in conjunction with the chairman of each county. The county chairman divided his county into districts with a sub-chairman for each district, and committees were appointed for each political sub-division of the county. As already stated, the Ninth District Chairman, Mr. Rogers, made the allotments to the different counties; the county chairman, in consultation with his sub-chairmen, made allotments to the different districts in the county and these in turn made allotments to the different sub-divisions of the

district. Local committees were then appointed for each township, village or city whose task it was to raise the quota assigned to them. These committees had lists made of every individual in the territory covered with an estimate of the amount each was expected to subscribe.

In order to arouse interest and enthusiasm in the campaign, as well as to impress upon the public the importance and necessity of standing by the government during the critical time, public meetings were held. In the larger places men of national reputation filled the largest auditoriums, but in every village hall and country school house meetings were held, address mostly by local people and all well attended, showing that the people were keenly alive to the problems confronting the nation. A company of Four-Minute men was organized in every city and village and a representative of these would appear every night at the movie shows, or other places of entertainment, and on Sundays in the different churches to plead for the cause of liberty and patriotism.

The committees appointed to solicit subscriptions from individuals found very little trouble in procuring the quotas assigned to them. It was sometimes necessary to enter into arguments with people to convince them that their abilities had not been over-estimated but in most cases argument was all that was necessary to produce the desired result. As far as has come to my notice no drastic measures, such as has been reported from other states, were resorted to to induce men to do their duty. On the other hand many surprising subscriptions were made. In the first drive a German farmer in the western part of the state, who was not known to be wealthy, came forward with one of the largest subscriptions for that issue. In one of the country districts lived a small farmer whose surroundings did not indicate anything but poverty. In one of the first drives he had been allotted \$50, and in the next campaign the committee felt that he had probably done all that could be expected of him and left it to his own judgment to subscribe what he could afford. To the committee's surprise he signed up for \$5,000, and went into the house to fetch the actual cash in payment of his subscription. At another place the committee approached a threshing crew without any expectation of getting much out of it. When one of the workmen was approached he at once told them to put his name down for \$5,000 and produced a savings book on a bank in a large city as a guarantee of his good faith. Such incidents as these more than compensate for the few cases reported where the committee failed to get the amounts set against the names on their lists.

One of the by-products of the Liberty Loan campaigns has

been the formation of thrift habits. To meet the subscriptions that had to be made some savings in other directions had to be made. The formation of habits of saving has enabled people not only to buy enormous amounts of Liberty Bonds, contribute liberally to Red Cross and other war work, but also to increase their savings in banks at the same time. From the year 1914 to the year 1918 the per capita bank savings in North Dakota increast from \$34.64 to \$131.55 and for the whole ninth district, during the same period, the per capita bank savings have increast over one hundred ten per cent.

The Third Liberty Loan issue was also for three billion, dated May 9th, 1918, due in ten years, bearing interest at 4½ per cent and partially tax exempt. North Dakota's allotment was \$6,500,000 and the actual amount subscribed in the state was \$12,158,750.

The Fourth Liberty Loan was for the enormous amount of six billion dollars and North Dakota's allotment was nineteen million. The reason for this large allotment for North Dakota at this time was that this issue was dated October 24th, 1918, immediately after the harvesting of a large crop. North Dakota had been favored in the former drives by reason of the crop failure in the state, but in spite of this handicap the state had made such a good showing that a larger percentage quota had been allotted to it at this time. The over-subscription was not so large as in the former drives, but it amounted to nearly three million, the actual subscription being \$21,657,450. As an additional spur to create an interest among the people in this drive a train of relics passed thru the state, stopping at the principal places to allow the people to inspect it. Here were exhibited all kinds of weapons, fire-arms, and protective armor used by the soldiers and taken from the enemy. Accompanying this were speakers who made strong appeals to the crowds that visited this train.

The Fifth Liberty Loan, also called the Victory Loan, was issued for four and one-half billion and North Dakota's allotment was \$18,500,000, and the amount subscribed in the state was \$19,131,450.

In the Second Liberty Loan drive the following were the District and County Chairmen:

C. R. Green, District Chairman; Pembina county, F. A. Argue; Cavalier county, Archie Sillers; Walsh county, Karl J. Farup.

A. I. Hunter, District Chairman; Grand Forks county, E. J. Lander; Nelson county, J. P. Lamb; Traill county, M. L. Elken.

E. J. Weiser, District Chairman; Cass county, P. W. Clemens; Steele county, M. B. Cassell; Ransom county, R. S. Adams; Richland county, W. F. Eckes.

W. C. McDowell, District Chairman; La Moure county,

F. P. Bennett; Dickey county, east half, T. F. Marshall; Dickey county, west half, D. E. Geer; Sargent county, N. L. Cabanne; McIntosh county, Paul L. Kretschmar.

A. B. DeNault, District Chairman; Barnes county, J. J. Early; Griggs county, Oscar Greenland; Foster county, G. S. Newberry; Stutsman county, James Buchanan.

T. L. Beiseker, District Chairman; Sheridan county, J. A. Beck and J. E. Davis; Eddy county, Harry C. Sexton; Wells county, H. H. Phillips and H. Ingwaldson.

C. H. Doyon, District Chairman; Ramsey county, Joseph M. Kelly; Benson county, M. H. Storey; Pierce county, Richard E. Wenzel.

Harry Lord, District Chairman; Towner county, F. C. Rother; Rolette county, A. O. Graham; Bottineau county, W. T. Munn.

M. R. Porter, District Chairman; Ward county, R. E. Barron; Divide county, C. J. Clark; Reville county, J. C. Peters; Burke county, R. H. Farmer; McHenry county, H. H. Bergh.

W. S. Davidson, District Chairman; Williams county, L. C. Wingate; Mountrail county, B. W. Taylor; McKenzie county, J. L. McRay.

J. L. Bell, District Chairman; Burleigh county, H. P. Goddard; McLean county, August E. Johnson; Logan county, F. B. Heath; Kidder county, John F. Robinson; Emmons county, G. A. Lenhart.

J. H. Newton, District Chairman; Oliver county, F. C. Wick; Mercer county, P. S. Chaffee; Morton county, W. A. Lanterman; Grant county, H. Hallenberg; Sioux county, P. J. Jacobson.

W. L. Richards, District Chairman; Golden Valley county, Thomas E. Hayward; Billings county, A. O. Christenson; Stark county, L. R. Baird; Dunn county, A. B. Curry.

J. E. Phelan, District Chairman; Slope county, C. P. Allison; Bowman county, R. J. List; Hettinger county, George J. Helming; Adams county, Frank Rhoda.

The chairmen for the remaining drives were substantially the same as above. The principal change was the promotion of W. C. McDowell from district chairman to state chairman, and the appointment of F. P. Bennett to take his place as district chairman and that of W. H. Hutchinson to take his place as county chairman.

The tables following will be of general interest: the first gives the amount of allotment and subscription for each state of the Ninth Federal Reserve District in each of the loans; the second, in addition to much other information of interest, compares the North Dakota's response to the various loan appeals with that of the country as a whole. It is easily seen that the State does not suffer from the comparison.

TABLE I.

	MONTANA	*NORTH DAKOTA	SOUTH DAKOTA	MINNESOTA	WISCONSIN (26 Counties)	MICHIGAN (15 Counties)
FIRST LOAN						
Allotment	\$15,165,450	\$ 2,867,700	\$ 3,898,200	\$49,933,750	\$ 3,883,350	\$ 6,172,800
Subscription	15,165,450	2,867,700	3,898,200	49,933,750	3,883,350	6,172,800
SECOND LOAN						
Allotment	7,000,000	6,000,000	12,000,000	74,000,000	7,000,000	8,000,000
Subscription	19,126,350	9,660,650	12,631,950	74,157,500	8,457,000	8,908,900
Per cent Over-sub.	173	61	5	21	21	11
THIRD LOAN						
Allotment	9,000,000	6,500,000	22,000,000	71,500,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
Subscription	18,017,200	12,135,750	31,454,200	98,793,350	11,531,700	9,610,000
Per cent Over-sub.	100	87	43	38	44	20
FOURTH LOAN						
Allotment	16,000,000	19,000,000	31,000,000	123,000,000	12,500,000	8,500,000
Subscription	22,395,600	21,657,450	36,256,750	133,315,250	15,250,150	12,497,000
Per cent Over-sub.	40	14	17	8	22	47
FIFTH LOAN						
Allotment	11,000,000	18,500,000	22,500,000	92,000,000	9,000,000	4,500,000
Subscription	12,702,050	19,131,450	24,832,000	97,433,100	11,203,200	6,850,650
Per cent Over-sub.	15	3	10	6	24	52
Total Allotment	\$58,165,450	\$52,867,700	\$91,398,200	\$410,433,750	\$40,325,350	\$35,172,800
Total Subscription	\$57,406,650	\$52,476,000	\$109,072,100	\$453,642,950	\$50,325,400	\$44,039,350
Per cent Over-sub.	50	24	19	11	25	28

*Note: The allotment to North Dakota of the First Loan issue does not agree with that given in the body of the paper. The figures in the body of the paper were furnished by the secretary of the State Committee and are doubtless correct, while the figures above are taken from a report issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis.

TABLE II.

LOAN	Total Allotment for United States	Rate of Interest	Time to run	Total Subscription for United States	Pct. Over- sub.	Allotment for North Dak	Subscription for North Dak.	Pct. Over- sub. for ND
First	\$ 2,000,000,000	3½ Tax Exempt	30 Yrs.	\$ 2,000,000,000	0	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 2,567,700	91
Second	3,000,000,000	4 Partially Exempt	25 Yrs.	3,808,000,000	27	6,000,000	9,660,650	61
Third	3,000,000,000	4½ Partially Exempt	10 Yrs.	4,176,000,000	39	6,500,000	12,158,750	87
Fourth	6,000,000,000	4½ Partially Exempt	20 Yrs.	6,993,000,000	17	19,000,000	21,657,450	14
Fifth	4,500,000,000	4 Partially Exempt	4 Yrs.	4,500,000,000	0	18,500,000	19,131,450	3
Total	\$18,500,000,000			\$21,477,000,000	16	\$51,500,000	\$65,476,000	27

The Work of the Welfare Organizations

HOWARD E. SIMPSON,

Professor of Geographic Geology, University of North Dakota

THE World War undoubtedly called forth the greatest concentration of human effort in the history of mankind. It is probable also that a greater proportion of the effort was devoted to the upholding of the morale of the men engaged than in any previous war. Owing to the distance from the immediate conflict, and the vast resources in reserve as well as the spirit of our people, the United States engaged very largely in this phase of the work not only with the American troops, but with those of all of her allies and even the enemy prisoners of war. The effect of this work in the winning of the war may perhaps be best appreciated if one recalls Napoleon's statement that "morale is to the other facts in war as three to one." Many factors contributed to the remarkable morale of the American troops overseas, and not the least of these was the work of the several welfare organizations which were invited by the United States Government to supplement the provisions of the War and Navy Departments and the work of the Red Cross in providing for the comfort and welfare of the men in the military and naval service of the United States.

Effort is here made to review the service of each of these auxiliary organizations and to present briefly the contribution made by the people of North Dakota thru the agency of each of those later grouped together in the United War Work Campaign. The organizations thus included are the Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, Knights of Columbus, Jewish Welfare Board, Salvation Army, War Camp Community Service, and the American Library Association.

No attempt has been made to trace the work of any organizations thru the reconstruction period, for we are perhaps still in its beginning. The lists of those entering the service of the several organizations are probably incomplete and possibly inaccurate. The time which has elapsed since the signing of the armistice is insufficient for the compiling of correct rolls of this kind of service. Individual mention is made only for regular full time service; the names of those who served voluntarily at home would make a volume. Tho this service was equally necessary and in some cases equally sacrificial, their

reward must be found largely in the satisfaction within their own hearts of service well performed.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

On the day the break came with Germany, Dr. John R. Mott, General Secretary of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, tendered to President Wilson the support and service of the Y. M. C. A. President Wilson in response issued the following Executive Order:

"The Young Men's Christian Association has, in the present emergency, as under similar circumstances in the past, tendered its services for the benefit of enlisted men in both arms of the service. This organization is prepared by experience, approved methods, and assured resources, to serve especially the troops in camp and field. It seems best for the interest of the service that it shall continue as a voluntary civilian organization; however, the results obtained are so beneficial and bear such a direct relation to efficiency, inasmuch as the association provision contributes to the happiness, content, and morale of the personnel, that in order to unify the civilian betterment activities in the Army, and to further the work of the organization that has demonstrated its ability to render a service desired by both officers and men, official recognition is hereby given the Young Men's Christian Association as a valuable adjunct and asset to the service. Officers are enjoined to render the fullest practicable assistance and co-operation in the maintenance and extension of the association, both at permanent posts and stations and in camp and field. To this end attention of officers is called to the precedent and policy already established."

The Y. M. C. A. volunteered for service and assumed the responsibility because of its knowledge of young men, its long experience with the army and navy in times of peace, and especially because of the successful experience with our troops on the Mexican Border. The movement was swiftly and surely put into action. A National War Work Council composed of leading citizens, was organized to direct the association program among enlisted men. Hundreds of large buildings were erected for use of the troops wherever they were at home and overseas. These were centers of friendliness, providing physical education and social and religious activities. Men were recruited from the ranks of business and professional life to supplement the insufficient number of experienced

Association officers available. Many of America's best religious leaders served without pay and at great personal sacrifice.

Soon after the American Expeditionary Force had reached France and the Red Triangle work had been established among our troops, a call came from the French Government to send over 500 thoroughly capable American secretaries and provide the Y. M. C. A. service for the 4,000,000 troops of the French Army. General Pershing approved the action with the statement, "The greatest service that America can immediately render France is to extend the Y. M. C. A. work to the entire French army." Similar invitations came from the military authorities of Italy, and of Russia, and from Great Britain came the request for the co-operation with the British Y. M. C. A., which had already established the Association program among the troops of our allies in Egypt, East Africa, Palestine, Mesopotamia, and India.

With all of these demands for the many millions of men under arms, the other millions of men and boys in prisoner-of-war camps throughout the warring countries were not forgotten. The work among these unfortunate men began in all warring countries early in the war by the students of America and, financed by the Students' Friendship War Fund, was carried on throughout the entire war. One American secretary was even permitted to remain within the German lines to direct the work for the allied prisoners of war in that country and Austria.

Greatest of all, however, was the service of the Y. M. C. A. to the American troops at home and abroad in affording them wholesome recreation, opportunity for study, religious guidance, substitutes for home life, and other manifold luxuries, comforts, and necessities. This program was carried out in nearly 1000 Association huts, or commodious buildings in the home camps and in 1965 huts and buildings in France, not to mention the other thousands of temporary buildings and dugouts which were placed even in the communication trenches at the front. This work required the services of over 11,000 secretaries and assistants of whom as many as 7,000 were overseas at one time. These huts became the soldiers' church, a church for all, his college, his club, and his home. Athletics under the direction of the world's noted athletes were provided to the men in the service. Equipment was furnished free including base balls, alone in numbers far exceeding a million. The Y. M. C. A. gave the soldiers millions of sheets of letter paper and envelopes every month. Other millions of books, and magazines were purchased for the troops and 42 camp papers, having a weekly circulation of 700,000, were

publisht. Two hundred and seventy-five thousand soldiers remitted \$16,000,000 in good money to the home folks thru "Y" secretaries without charge for service. The Y. M. C. A. undertook the responsibility of establishing an educational system for the A. E. F. at a time when it was impracticable for the army to do so, engaging six hundred of the ablest educators of America and providing two million text books and educational pamphlets.

An important part of the Y. M. C. A. work overseas was given to the post exchange and canteen service. The Y. M. C. A. secretaries became the accredited store keepers of the American Expeditionary Forces at the request of the Commander in Chief in order that every soldier engaged therein should be releast for training and fighting. This constituted a branch of work separate and distinct from the many other activities of the Association and was necessarily conducted under Army Regulations. Sales, made at Quartermaster's prices, totalled approximately \$40,000,000 in the eleven months. The deficit sustained in this branch alone totalled two million dollars. An idea of the magnitude of this gigantic merchandising system may be gained thru the knowledge that each canteen in France was expected to carry a list of more than 300 items including food, clothing, and toilet articles, many of the necessary materials being manufactured by the Association factories in France. Supplies were distributed free to men going into and coming out of combat.

North Dakota's service thru the Y. M. C. A. began with the contributions of the University and colleges to the Students' Friendship War Fund in 1916. This was spent for the relief of the prisoners of war and the \$2,846.35 sent from the State was paid as follows:

University of North Dakota	\$1,080.00
Fargo College	704.50
North Dakota Agricultural College.....	629.85
Jamestown College	432.00

The following year, 1917, the original quota asked for the Y. M. C. A. Campaign for the Army and Navy was \$125,000. The people of the State raised about \$185,000, thus oversubscribing the quota about 50 per cent, besides giving liberally to other welfare agencies. In this campaign the amounts paid in by the colleges and credited again to the Students' Friendship War Fund was as follows:

Aaker's Business College, Fargo.....	\$ 36.00
Fargo College, Fargo	591.00
Jamestown College, Jamestown	236.00
North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo.....	1,154.97
State Normal and Industrial School, Ellendale.....	300.00
State Normal School, Mayville	306.84

State Normal School, Minot	229.25
State Normal School, Valley City.....	1,500.00
State Science School, Wahpeton	234.50
University of North Dakota, Grand Forks.....	2,743.91
	<hr/> \$7,332.47

Over one hundred men and several women entered the war service of the Y. M. C. A. from North Dakota. Most of the men went as secretaries, a few as auto drivers, while the women were employed chiefly in the canteen service. The quota for the state for secretarial work, after the beginning of the year 1918, was ten men a month and this quota was more than filled.

Y. M. C. A. WAR WORKERS FROM NORTH DAKOTA

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Seymour D. Anderson	1215 University Ave., Grand Forks	Home Camp
James I. Asher	Minot	Overseas
Dennis E. Blake	Lisbon	Overseas
Harold H. Bond	Amidon	Overseas
Russel J. Boyd	Hannah	Home Camp
Lester Briggie	Linton	Overseas
Paul M. Brown	Hettinger	Overseas
A. W. Brown	Fargo	Home Camp
Wm. B. Brownlee	Fargo	In Service
Howard F. Butterfield	Mayville	Overseas
Norman Brighton	Fargo	Home Camp
Henry R. Brush	607 Walnut St., Grand Fork	In Service
Ira M. Capper	Baldwin	Overseas
Charles M. Christiansen	Drake	Overseas
George W. Cochrane	Bismarck	Overseas
Howard Cotton	Tarbore	Overseas
Loren B. Curtis	Lisbon	Home Camp
Alfred S. Dale	Rugby	Home Camp
Arthur B. Dale	Y. M. C. A., Fargo	Overseas
Frank E. Ellickson	Regent	Overseas
Charles C. Elliott	Revere	Overseas
Sigrud Berkhard Erickson	Cooperstown	Home Camp
Alex R. Evans	Allendale	Home Camp
Eugene B. Fairbanks	Alexander	Overseas
John C. Field	Williston	Overseas
Samuel Graham Fraser	Towner	Home Camp
Alfred D. Frazier	Watford City	Overseas
Wallace H. Frederick	Fargo	Overseas
William W. Fuller	1115 7th St. So., Fargo	Overseas
Ralph T. Fulton	Towner	Overseas
Julius J. Gitts	Noonan	Overseas
Melville A. Goldsmith	331 9th Ave. So., Fargo	Home Camp
Winfield J. Goodall	Sanish	Overseas

Loran E. Goodwin	1205 Second Ave. So., Fargo	Overseas
Roslyn J. Hanson	Underwood	Home Camp
Wm. R. Hill	Fargo	Home Camp
Thomas T. Hiner	Marmarth	Overseas
Bruce E. Jackson	618 2nd St., Bismarck	Overseas
Swain S. Johnson	Crystal	Home Camp
Ralph Wright Keller	Mandan	Home Camp
Herbert C. Kinney	Grand Forks	Overseas
Phillip A. LaFleur	Towner	Overseas
LaRoy A. Lippitt	Mayville	Overseas
Willard C. Lyon	Valley City	Overseas
Orlando E. McCracken	1127 9th Ave. So., Fargo	Overseas
J. H. McMonagle	Verona	Home Camp
Victor A. Major	Pembina	Home Camp
Norman Malcolm	Dickinson	Overseas
Oscar M. Mehus	Fessenden	Home Camp
Elmon G. Miller	Jamestown	Home Camp
Harvey J. Moore	Grand Forks	Home Camp
Job Moore	Bowbells	Home Camp
James H. Nason	401 So. 6th St., Grand Forks	Overseas
Noah Panger	Williston	Overseas
Geo. C. Pratt	Grand Forks	Home Camp
William C. Rew	Bismarck	Overseas
Bradford H. Robbins	603 10th St., Fargo	Overseas
J. L. Robertson	Jamestown College, Jamestown	Home Camp
Albert E. Rowan	Box 64, Jamestown	Home Camp
Elmer C. Rudolph	Balfour	Overseas
Alfred L. Schafer	Carrington	Home Camp
Dudley C. Schnabel	Grand Forks	Home Camp
Fred C. Spalding	Valley City	Overseas
Wallace N. Stearns	Fargo	Overseas
Benj. F. Stump, Jr.	Cavalier	Home Camp
John A. Taylor	Grand Forks	Overseas
Harold Page Thomson	417 Mills Ave., Fargo	Home Camp
Harry H. Tuttle	3 Dakota Blk., Grand Forks	Overseas
Wm. L. Upshaw	Jamestown	Home Camp
Donald F. Wanner	617 2nd Ave., Jamestown	Home Camp
Earl Ward	Baldwin	Overseas
Horace Ward	Baldwin	Overseas
Walter K. William	Wilton	Overseas
Harold E. Winslow	Grand Forks	Overseas
Clarence E. Wolsted	Agricultural College, Fargo	Home Camp
Eugene Woodhams	Valley City	Overseas

WOMEN WORKERS FOR Y. M. C. A. FROM NORTH DAKOTA

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Grace M. Axtell	Ellendale	Overseas
Harriet L. Hunt	Fargo	Overseas
Delia Linwell	Northwood	Overseas

Anne Aurelia McGlinch	Minto	Overseas
Hazel B. Neilson	Valley City	Overseas
Christine M. Pollock	Fargo	Overseas
Blanche True	Fargo College, Fargo	Overseas

THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Some fifty years ago a few good women of London fitted up a house in Fitzroy Square as a home where the nurses going out to the Crimea with Florence Nightingale, might have a place to bed and board and to prepare for sailing, and here later some of them returned war weary, sick, and homeless. It is not surprising that with such a beginning, the Young Women's Christian Association should in this great war be called by the Government to serve the women of the war in the same but in a vastly greater way than it has been serving the women who have needed it in all parts of the world for over fifty years.

The first official acknowledgement of the need for such a service for women of the war came from the commanding officer of the Plattsburg training camp in a request to national headquarters of the Y. W. C. A. in April, 1917, that something be done for the women and girls at camp, the wives, mothers, sisters, and sweethearts who came to visit husbands, sons, brothers, and lovers. Two weeks later the first hostess house was opened at Plattsburg.

The real war work of the Young Women's Christian Association began as the result of a request from the War Department Commissions on Training Camp Activities to supply leaders for girls in the vicinity of the training camps. The War Work Council appointed to answer this call opened Girl's Club and Recreation Centers to make men in uniform welcome to home-like social events. The Hostess House established in every large camp, was the answer of the Y. W. C. A. to the further request of the War Department for houses where women friends who visited soldiers in these camps could be entertained and where "a bit of home within the camp" for the off hours of the men and the visiting days of mothers, friends, and babies. Special aid was given in their own tongues to foreign born who helped in loyal service their adopted country.

War Service Centers were established in the industrial cantonments of the United States Government to keep the girls fit to do their work in providing war order supplies for the armies overseas. Emergency housing was planned at the request of the Government and wherever girls were called to work the Y. W. C. A. assured them adequate housing and necessary recreation. At the request of the French Government social and recreational work was carried on

for the women munition workers of France, many of whom were refugees, and many of the little refugee children were fed and comforted until a temporary home or orphanage could be provided.

One of the finest bits of service rendered by the Y. W. C. A. during the war was that rendered the Red Cross nurses of the American hospitals in France. Nurses' huts were built and furnished at practically all of the base hospitals where the nurses, tired, worn, and even nervously shattered from the strain and horror of their work, came for rest, refreshment, and even recreation. No service better displays the adherence of the Young Women's Christian Association to the traditions of its origin than this service for nurses repeated after fifty years.

In Paris the Hotel Petrograd served as a hostess house and as a hotel for American women workers in France. At Tours a hotel was established as a home for the women's telephone unit of the U. S. Signal Corps, and wherever telephone girls were sent the Y. W. C. A. was there to care for them.

Work similar to that for French women was carried on in Club Centers in the larger cities of Russia, where as one Blue Triangle secretary wrote, "It's like living on the screen of a melodrama." Another picturesque piece of work was the financing of the Polish Gray Samaritans organized to fit themselves in and for Poland and to serve upon completion of their training wherever needed.

The younger girls of America were not forgotten, for many thousands were enrolled in the Patriotic League to help win the war thru social service and thru maintaining the highest standards of patriotism for themselves and others. Thus was the Y. W. C. A. "Serving at Our Country's Call," for wherever the women and girls went to meet the new demands of war the Y. W. C. A. set the Blue Triangle in their midst.

In the work of Y. W. C. A., the women of North Dakota, particularly those of the cities of Fargo and Grand Forks, where there are well organized local associations, had an important part. In Grand Forks a Hostess' House was established in Corwin Hall of Wesley College, opposite the University campus, for the benefit of the women friends of the members of the Students' Army Training Corps at the University. Social work to help keep up the morale of the womanhood of the city was carried on and co-operation with all other welfare organizations in a community program. Excellent work was done by the Business Girls' Club and other Y. W. C. A. workers in preparing surgical dressings and other sewing for the Red Cross.

A group of the University Y. W. C. A. girls cared for the mothers and sisters of the sick soldiers in Macnie Hall, the woman's dormitory on the campus, during the epidemic of influenza and assisted the University Commons in preparing proper food for the convalescents.

In Fargo the Y. W. C. A. assisted in entertaining the members of the S. A. T. C. at the Agricultural College and provided the meeting place for the soldiers and their out-of-town friends and relatives. Constant use was made of the Y. W. C. A. quarters for Red Cross work of every kind, classes were early organized in first aid and home nursing and the Business Girl's and Women's Clubs did exceptionally well in collecting and utilizing old leather in the making of aviation jackets for the Red Cross. During the first campaign of the Y. W. C. A. for war work Fargo raised \$2000.

The College section of the Young Women's Christian Associations shared with that of the Y. M. C. A. in the raising of the Friendship Fund for Prisoners of War in 1916 and the general joint Christian Association campaign in 1917. The local associations at the State University at Grand Forks, Agricultural College and Fargo College at Fargo, Jamestown College at Jamestown, State Normal Schools at Valley City, Mayville, Minot, and the State Normal Industrial School at Ellendale all contributed. In fact because of the absence in service of so many of the men from all the institutions in 1917 the funds came quite largely from the young women who made many sacrifices to raise them.

NORTH DAKOTA WOMEN IN Y. W. C. A. WAR WORK

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Elsie Rohde	Grand Forks	Home Camps
Frances Cathro	Bottineau	Home Camps
Helena Huffaker	607 Broadway, Fargo	Home Camps

THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC WAR COUNCIL

The Knights of Columbus is a fraternal benefit society of Catholics organized and operated in North America. It was especially active thruout the United States in men's work for the welfare of the soldiers and sailors during the great war, carrying on its work under the direction of the National Catholic War Council.

The Knights of Columbus aimed to provide social, recreational, and educational facilities for all men in the service of our country and to assist the spiritual welfare of those who desired it. They aided in maintaining the morale of the troops both in this country and with the American Expeditionary Force overseas at the highest possible

plane, and their facilities were open to men of all creeds without distinction. Secretaries were sent into the field with the injunction to serve the men with the colors as they would serve their own sons and brothers. The service rendered was well bestowed and greatly appreciated. In addition to this they ordered shipped large quantities of "soldier comforts" and supplies including cigarets, candy, gum, and stationery. The value of the work to all of the men, but especially to the Catholic fighting men, was acknowledged by our Government and those of France and Italy, whose armies shared in the work.

The extent of this work of the Knights of Columbus is suggested by the fact that in their work at home they had in operation 294 camp buildings and 27 tents, and employed 674 secretaries. Overseas they maintained 250 places (nearly 175 in France) in France, Belgium, Italy, Germany, and Great Britain and employed nearly one thousand seventy-five secretaries, mechanics, movie operators, etc., many of whom were voluntary workers. The amount expended in overseas work was \$9,550,082, and for home work in the United States, \$5,468,060.

The Knights of Columbus was one of the most active organizations in North Dakota in the welfare work. Prior to the United War Work Campaign in 1918 the K. of C. councils in this state contributed \$45,000 to the War Camp Fund; \$2,000 to the Red Cross; purchased \$500 worth of Smileage books; and invested from their reserve \$18,000 in Liberty Bonds and \$1500 in War Savings Stamps. This, of course, does not include donations or investments by individual members, of which no record is obtainable.

The Knights maintained a K. of C. hut on the campus of the State Agricultural College at Fargo for the use of the members of the Student Army Training Corps located there. Two resident secretaries in charge contributed largely to the comfort of the boys in training, especially during the epidemic of influenza. Plans were completed, too, for the erection of a hut at the State University at Grand Forks when the armistice was signed.

Napoleon LeFleur of Minot and John T. Curry of Jamestown went overseas as secretaries, and Miss Helen J. Sullivan of Langdon, as a service club manager.

THE JEWISH WELFARE BOARD

It was the chief purpose of the Jewish Welfare Board to be with the Jewish soldiers and sailors everywhere and to aid them, to cheer them, and to serve them loyally and helpfully and thru them their country and ideals for which it stands. In doing this it also supplied

their religious needs, permitting them to enjoy their religious observances in the same manner as they would have celebrated them at home. Thru this Board the houses and synagogues of the cantonment towns were thrown open to the men of the Khaki and Blue. The B'nai B'rith Branch erected homes in all of the leading camps and these were frequented by large numbers of men every day, and without regard to creed they were all welcome. Rabbis and welfare men wearing the Star of David were sent overseas with comfort and cheer for thousands of boys, and sustained the morale of the Jewish fighting men.

The work of the Jewish Welfare Board in North Dakota was limited prior to the United War Work Campaign to the sending of about \$300 from the people of the state direct to the Board. A remarkable work has however done on behalf of the Jewish War Relief Fund for which nearly \$100,000 was raised in the state during the four years of the war. This work began with a shipment of flour to Palestine in the fall of 1914 and progreſt as the needs for relief in the war-stricken countries of Eastern Europe became greater. About \$50,000 was raised in 1918 for the Relief Fund.

THE SALVATION ARMY

The Salvation Army sought to be universally helpful to the boys in the cantonments and in France, by bringing to them the atmosphere of the American home. Its field corps of which seventy-five per cent were women, traveled wherever possible with the army, occupying dugouts, improvised huts, and even the open fields in order to minister to the needs of the men at all times of the day and night.

Personal service of the home type was the feature of the Salvation Army work, and steaming hot coffee, fresh baked pies, and doughnuts were frequently served under fire. Home was thus brought to mind by "the kind that mother used to make." The personal service was also extended to the mending of tattered uniforms, assistance in hospitals and first aid on the battle field. In the Salvation Army hut there was always music and good cheer, old songs and hymns were sung and religious services carried on of the Salvation Army type, familiar the world round. When the armistice was signed there were 57 men and 69 women in overseas work.

North Dakota having largely a rural population has not an extensive organization of the Salvation Army, yet, considering the number of members, excellent service was rendered. \$16,772.57 was contributed to the Salvation Army drive of 1918. The Home

Service League co-operated with the Red Cross in serving, making surgical dressings, and many other ways.

Several officers entered the field service and went overseas to serve the soldiers. Captain Helga Ramsey of Grand Forks was overseas fifteen months and passed with the Army of Occupation into Germany. Commandant and Mrs. J. W. Hale of Jamestown spent two years in France, and Captain and Mrs. Harry M. Rhoda, of Dickinson, were also overseas and when the armistice was signed went with the American Army into Germany.

THE WAR CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE

"The Red Circle of Hospitality, surrounding a clean soldiery encampment upon a blue field of honor" is the heraldic way of describing the emblem of the War Camp Community Service and the share of the welfare work allotted to it by the Commission of Training Camp Activities. This Commission, appointed by Secretaries Baker of War, and Daniels, of the Navy, and popularly known as the Fosdick Commission, after its chairman, the Rev. Raymond B. Fosdick, requested the Playground and Recreation Association of America to assume responsibility for the work of stimulating and aiding communities in the neighborhood of training camps to develop and organize their social and recreational resources in such a way as to be of the greatest possible value to the officers and soldiers in the camps. In addition the Recreation Association was assigned the duty of supplementing these resources where after consultation with local agencies it seemed to be necessary or desirable.

The agency of the War Camp Community Service was sociological, rather than religious. In its approach to the problem of service it was between and among the soldiers and the civilian population, especially in the camp centers. In or near to every railroad, or inter-urban station, in every camp, training school or barracks, town or city, and in town or cities thru which soldiers and their friends pass, Travelers Aid Workers, operating with and for the War Camp Community Service, answered every variety of questions that the traveler might ask, and helped soldiers and their visiting friends to get into touch with one another. Their information booths were helpful in many an embarrassing situation. Standard Soldier Clubs essential to the comfort and convenience of the soldier on leave were maintained by the W. C. C. S. in all important cities and furnished temporary home comforts to thousands of boys in khaki and blue every week. Hostesses distributed tickets for entertainments in homes, clubs, churches, and lodges and many entertainments were arranged

by the women of the communities in the club houses. They invited the soldiers on leave to come in from the street. In this service thousands of men and women in camp cities and as volunteer workers gave loyal support to the Government in its effort to build up thru community hospitality a morale which was not broken down.

A survey of Grand Forks was made by a representative of W. C. C. S. in September, 1918. Recommendations were made for work in connection with the S. A. T. C. unit at the State University. Since the men were kept at the University during the week and adequate recreational facilities were provided on the campus by the Y. M. C. A., the W. C. C. S. work in Grand Forks consisted of providing hospitality and entertainment in town on Saturday afternoons and evenings, and on Sundays. For this purpose the Y. M. C. A. building was given over to the Service to be operated as a Soldier's Club on Saturday and Sunday of each week. A splendid spirit of co-operation and hospitality on the part of the citizens of Grand Forks was reported. All work was greatly handicapped by the epidemic of influenza which overtook the town and University in November and made strict quarantine regulations necessary. W. C. C. S. worked in co-operation with the Red Cross in meeting this emergency. Practical nurses were recruited and sent to the S. A. T. C. hospital. Home-cooked dainties were provided, and convalescents were taken on rides. With the demobilization of the S. A. T. C. in December, W. C. C. S. work in Grand Forks was closed.

A survey of Fargo, North Dakota, was made by a representative of W. C. C. S. in October, 1918, and work was undertaken in connection with the S. A. T. C. at Fargo College and the Agricultural College. Hospitality and entertainment were provided for the men on Saturday afternoons and evenings and on Sundays, the only time when they were free to come to town. The facilities of the Y. M. C. A. building were available for this purpose. Thru the kindness of the Commercial Club, W. C. C. S. headquarters were installed in the Commercial Club rooms. Churches, societies, and fraternal orders of the city were openly hospitable towards students and could not do too much for them. The work was brought to a stand-still by the influenza epidemic in November, and the organization co-operated with the Red Cross in doing all that was possible to meet the emergency. W. C. C. S. work in Fargo closed in December when the S. A. T. C. was demobilized.

In November, 1918, a survey was made of Jamestown, North Dakota, relative to W. C. C. S. work in connection with the S. A. T. C. at Jamestown College. It was found, however, that the college

activities provided for the leisure time of the men and W. C. C. S. was not organized in the town.

Those who entered the War Camp Community Service from North Dakota during the war period are Mr. William W. Norton, Associate Professor and Head of the Department of Music of the University of North Dakota, who entered W. C. C. S. as organizer of community singing on December 26, 1918. His field of work was St. Paul, Minnesota, where he was engaged as song leader. Mrs. Pearl Blough of Grand Forks, served as Director of Girls' Work in the suburban district of Chicago. Miss Mabel Davies, also of Grand Forks, assisted Mrs. Blough, being in charge of the girls' work in several suburbs. Miss Mabel J. Treat of Spiritwood was recreational director in the Girls' Division in Minneapolis from August, 1918. Miss Ethel Chase Christie of Grafton, was the director of Girls' Work in Portland, Oregon. Miss Gertrude W. Dewine of Minot, was director of Girls' Work in Mercedes, Loreda, Corpus Christi, and Brownsville, Texas.

THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The ideal aim of the Library War Service of the American Library Association was the supplying of every man of the fighting force with exactly the reading matter he wanted and needed, wherever he was and whenever he wanted it. With the funds subscribed for this purpose scores of library buildings were built in cantonment camps, forts, and hospitals, and hundreds of branch libraries were opened in Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. huts and Y. W. C. A. Hostess houses both in this country and overseas; thousands of books, magazines, and newspapers were purchased and millions of gift books placed in service. Libraries were in charge of trained librarians and many of the libraries furnished material for intensive reference work for men to study in advance, as well as recreational reading. Equipment, service, supplies, and transportation were all necessary for this work.

Concerning North Dakota's contribution, the Divisional Director wrote the State Director, "North Dakota has certainly done its share, and I should think you would be very proud of it." The first campaign was conducted in September, 1917, thru libraries and county chairmen of Federated Clubs to raise money for books for soldiers. North Dakota is credited with \$5,928.28, and while no special effort was made to collect reading matter, 5,341 books and 12,942 magazines were sent thru the Library Commission from numerous towns in the state to various camps.

In the spring of 1918 a campaign for books was made thruout

the state. The Minot Public Library was in charge of the book collection. Librarians, superintendents of schools, and club women directed the work. Gift books were received from 146 towns. Nearly 40,000 books were gathered into the collection centers at Grand Forks, Jamestown, Mayville, Minot, Valley City, Wahpeton, and Williston, where they were prepared for circulation and shipped in this country to camps and to embarkation ports for shipment overseas. Camp Dodge, the training center for North Dakota men, was the chief recipient in this country. The Minot librarian reports, "The interest and enthusiasm of librarians, teachers and club women in helping to carry on this work has been most inspiring." The librarians of the collecting points each readily and willingly accomplished the task of sorting and making ready thousands of volumes. The general expense of this campaign—about \$50—was borne by the Minot Public Library.

Besides the work mentioned the libraries of Grand Forks and Fargo have done much in collecting books and magazines for the men of the Students' Army Training Corps located at the State University and Agricultural College.

The Food Administration Publicity Campaign among North Dakota libraries was conducted by the Fargo Public Library, in co-operation with the Agricultural College which had in charge the food administration for the state. Letters, leaflets, and posters distributed thru this agency and conspicuously displayed in the libraries played an important part in educating public opinion to conformity with the food regulations.

School children of the state prepared 598 scrap books of happy stories and bright pictures for hospital use. The variety and beauty of these books furnished reading and recreation for many convalescents in the hospitals in France.

NORTH DAKOTA PEOPLE IN LIBRARY WAR SERVICE

Nelle A. Olson, Librarian of the State Normal School at Mayville, North Dakota, served as Hospital Librarian at Fort Bayard, Camp Cody, New Mexico.

Haldora Peterson, Stenographer of the State Library Commission, Pembina, North Dakota, served as Clerk with headquarters at Washington, D. C.

A. D. Keator, Librarian of the State University at Grand Forks, North Dakota, served as Assistant and Acting Librarian at Camp Humphreys, Virginia.

THE UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN

That the people might be relieved from an unnecessary number of campaigns for patriotic funds the United States Government thru the War and Navy Department Commissions on Training Camp Activities advised a joint campaign of the seven welfare organizations, other than the Red Cross, working with the army and navy at home and overseas. The organizations thus included were those recognized by President Wilson when he said, "The Young Men's Christian Association, The Young Women's Christian Association, The National Catholic War Council, The Jewish Welfare Board, The War Camp Community Service, The American Library Association, and The Salvation Army are the accepted instrumentalities through which the men in the camps are to be assisted in many essential matters of recreation and morals."

It was believed that this arrangement would make a greater appeal to the public and to the organizations themselves than could possibly be obtained by the independent approach of any one of these organizations. The combination would develop larger interest and better results, with less expense and effort than could be accomplished by the seven organizations conducting separate campaigns. As expressed by Doctor John R. Mott, "this great campaign will give us a chance to show that the men and women at home are capable of rising to the same heights of splendid co-operation as their representatives 'over there.' If they can struggle and die together to make forever secure our liberties, we can plan and work together to get the money needed to save them."

A National Joint Executive Committee composed of five members of each of the participating organizations was organized with headquarters at New York City and represented them in the set-up and conduct of the campaign. Inasmuch as the Young Men's Christian Association and Young Women's Christian Association had already effected a strong organization, nationally, in the six military departments in forty-eight states and to a large extent in districts, counties, and cities, it was apparent that the most practicable method of perfecting a united campaign organization would be for the other organization to "gear in" their campaign organizations with the already existing Campaign Committees of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. and form joint committees. This principle of procedure was unanimously adopted and carried out by the National Joint Executive Committee. There resulted a mutual campaign in which

the strength of each was exerted for the good of all and all expenses of the campaign were paid on a pro rata basis.

The resulting United War Work Campaign was set for the week of November 11, 1918. The original amount sought was \$170,500,000, but before the campaign was launched, a 50 per cent over-subscription was asked for.

The original quota in the United States of \$170,500,00 was divided as follows:

National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A.....	\$100,000,000
War Work Council of the Y. W. C. A.....	15,000,000
National Catholic War Council, K. of C.....	30,000,000
Jewish Welfare Board	3,500,000
The War Camp Community Service	15,000,000
The American Library Association	3,500,000
Salvation Army	3,500,000

North Dakota's original quota was \$675,000. The state was divided into twelve districts, each with a director, and each county was organized under a director. The quotas were so arranged that the eastern portion of the state carried quite properly the heavy end of the load. The spirit of co-operation between the various organizations, coupled with the fine work of all district and most county directors, put the campaign over in spite of the fact that on the very day the campaign was to begin the armistice was signed, the prevalence of influenza and weather conditions over the state were just as bad as possible. Every county but one made an excellent showing. This county, owing to lack of organization due to influenza, failed to respond as was expected. Ransom county, all things considered, was the banner county, in the total amount of money subscribed. The state far exceeded the allotment. The total money paid in May 1st, 1919, was \$887,232.31, of which \$7,747.93 was paid in by students of the eight colleges. The state made a remarkable showing in collections, practically every dollar being collected that was subscribed.

The amounts paid in by counties were as follows:

Pembina County	\$29,263.12	Traill County.....	37,757.30
Walsh County	37,548.46	Cass County.....	102,412.35
Grand Forks		Steele County.....	10,605.60
County	55,226.59	Richland County....	49,646.55
Nelson County	33,461.50	Ransom County....	36,808.63
Cavalier County ..	24,526.11	Sargent County.....	21,510.00
Ramsey County....	33,255.35	Dickey County....	19,293.85
Benson County.....	15,008.82	Barnes County.....	34,970.87
Towner County....	15,098.39	Griggs County.....	16,207.50
Rolette County	7,132.87	Stutsman County....	37,374.85

Eddy County.....	1,000.50	Mountrail County..	6,537.48
Wells County	8,224.00	McKenzie County..	4,760.32
LaMoure County..	20,231.60	Morton County.....	13,226.25
Foster County.....	13,501.00	Grant County.....	6,910.56
Burleigh County...	20,923.91	Sioux County.....	1,918.77
McLean County....	17,514.73	Oliver County.....	2,824.65
Sheridan County...	3,141.85	Mercer County.....	1,074.73
Kidder County.....	8,905.39	Stark County.....	10,748.73
Emmons County....	9,251.50	Dunn County.....	7,204.55
Logan County.....	5,617.25	Golden Valley	
McIntosh County..	3,628.75	County	2,579.00
McHenry County..	13,258.85	Hettinger County..	5,999.70
Pierce County.....	3,867.51	Bowman County...	4,818.93
Bottineau County..	7,460.95	Adams County.....	4,593.84
Ward County.....	24,186.93	Slope County.....	3,560.77
Renville County...	5,812.95	Billings County.....	2,412.51
Burke County.....	6,564.75		
Divide County.....	5,712.85	Total	\$887,232.31
Williams County....	12,147.54		

The contributions of the state of North Dakota to the winning of the war made thru the welfare organizations was characteristic of the spirit of her prairie-loving people. In view of the fact that this is a young agricultural state with widely distributed rural population the gifts thus presented represent the highest ideals of humanity and loyalty.

The Work of the Red Cross

N. C. YOUNG,

State Director for North Dakota

A CHAIRMAN of one of the North Dakota chapters in an appeal to the people of his county for support and by way of explanation of the work and mission of the Red Cross stated that it was "applied Christianity" or "Christianity in action."

It would be difficult to find a more apt explanation. If we will take this definition and then consider the extension of Christian principles which has taken place thru the church and outside of it and in governments and outside of governments, we will understand how naturally the treaty of Geneva, which gave to the world the Red Cross, came into existence. The representatives of eleven European nations met in Geneva, Switzerland, and on August 22nd, 1864, agreed upon the treaty of Geneva establishing the Red Cross. In their preliminary recital prefix to the treaty they stated that they were "equally animated with the desire to soften, as much as depends on them, the evils of warfare, to suppress its useless hardships and improve the fate of wounded soldiers on the field of battle * * * "

The treaty with its amendments will be found in 22 U. S. Statutes at Large, pages 940-951. The original ten articles are as follows:

"Article I. Ambulances and military hospitals shall be acknowledged to be neuter, and, as such, shall be protected and respected by belligerents so long as any sick or wounded may be therein.

Such neutrality shall cease if the ambulances or hospitals should be held by a military force.

Article II. Persons employed in hospitals and ambulances, comprising the staff for superintendence, medical service, administration, transport of wounded, as well as chaplains, shall participate in the benefit of neutrality, whilst so employed, and so long as there remain any wounded to bring in or to succor.

Article III. The persons designated in the preceding article may, even after occupation by the enemy, continue to fulfill their duties in the hospital or ambulance which they serve, or may withdraw in order to rejoin the corps to which they belong.

Under such circumstances, when these persons shall cease from their functions, they shall be delivered by the occupying army to the outposts of the enemy.

Article IV. As the equipment of military hospitals remains

subject to the laws of war, persons attached to such hospitals cannot, in withdrawing, carry away any articles but such as are their private property.

Under the same circumstances an ambulance shall, on the contrary, retain its equipment.

Article V. Inhabitants of the country who may bring help to the wounded shall be respected, and shall remain free. The generals of the belligerent powers shall make it their care to inform the inhabitants of the appeal addressed to their humanity, and of the neutrality which will be the consequence of it.

Any wounded man entertained and taken care of in a house shall be considered as a protection thereto. Any inhabitant who shall have entertained wounded men in his house shall be exempted from the quartering of troops, as well as from a part of the contributions of war which may be imposed.

Article VI. Wounded or sick soldiers shall be entertained and taken care of, to whatever nation they may belong.

Commanders-in-chief shall have the power to deliver immediately to the outposts of the enemy soldiers who have been wounded in an engagement, when circumstances permit this to be done, and with the consent of both parties.

Those who are recognized, after their wounds are healed, as incapable of serving, shall be sent back to their country.

The others may also be sent back, on condition of not again bearing arms during the continuance of the war.

Evacuations, together with the persons under whose direction they take place, shall be protected by an absolute neutrality.

Article VII. A distinctive and uniform flag shall be adopted for hospitals, ambulances and evacuations. It must, on every occasion, be accompanied by the national flag. An arm-badge (brassard) shall also be allowed for individuals neutralized, but the delivery thereof shall be left to military authority.

The flag and the arm-badge shall bear a red cross on a white ground.

Article VIII. The details of execution of the present convention shall be regulated by the commanders-in-chief of belligerent armies, according to the instructions of their respective governments, and in conformity with the general principles laid down in this convention.

Article IX. The high contracting powers have agreed to communicate the present convention to those governments which have not found it convenient to send plenipotentiaries to the International

Conference at Geneva, with an invitation to accede thereto; the protocol is for that purpose left open.

Article X. The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Berne, in four months, or sooner, if possible."

It was left to each nation to establish its own method of carrying out the provisions of the treaty.

Forty-three other nations had joined the original signers of the treaty, when we approved the treaty and all civilized nations have since ratified it.

The United States ratified the treaty and proclamation and ratification thereof was made by President Arthur on July 26, 1882.

The American Red Cross as now organized exists under the authority of an Act of Congress of the United States passed January 5, 1905, Chapter 23, 7. U. S. Compiled Statutes of 1916, Sec. 7697 to Sec. 7706. This act creates the National Red Cross organization, and declares that its purpose is to carry into effect the treaty of Geneva, and further:

"To act in matters of voluntary relief and in accord with the military and naval authorities as a medium of communication between the people of the United States of America and their Army and Navy, and to act in such matters between similar national societies of other governments and the people and the Army and Navy of the United government. * * *

"And to continue and carry on a system of national and international relief in time of peace and apply the same in mitigating the sufferings caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods, and other great national calamities, and to devise and carry on measures for preventing the same."

It makes the governing body of the National organization consist of a committee of eighteen members. It requires reports to be made to the War Department and to Congress, and provides for the auditing of its finances. The President of the United States is its president.

Upon our entrance into the war, the President, as a part of the war program, mobilized the American Red Cross as the humanitarian branch of the government and placed it on a war basis. Up to that time all of its activities had been centered at or directed from Washington. The organization then existing was wholly inadequate to meet war conditions and to provide adequate machinery for our one hundred million people. A war council of five members, selected from the most experienced executives available, was formed with supreme authority thruout the United States and abroad. The United

States was divided into thirteen divisions for administrative purposes. Each group of states constituting a division was placed in charge of a division manager with a staff of assistants. These managers were held responsible for all Red Cross activities in the states included in their division. They also constituted an advisory body for the war council. The division managers like the members of the war council were chosen upon the basis of their executive ability. They were held responsible for the organization of the states in their division. As a rule, the organization of these states was assigned to a state director who was held responsible for the organization of his state.

North Dakota was placed in the Northern Division along with South Dakota, Montana, and Minnesota, with division headquarters at Minneapolis. North Dakota was organized on a state basis in the month of July, 1917. Prior to that time a number of chapters had been organized and considerable interest existed in a number of counties. The state organization placed the state upon a county unit basis. Each county constitutes a chapter which bears the name of the county, with headquarters at the county seat. Uniform by-laws were prepared and adopted by each chapter. Just one test was applied in the organization work and that was loyalty, competency and willingness to sacrifice and serve. The officers of the chapters consisted of a chairman, vice-chairman, treasurer and secretary. The executive committee consisted of five members. Each chapter was made responsible for all Red Cross activities within its county. To secure efficiency in financial accounting, a banker was selected in each county for treasurer. The chapters established as many branches in their county as were necessary for effective service. All of the fifty-three counties of the state were organized upon this basis. State headquarters were maintained at Fargo from July 1, 1917, until February 1, 1919. State headquarters handled no funds; all remittances by the chapters were made to division headquarters.

Members of the national war council, all division managers, and all state directors and all chapter officers, without exception, served without compensation. So far as they were able, members of the foreign commission paid their own expenses.

It is not possible in this article to go into the war service rendered by the American Red Cross as a national organization. It is proper, however, to state that the generous, united, and voluntary response of the American people to the call for money, service, and membership furnished the world with indubitable proof that our country was united. This fact had great weight in satisfying Germany that her program of world dominion was lost.

The readers of this article are more interested in what North Dakota did. The record is a most flattering one. Here it is:

There were but few chapters before the state organization was put in. Notwithstanding the fact that there was no state-wide campaign and no allotment and no state organization, the state made a volunteer contribution to the first national war fund of \$139,287.28. The state campaign for the second war fund produced \$631,552.90, or a total state contribution to the two war fund campaigns of \$770,840.18. In addition to the two war fund contributions the official audit of June 30, 1918, shows that the state raised the following sums in addition to the above war funds up to that date:

Dues and fees, \$242,896.17; donations, auctions, etc., \$755,075.44, making a total sum of money collected by the fifty-three chapters of North Dakota up to June 30, 1918, but including both Red Cross war funds, \$1,768,811.79.

The work accomplished by the women of the state was perhaps more important than the money raised by the chapters. Division headquarters divided the state into four parts and placed a woman's field secretary in charge of each district for administrative purposes whose duty it was to supervise and correlate the work of the women of their districts. The report of the chapters of June 30, 1918, shows that up to that date they had paid out for material for women's work, \$542,863.83. The division records show that on December 1st, 1918, there had been delivered and checked into division headquarters by North Dakota chapters Red Cross supplies made up by the women of our State of a factory value of \$1,024,218.80. These consisted of 791,312 hospital garments and knitted goods of the factory value of \$869,295.51; 49,503 refugee garments of the factory value \$73,916.36; 1,492,695 pieces of surgical dressings of the factory value of \$81,006.93, or a grand total of 2,333,510 articles, of the factory value of \$1,024,218.80.

In the matter of membership the State made a similar record. On July 1, 1917, when the state organization was put in, the total membership of the state was only 10,000. At the close of the Christmas roll-call December 31, 1917, there were 166,151 members. On December 31, 1918, at the close of the second Christmas roll-call we had approximately 200,000 adult members and in addition, 95,609 junior members and at that time the fifty-three chapters had a total of 703 branches.

Eight North Dakota men and seven North Dakota women entered the Red Cross overseas service. Wherever possible, they

served without salary or expenses, and in no case was their allowance more than enough to cover the bare necessities of life.

One hundred forty-eight North Dakota nurses were assigned oversea service or in the Army cantonments when the armistice was signed.

The expense of maintaining the state headquarters for the eighteen months it was open, which were audited and paid by the division headquarters, was \$8,366.09. This covered only actual cash expenses such as rent, heat, light, express, postage, telephone, telegraph, stationery, printing, etc.

The war record of the American Red Cross is gratifying. The national organization made two calls for war funds. It made two calls for membership. The American people answered in money and membership in excess of the amount and number called for.

North Dakota exceeded its allotment in both membership campaigns and also its allotment for the war fund, and stood very near the head of the list of states in all campaigns. Every county in the state exceeded all allotments made by state headquarters.

There is much to give hope and courage in this record, for let it be remembered that the Red Cross is built on the voluntary service and sacrifice of its members, and further, that it was the generous sympathy of the American people, aided by American genius for organization, which made its war work so successful.

Home Service Work of the Red Cross

FRANK J. BRUNO,

Director, Civilian Relief, Northern Division, American Red Cross

WHEN the United States entered the war the American Red Cross was prepared to protect soldiers' families because of the careful attention it had paid in the previous two years to the method used by England and Canada in meeting their similar responsibilities. The policy of the Red Cross with regard to the soldiers' families was further strengthened thru its being formulated by those who had had experience in other forms of social service. When the war came the American Red Cross was, therefore, able to use with critical appreciation the methods developed by other nations in their handling of family problems.

America's attack upon this problem presented two essential differences from that of England or Canada. In the first place, the efforts of those two countries were directed primarily to supplementing income and the task was considered to be merely one of securing for families a sum which would insure their support.

The second distinction is not so easy to make. On the one hand it seems as if our plan had been the more democratic. We emphasized the importance of universal membership in the Red Cross, and its policies in each community were determined by committees whose appointments were subject to public criticism. The foundation of the protective work for soldiers' families in England and Canada was nothing like so broad and a great deal more of the air of patron and patroness pervaded it. On the other hand, those countries seemed to use people in the family work with more democratic freedom than we did. Our insistence was upon the specialist worker, one who knew his job and who, whether as paid worker or volunteer, could handle the intricate problems which arose. This, of course, is merely a phase of the general problem of utilizing specialists in a democracy.

The promise made by the Red Cross to every soldier was *to make good, so far as resources of intelligence and money were available, any lack which the families suffered on account of the absence of their men in military or naval service.*

One element in this promise, money, has never been lacking. In wholly unexpected ways and in unprecedented amounts the people of North Dakota, in common with all the rest of the country, supplied the Red Cross with all the money it needed. With the rest of this promise the remainder of the paper will be taken up.

As described in the previous paper, the organization of the state for Red Cross was pushed rapidly in the summer of 1917, and by the end of the year was virtually completed. Organization for Home Service could not be attempted so rapidly as the objective was not concrete. The first efforts were made in September and October, 1917, and consisted in visits to cities of five thousand population and over, all of which promptly organized Home Service Sections which have since remained in existence.

Family problems which were discovered thru talks with the men in camps began to be called to the attention of national officials and they, in turn, were compelled to call upon the local chapters to handle them. In this way extensive correspondence regarding family welfare began to arise and because of this many chapters which have never been visited organized Home Service Sections, to take care of such work.

Some desultory efforts were made to organize Home Service Sections by correspondence where they had not been created in response to inquiries about families. In the spring of 1918, however, a special field representative for North Dakota was secured and for four months she visited in the state and completed its organization. Unfortunately, at the close of this time other work forced her to give up the organizing job and North Dakota has been, since October, 1918, without any field representative.

In the Red Cross scheme of organization, Home Service responsibility is assumed by a section of the committee on Civilian Relief. This latter committee, however, had as its only previous function responsibility for disaster relief and was active in but few chapters. Gradually, therefore, Home Service has supplanted both in name and in organization the older Civilian Relief committee. The Home Service Committee under this condition is one of the working committees of the Red Cross chapter. The other committees are production, finance, nursing, junior membership, publicity, and military relief. These committees are appointed by the chairman of the chapter in consultation with the Executive Committee and report regularly to the Executive Committee.

The Home Service Committee is responsible for placing in each of the chapters' branches a Home Service organization or representative. When such an organization is completed the entire county is covered by a network of Red Cross organization fitted to reach every family within its territorial limits.

So far as I know, the Red Cross and the Woman's Committee, Council of Defense, alone attempted this 100 per cent organization

of the country and it had never been accomplished before. Its value in securing co-operation from every household in the country was dramatically illustrated many times during the progress of the war. For Home Service its significance consisted of the ability it afforded to keep open the lines of communication between the soldier at the front and his family, no matter in what part of the country his family lived. By this universal organization the need of the soldier at the front could be directly communicated to the family at home and the family's co-operation secured; or the worry of the soldier at the front could be promptly allayed by the Red Cross line of communication which was able to get from the family in the remote country district information directly to the soldier.

The task of Home Service consists of two parts: Information and Social Service. The first of these required the services of people who were intelligent and willing to learn how to get the facts which they had to give out; the second required skill of the sort which is secured only by special training, or by unusual ability coupled with wide experience.

Of the two tasks, information service has been the better done. It would not be just to say that Red Cross Home Service had successfully and completely served all communities thruout North Dakota. Some did splendid work. Others, thru lack of imagination or failure to appoint the right person, did perfunctory work. Success was wholly dependent upon the local person in charge. If he were resourceful, if he had good publicity sense, if he had an office where people always could find him or his assistants, if he kept himself posted on the stream of information which flowed in increasing volume to his chapter, then the soldiers before they left, and their families after they had gone, turned to his office in increasing numbers. If the Home Service representative lacked any of these qualities, the poorer quality of the service rendered was reflected in the lessened demand for it on the part of the community.

Information service covered four general subjects: Enlistment and service, special laws, communication, and demobilization. The object and limits of this paper do not permit a discussion of these separately. I do wish, however, to indicate in outline what they meant and how a good Home Service Section served its community.

Enlistment: Full information was in the hands of all Home Service Sections with regard to the provisions of the selective service act, the historical and ethical background of the war, the meaning and obligation of military service. When, therefore, an anxious mother or hesitating boy could not get from the army representative what he

wanted on these subjects, a live Red Cross representative was able to furnish it. Before every boy left home, the Red Cross representative had a chance to see him, individually or in group, explaining what the Red Cross was prepared to do for him and his family and answering any question on which he wished information.

Special Laws: In the War Risk Insurance Law and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Bill the Federal Government threw around soldiers and their families as well-considered protective legislation as any country has ever devised. The laws, however, were complicated. Also, being laws, they were subject to repeated interpretations. These, again, were not always consistent. Occasionally a latter would reverse an earlier ruling. In addition, the War Risk Law necessitated the creation of a huge administration in Washington, under what were physically insurmountable conditions. The Red Cross therefore was called on not only to interpret but to make good the failure of the Bureau of War Risk Law to function. Until the signing of the armistice, probably the greater part of the work of the Home Service Sections all over this country had to do with tracing delayed, or incorrect, allotments and allowances.

In North Dakota, to meet the possibilities of the Civil Rights Bill, each chapter appointed an attorney to act as counsel for families of enlisted men. These lawyers held themselves ready to appear in behalf of relatives of soldiers who were defendants in any suit. This phase of work did not develop so largely as that connected with the War Risk Law, probably because the majority of the boys who went left no debts.

In addition to these laws, Congress passed many acts governing the obligations and privileges of our enlisted men, and about these the Home Service Sections were able to give prompt and authoritative information. The same generalization can be made concerning army regulations such as those governing furlough, discharge, and desertions.

Communication: The removal of enlisted men to camps in this country and overseas, created problems of communication which the Red Cross National organization was admirably fitted to handle. The Home Service section in each chapter in North Dakota was the local representative of this national and international communication system. When casualty lists began to appear, this service jumped immediately into great demand. But it was not unnecessary even with men in camps in our own country. The international aspect of this service was not so satisfactory as it was hoped it might be. The explanation is complicated, resting back upon the organization of army,

operation of censor, and the rapid shift of wounded men from hospital to hospital. Fortunately, our boys were in no general retreat, so that no large groups became lost.

Demobilization: Information requested regarding demobilization varied widely. Parents wished to know how to get their sons' discharge. Soldiers became stranded and wished to know how to get home. Wounded men were unacquainted with the compensation and educational provisions of the Federal laws. Considerable haziness surrounded the whole subject of insurance and so on thru a long catagory of perplexing situations. This last aspect of information service appeals strongly to the men of the chapters, and in each chapter there is appointed a vocational aid whose primary duty it is to assist the injured soldier to select his training wisely, but who is also expected to initiate or cooperate in community plans for welcoming and securing employment for the returned soldier, both the injured and the uninjured, and to enable him to take advantage of any special privilege such as the bonus. Just at the present time this phase of Red Cross work is overshadowing all others.

North Dakota has no serious unemployment problem nor condition of threatening social or economic unrest. The tasks set before the vocational aids of this state have, therefore, been simple and obvious ones.

Social Service to Soldier's Families: It is in this responsibility that the policy of the American Red Cross differed most widely from the policy of other nations in their attitude toward families of enlisted men. Incidentally, in no other country did the Red Cross assume any such responsibility. The Canadian Patriotic Fund in Canada and in Great Britain a similar organization assumed this phase of war work. In both these countries, however, governmental provisions for the families of enlisted men was inadequate. These societies, therefore, limited their activities necessarily to a large extent to the very important and colossal task of raising enough money to make good to such families deficits in governmental allowances, and to administer them in such a way as to be both just and wise to the families of varying sizes and needs. In this country such a plan was not necessary on account of the selective service act and the War Risk Insurance. While in other countries the entire energies of the patriotic societies were absorbed in furnishing these supplementary allowances, in this country, Red Cross Home Service was not primarily concerned with the giving of assistance, but set its hand definitely to protect the family from such weakening influences as the withdrawal of an adult male member of the family might create.

It is not so easy to tabulate the problems tackled by the Home Service Section in their social service function as the informational tasks. The following, however, is given as a suggestive outline:

Matters of property:

Decreased income

Delay of allotment and allowance

Death or illness of the breadwinner at home.

Matters of health:

Occurrence of disease or death

Diet

Hygiene

Sanitation

Occurrence of mental trouble, especially as aggravated by worry, disloyalty, or fear.

Matters of habits:

Family and sex irregularities

Recreational needs

Alcoholic excesses

Shiftlessness.

Matters of employment:

Vocational guidance of the adolescent boy and girl

Protection of women and children from unwise working conditions

Unemployment of any member of family at home.

Matters of education:

Maintaining children in school as long as possible

Providing scholarships for the specially gifted children

Teaching the ignorant parent or parents the English language and rudiments of citizenship.

Miscellaneous Matters:

Character strengthening

Improving home standards

Reviving religious ties.

The first interest of the untrained Home Service worker in such a program is in matters of property or income. Since North Dakota is new and comparatively well to do, the usual feeling of Red Cross officials toward social service is that "there are no poor in this country; we do not need this sort of work". If the war had lasted longer, and if class II and III men had been called, there might have been actual widespread need for supplementing income even in the families of our enlisted men. But for the most part—

and recognizing some real exceptions—it remained true that the need for assistance in North Dakota has remained small.

The returned soldier has, however, brought out a new angle. Sometimes he is stranded in a strange city. In such instances, if work cannot at once be gotten for him, money must be spent on him. Many times even with work abundant, some money must be spent in getting him started. More money has been distributed by Red Cross in North Dakota since the armistice than in the seventeen preceding months.

The rest of the program of social service does not differ fundamentally from social service among non-military families. The war created some problems of its own—particularly problems in family relationships. But its heaviest pressure was brought to bear upon families which had previously shown some weakness, or who were near the breaking line before the war started. The mother who had worked hard all her life broke down when her son and his income were removed, altho it had seemed that the income did not play so important a part in the family budget. The wayward older girl found her head turned by the uniform; or the headstrong boy broke family restraint when the strong hand of the elder brother was removed. Children in families living near the edge of dependence tended to go to work before they should. So one could go thru the whole series of social maladjustments and failures.

But such problems had always existed in these communities. The fact that they occurred in soldiers' families did not thereby create ability to handle them in communities which had hitherto failed. Neither did it create the vision to see the problems when before they had not been recognized. The immediate challenge set before the Red Cross was to find local leadership which would see these difficulties and was equal to meet them. Partially to secure such a result there were created Institutes for training in Home Service work. There was only one in the Northern Division, at the University of Minnesota. To these Institutes chapters were invited to send the people who were to have the responsibility for Home Service. It was considered so important that the General Manager of the Red Cross specially authorized chapters to use their funds to pay the expenses of such students.

In North Dakota there were none who took advantage of the opening until the first part of 1919. This was probably due to the feeling that the real work was in the informational service, as well as to the absorption of most of the available personnel in the production service of the Red Cross. Few of the chapters had any people to spare

for the six weeks' course; the demand for hospital material was insistent; and furthermore production, money raising, and organization were tangible accomplishments whose results could be measured, and whose conditions could be outlined in concrete detail. Naturally those activities of the Red Cross seized the imagination of the chapter officials first. There was even a tendency to look upon the social service part of the Home Service as a "frill" of the theorists, necessary enough perhaps in the large cities, but not needed by the country districts which had gotten along well without it so far, and expected to continue to do so during the war.

Gradually, however, as actual family problems have been discovered and worked out—sometimes by local Red Cross workers themselves in their chapter activities, sometimes referred to them by the Camp Service people, a real appreciation of interfering constructively in family relations has been gained by the chapters. Occasionally, a man or woman has been placed in charge of Home Service who took naturally to case work, and some of the pieces of family work done by them would be a credit to the trained specialist. These, however, have been the exception. A gradual growth of appreciation of the problems and the methods for their solution has been the usual experience.

The return of the soldier has, however, put a new aspect on social case work. The older family problems did not present any dramatic approach; the weakness was there before the war; it was accepted by family and community alike as inevitable. The returned soldier was a new phenomenon. The problems he presented were as clear as the noon day sun. He might be out of work; he might be injured; he might be left without money; he might be taken sick; or—most romantic of all—he might be "shell shocked". There was also the fear that he might be attracted to the more radical social and economic groups if left without assistance in getting back to a self dependent position. To meet these concrete and different situations, the Red Cross had no difficulty in rallying the intelligence and interest of the communities. They cooperated with the Federal Employment Bureau in getting jobs; with the Board for Vocational Education in securing vocational education for the injured soldier; with the Bureau of War Risk in getting back allotments, compensation or medical care; they organized their communities into welcome home programs; in fact, everything which has been suggested or which their own brains have devised they have been eager to do for the boys back from the front.

Along with this sudden interest in a mild sort of social service

there has been aroused an interest and some appreciation of the main problems which soldiers or any other group may present. Home Service Sections are returning to some extent to the real family problems and trying in the light of the needs of the returned soldier to find means for their solution.

In reviewing what the Red Cross has been able to do thru its Home Service Sections in the State of North Dakota, the following general items of tangible progress should be noted:

1. The entire state has been covered with a network of communication which is able to carry messages to and from soldier's homes and to spread information rapidly thruout the state.

2. There has been created the machinery for handling the more obvious problems arising out of war conditions in families in the chapter towns. Potentially it has extended to the branches, but actually very few branches have undertaken any of this work. Each chapter has its council and vocational aid for their specialized service. Most chapters have tackled in good earnest fashion the problems called to their attention by the Red Cross representatives at Camps.

3. The attitude toward money assistance has been curious. It might have been expected that the war appeal and the inexperience of chapter officials in the handling of relief would have led to extravagance. On the contrary, the general rule has been that Home Service workers have been more stringently careful of their trust funds than was necessary. With wider experience and fuller understanding of their responsibilities have usually gone greater generosity combined with wiser safeguards.

4. North Dakota is a rural state. It had practically no social agencies, nor experienced social workers before the war. As in most communities made up of small towns and open country, there had been no experience in definitely directed efforts to render to the disadvantaged some of the services owed them by society. There was even a strong distrust of the whole movement for the social betterment and equalization of opportunities. This distrust was not universal. The ordinary attitude was one which denied the existence of inequalities or one which believed such inequalities were fated and unchangeable. The belief that the poor are always poor and the shiftless always shiftless and the insane become so thru some mysterious and unchangeable law is as old as human society.

The whole job, therefore, had to be learned. On the side of information, the organization which has placed at the disposition of soldiers' families the latest and most accurate information avail-

able on all subjects connected with military services, no state in the Northern Division has done better than North Dakota. In the field of social service the progress has been encouraging. People have been found who have the combination of humanitarian enthusiasm and the scientific spirit and who are leading their communities to a juster appreciation of the unprivileged groups. One of the evidences that this phase of the work has taken root is the desire on the part of the many Home Service Sections to continue their work after the war emergency is over and to extend to families unaffected by the war the same services of advice and organized neighborliness for the correction of the chronic maladjustments and ills of their community.

The Work of North Dakota's Physicians and Nurses

DR. F. R. SMYTH,

*Chairman of the Executive Committee,
State Council National Defense*

"Take up our quarrel with the foe,
To you from falling hands we throw the Torch—
Be yours to hold it high,
If ye break faith with us who die,
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders Fields."

As eagerly as the clans in the highlands of Scotland responded to the message of war scattered thru the glens and moors by the flaming cross, did the members of the healing guilds take up the torch thrown to them from the falling hands of the heroes who sleep, "On Flanders Fields." Fit it was that the call should come from a member of the profession dedicated to the saving of life, who hesitated not to give his own that freedom and justice should live. What greater heritage can any physician leave than the memory that he kept the faith that Dr. John McCrae demanded? What nurse will not consider it a life-long honor to be able to say that she followed in the footsteps of the martyred heroine, Edith Cavell?

With the knowledge that they were going to face a foe by whom not only were the conventions of civilized warfare unheeded but who boasted that the bombing of hospitals, the torpedoing of hospital ships, and the killing of doctors and nurses were more efficient methods of war than meeting the enemy in open battle, the doctors and nurses of North Dakota responded nobly to the first call for service.

Years may elapse before the history can be given in detail of the numbers and the services rendered by those who, rejoicing in the opportunity, dedicated themselves to the service of their country. In the "Honor Roll" of the Journal of the American Medical Association, North Dakota was credited with one hundred physicians commissioned in the Medical Corps of the U. S. Army, on June 1st, 1918. Before the armistice this number was more than doubled so that it is safe to say that 33 per cent—or one in three—of all the physicians in the state were in service in the Army or Navy.

In April, 1918, it was reported that 20 per cent of the registered

nurses in the state were in active service, which was two per cent higher than in any other state.

The number of physicians and nurses who saw foreign service is not yet available, as the clerical force in the Surgeon General's office has been cut down and other important work has had to take precedence over preparing statistics of the medical service.

When the time comes that the records and achievements of the physicians and nurses of the Great War can be written, it is certain that North Dakota will have reason to be proud of the devotion to duty, the indifference to personal danger, and the self sacrifice of her representatives.

It is characteristic of the men and women who freely rendered patriotic service, often at great personal sacrifice and without hope of reward, that on their return they make light of the hard work, suffering, harrowing sights and dangers, thru which they passed. They return to their wonted places and duties in civil life and seek no recognition on the strength of their military service.

That the training they received in the Army will be invaluable to many, cannot be gainsaid and the people of their communities will reap the benefit. This is particularly true of preventive medicine as on no branch of medical science was more stress laid than on sanitation.

It is a tribute to the skill and efficiency of the medical department of the Army that altho the battle death rate of the American Expeditionary Force, 57 per thousand, per year, was the highest in American history, the disease death rate, 17 per thousand, per year, was the lowest of any of the wars in which the United States has engaged. The disease death rate (North) in the civil war was 65 per thousand, per year. In the Spanish-American war it was 26 per thousand, per year.

General March, in a report issued in February, 1919, said that but for the influenza epidemic the disease death rate would have been cut in half.

The exact number of medical men in service who were killed or died of wounds is not yet known, but, shortly after the armistice, the list in the Surgeon General's office showed that over seventy were killed or died in a short period from wounds. In addition there must have been hundreds of doctors and nurses who gave their lives in the service of their country, dying of disease.

The casualty list of the North Dakota contingent was fortunately light but at least one nurse is known to have made the supreme

sacrifice, and when the exact toll is made known there will be gold stars on the Honor Banner of both physicians and nurses.

In addition to the men in the Army and Navy, a large number of physicians were engaged in active and indispensable work in the state. One hundred and fifty-three physicians, either as local examiners or members of advisory boards, examined 25,000 men, under the selective service act, and so well was this work done that only 6.38 per cent were rejected at the training camps. The average of rejections for all the states was 8.10 per cent.

Few states were so well organized as North Dakota to establish compulsory service of physicians, if it had become necessary. Besides the State Medical Committee, appointed by and under the control of the Council of National Defense, in each local Medical Society there was an Advisory Committee. In each county there was a County Representative, appointed by the State Medical Committee.

Reports were prepared for the Surgeon General of the Army, showing the area and population of each county in the state with the number of physicians and the proportion to the population. Every physician in the state was also listed, according to age, physical condition, dependents, and institutional or community needs. A few—very few—who would not reply to requests for information, or claimed exemption on frivolous grounds, may have thought that they fooled the committees but they themselves were living in a fool's paradise, and if the war had lasted a few months longer would have been rounded up by the draft officials. They may be able to convince the people of the communities in which they live that they were loyal and patriotic, but the men who left all that was dear to them and risked their lives for their country will have no delusions about the patriotism of such men.

Age, sex, physical disability, dependents nor professional appointments were no hindrances to members of the medical profession in rendering help to the Government during the war. For those ineligible for active service the Volunteer Medical Service Corps was established and to this Corps 218 physicians in North Dakota belonged. Every member signed a pledge to take up any medical or sanitary duty to which he should be assigned and, if the demand for physicians made it necessary, to apply for a commission in active service when requested. No excuse was left for physicians not doing their part in the great struggle.

Truly has Col. Victor C. Vaughan said: "The time will come

when there will be only two grades of men in this country, not only in our profession but elsewhere—the men who went and the men who stayed at home, and, whatever it has cost financially or otherwise, the men who went will have the consciousness of having done their duty and will be the winners in the long run.”

The Work of the Institutions of Higher Education

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THE from the University and the Agricultural College, include, as HE institutions of higher education in North Dakota, aside usually rated, Fargo College, located at Fargo, Jamestown College, located at Jamestown, the School of Science, at Wahpeton, the School of Forestry, at Bottineau, and the normal schools located at Valley City, Mayville, Minot, Ellendale, and a new one just starting, at Dickinson. In seeking information for this study these were communicated with and urged to give details of all war activities. Nearly all responded. From the replies received and from other sources it is known that they were, without exception loyal to the core during the entire period of the war. They all participated with zeal in the various efforts put forth to meet the situation. In the many drives for money, for books, or for other needed material, they all took part and responded with intelligence and generosity. In the work of the Red Cross and in the care of influenza patients they all worked so eagerly and so faithfully as almost to seem to have been vying with one another. Their various contributions of men for the battle front, of material things, or of other forms of service differed only in quantity, and that difference is easily explained by the size and age of the respective institutions. It will not be necessary, therefore, to relate in detail the work of each. As one reads the description of the movements at the University, he may know that approximately the same things were being done at the other institutions and in the same spirit.

The Agricultural College, however, owing to the technical character of its work, was able to render, in addition to the forms of service common to all, very valuable assistance in specific lines. It is an agricultural college, and thus is in close touch with the agricultural interests of the state. In several ways this enabled the institution to be of special service: (a) President Wilson, in selecting the members of his Commission for fixing the price of wheat during the war, chose one of its faculty. (b) The College Experiment Station and Extension Department combined to encourage the production of food, and were able, to a considerable extent, to stimu-

late crop production and increase the area of land in farm crops, as well as to encourage and increase production of farm products, pork, and poultry. (c) Thru their active agents in the field they encouraged the conservation of food and the utilization of food products to a greater extent than formerly thru various methods devised for their preparation, utilization, and preservation. (d) The Federal Food Administrator was a member of the faculty and served thruout the period of the war, and the government at Washington frequently called members of the faculty into conference on matters of importance. The Agricultural College also carried on extensive work with both sections of the Students Army Training Corps.

It should be said, also, that Jamestown College and Fargo College, in addition to the lines of work common to all the institutions, changed their regular schedules and rearranged their work so as to care for small units of the S. A. T. C., college section.

STATE UNIVERSITY

The University war history began three days before the declaration of war. At a special council meeting called April 3, 1917, President McVey announced that voluntary military training had begun at the University and that a regularly commissioned officer would be secured as soon as possible. By vote of the Council the University campus and plant were offered to the Federal Government as a training station. It was decided, also, that in all cases of students who entered United States military service a full semester's credit be given in such courses as were being pursued satisfactorily. The reality of war came directly to the institution when the University radio station was dismantled on April 20, by orders from the Department of Navy.

On the 27th of April, 45 per cent of the men were enrolled in the eight weeks' course in military training under the direction of F. L. Thompson, physical director. This purely elective course included two hours a week of lectures on hygiene by Dean French of the College of Medicine. The women of the University had at the same time already organized for Red Cross work thru the Women's League with its membership of 400 students and 100 faculty women.

President McVey was by this time actively engaged in mobilizing the University for war. Thru the newly organized Bureau of Public Information all data was compiled as to the special training of the faculty, alumni, and student body which would make them available for various forms of service to the Government. Early

in May President Wilson called for a joint conference at Washington of the National Council for Defense and the National Association of State University Presidents. President McVey attended this conference with plans and suggestions for the mobilization of his institution for war work.

By the 18th of May 139 students had left the University; 39 of them had entered military service and the remainder had taken up various forms of farm work in conformity with the suggestion of the Government. The University Council met this emergency by making provision for excusing without loss of credits all students who left for this service.

June 5 was celebrated as National Registration Day by students and faculty who marched in a civic parade to Central Park. Here patriotic addresses were made, President McVey delivering the principal address.

The fall term opened with an enrollment of 11 per cent less than the previous year. The law school showed the most marked decrease, and the entire senior class was much depleted in numbers. On October 15 President McVey's resignation was accepted and Dean Babcock was chosen by the regents as acting president. The University section of the state Red Cross was organized October 11 under the direction of Mrs. Joseph Kennedy. Captain McVey, the new University Commandant, began organizing the freshmen and sophomores for compulsory military drill and was soon able to announce the non-commissioned officers for the two companies of the freshmen and the one company of sophomores. Early in November, 1917, Professor H. R. Brush, chairman of the Committee on Education of the State Council of Defense, began organizing classes in radio, telephony, and telegraphy for later service in the United States Signal Corps. In co-operation with local telegraphers he succeeded in starting the work at Devils Lake, Minot, Williston, Dickinson, Bismarck, Jamestown, Wahpeton, Fargo, and Grand Forks. On November 5 classes in radio-telegraphy were begun in the Department of Physics under Professor B. J. Spence. During this month the campaign was launched for funds to support the fatherless children of France, and on November 19, the first Y. M. C. A. war drive netted the sum of \$2,743.91.

On February 22, a service flag with 281 stars was presented to the University with appropriate ceremonies. A surgical dressings station was established at the University and quarters were found for it at the Commons. The University Library took part in the first A. L. A. book drive from the 18th to the 23rd of March. Many of

the faculty were filling lecture dates during the second semester, assisting in local drives for Red Cross funds. On April 6 the faculty and student body took part in a Win-the-War parade, and in the patriotic celebration immediately following at the city auditorium.

The newly elected president, Thomas F. Kane, was chosen by the regents January 24, 1918, and assumed his duties immediately after Easter. Following a suggestion made at the closing meeting of the University Club for that year, on May 3, President Kane appointed a War Committee of five members of the Council (afterward increased to six) to serve as a medium of communication between the Federal Government and the faculty and student body, and to act on all special war demands and in special emergencies. The adoption of a more aggressive war policy on the part of our Government and the rapid development of new plans for mobilizing the resources of the nation gave to the War Committee an unusual opportunity for service. The first work undertaken was the adjustment of the Home Economics courses to the recommendations of the Government, especially along the lines of food conservation and production. Next came a special demand after commencement for Summer Session courses in Nursing and Home Economics. This was met by securing the added teaching force needed and by making the new courses known to those who would be glad to take them. During examination week, at the request of the Federal Department of Labor, the Committee made a special canvass of the students, and 200 were enrolled for such work during the summer as they might be called upon to perform. A letter of greeting was prepared by the Committee and sent out from the President's Office to the students and alumni in service, and their attention was directed to the University collection of photographic and other records of their part in the war. Early in July the Federal Government assigned the University a detail of fourteen students and two members of the faculty to receive special military instruction for sixty days beginning August 1, at Fort Sheridan, Illinois. The general purpose of this training camp was to prepare officers for the S. A. T. C. units to be established at the various colleges and universities of the country. The committee found that the selection of these student representatives was made difficult by the late arrival of the notice when most of the students were on vacation. Professor H. A. Doak of the English Department was the sole faculty representative but the full student contingent was selected as follows:

Sam K. Fisher, Devils Lake
Gjems Fraser, Grafton

R. C. M. Kraabel, Hope
E. J. McGrath, Grand Forks

Min Hin Li, University
G. E. Moultrie, Valley City
Ralph E. Pray, Valley City
Kenneth Graves, Grand Forks
George H. Haynes, University

John J. Kelly, Grand Forks
C. E. Schweitzer, Cavalier
Rudolph C. Steidl, Fingal
Ralph J. Stewart, Drayton
T. M. Rygh, Cavalier

The War Committee drafted and printed a circular letter addrest to graduates of high schools, urging them to continue their education by attending the University and pointing out the specific courses in which they might specially prepare for war service. The appointment of a state War History Commission was recommended to Governor Frazier, who later appointed as members of the commission O. G. Libby, Grand Forks, Chairman, Mrs. Chas. F. Amidon, Fargo, and Curator M. R. Gilmore of the State Historical Society, Bismarck. At its headquarters in the Library the War Committee is still collecting war posters, books and pamphlets, photographs and letters, and data necessary for the making up of the individual war record of every student or member of the alumni or faculty.

The vocational work at the University in the N. A. T. C. units began July 1, 1918, and is described later. Mobilization of all colleges and universities for war service was decided on by the Federal Government and was made the subject of three national conferences with the heads of institutions and other faculty representatives. For the Middle West the conference was held at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, August 31 and September 1. At this conference the University was represented by President Kane and the Chairman of the War Committee. At the conference the presiding officer was Colonel (now Brigadier General) R. J. Rees, Chairman of the Committee on Education and Special Training. Other heads of committees and numerous army officers took part in the discussions that continued thruout the conference. The drastic requirements of the Government were cheerfully acceded to by the representatives in session. The reorganization of college curriculua on the quarter basis and the making of special provisions for the accommodation of the S. A. T. C. units fully occupied the officers of all educational institutions during September. At our own institution the N. A. T. C. units had already been assigned ample quarters in the Gymnasium where by means of ingeniously constructed balconies sleeping space was found for all. The S. A. T. C. unit was accommodated in Davis Hall and Budge Hall, while the Phi Delta Theta house on the University campus was requisitioned as permanent military headquarters. Other plans for the extension of the work and provision for additional

dormitory space were tentatively proposed but were not developed owing to the short time the new schedule was in actual operation. A new \$30,000 drill hall was authorized by the Board of Regents and will be ready for use during the present college year. Besides the University and the Agricultural College, two other institutions in North Dakota accommodated S. A. T. C. units, Fargo College and Jamestown College.

In the rearrangement of courses of study to fit into the military requirements of the Government, only those courses were retained that had a direct bearing on the training of officers and technical experts. English, Law, Physics, Chemistry, French, German, and Spanish were retained as well as courses in the Colleges of Medicine and Engineering. A special War Issues Course was provided which was given by the departments of Geology, History, Philosophy, Political Economy, and Sociology. In actual practise it was found to be exceedingly difficult to provide study facilities in the barracks and to fit the academic work into the rigid requirements of military drill and camp duty. The experiment lasted but six weeks, the epidemic and the armistice combined to cut short the life of the S. A. T. C. unit. At best no one was satisfied and the reports of the inspectors of the various portions of the academic work now on file at Washington may be consulted as to the opinions of those who saw the experiment in a number of institutions.

The work of the S. A. T. C. unit had hardly begun when the student body was overtaken by an epidemic of influenza which caused suspension of all classes by quarantine October 8, and finally of all but the most necessary of camp duties. Following the establishment of the quarantine in Grand Forks as well as at the University the street cars were stopt at Hamline avenue and guards were stationed at every University entrance for the control of traffic and the exclusion of the public from the University campus. On the thirteenth of October, Sunday, a large number of the students reported as sick of the influenza at the base hospital established in the Phi Delta Theta house and at the emergency hospital on the third floor of Budge Hall. The number of patients increased so fast that by the following Tuesday the military headquarters were removed to Davis Hall and all the students rooming in this dormitory were transferred elsewhere as rapidly as possible. By the end of the week pneumonia began to develop among the patients and the University found itself in the grip of the worst epidemic in its history. Lieutenant Jesse H. McIntosh was camp physician during the existence of the S. A. T. C. unit. During the epidemic he was assisted by Dr. James Grassick,

University physician, who had his headquarters at Budge hall. The women patients at the University were cared for, principally, at a temporary hospital in a nearby cottage. Dr. H. E. French, Dean of the University School of Medicine, had charge of all these cases and was able to deal so successfully with the epidemic that he lost none of his patients.

Lack of adequate hospital facilities on the University campus led to undesirable overcrowding, and since no provision for this contingency had been made in advance the most fatal consequences followed. The largest number of patients was cared for in Budge Hall, and that the mortality there did not run higher is due solely to the professional skill and untiring devotion of the head nurse, Miss Mae McCullough. Immediately on being placed in charge of the nurses at this hospital, near the close of the first week of the epidemic, she introduced every device that her long experience had shown her to be useful in such emergencies. The hospital record of every patient was kept at his bedside accessible to the nurses and doctors. Every patient had abundance of fresh air, but screens were placed over the windows so as to avoid dangerous draughts. The cots were raised on specially made blocks so as to render the care of the patients easier for the attendants. A diet kitchen was installed where proper food could be prepared under the most favorable circumstances. Relays of Grand Forks women, chosen from those most able to assist her, worked day and night under her directions to save the worst cases and to prevent further development of the most dangerous phase of the epidemic. The citizens of Grand Forks responded to every call for help. The day and night shifts at Budge Hall were conveyed to and from their homes in autos even during the worst weather. Meals were brought out every night to those who went on duty in the evening. When the head nurse called for volunteer doctors from the city to serve at the hospital during the night, at which time the regular physicians were not on duty, there was no lack of response. The services of the Red Cross were placed at the service of the University by its representative, Mr. C. C. Gowran, while the chairman of the University War Committee, acting as his volunteer assistant, helped to discover the needs of every one and to fill them promptly. With all the care that could have been lavished upon them, the patients would have fared badly but for the medical supplies and other material daily brought from the Red Cross headquarters at Grand Forks. Within the S. A. T. C. unit itself the medical students gave freely of their utmost as nurses' aides while the details of military orderlies did their work

loyally under the most trying circumstances. The remarkable severity of the epidemic in every part of the country makes the record of its ravages of special interest. How a number of other institutions met and combatted the scourge is given in brief at the close of this sketch. Appended to these summaries is a table of the statistics for each institution that furnisht the facts.

Near the close of the epidemic the War Committee sent the following communication to the President:

"In view of the severity of the recent epidemic and the constant danger of a renewal of its ravages, in view of the trust reposed in us by the parents of the students in attendance at the University and for the purpose of more fully utilizing the service of the medical men of Grand Forks City and County, it is recommended by the University War Committee:

"1. That a joint medical committee be formed by voluntary association for the purpose of taking into consideration the special problems arising from the spread of the epidemic at the University S. A. T. C. camp, this committee to consist of the medical army officer of the camp, the Dean of the University School of Medicine, the Grand Forks County Health Officer, the City Health Officer, and the chairman of the Commercial Club Health committee.

"2. While, from the military situation, it is recognized that the function of this committee must be purely advisory, it is strongly urged that the committee, acting for the whole state constituency of the University, consider every phase of the public health situation connected with the S. A. T. C. camp life, and to that end it is suggested that the committee be subject to call by any one of its members."

As events turned out, there was no renewal of the epidemic but it was felt that there was now a well-digested plan on file so that any future emergency might not again find us wholly unprepared.

S. A. T. C. class work was gradually resumed during the first week in November. The general quarantine on the city and University was not removed, however, and the outside student body did not return for work. As only six weeks remained of the first quarter, the class work was altered so as to cover, as far as possible, the courses for the entire quarter. The signing of the armistice on November 11 and the subsequent order for demobilization put an end to the S. A. T. C. organization and opened the way for a resumption of regular University work. During the early weeks of December and especially in the short vacation beginning December 21, there inter-

vened a period of considerable uncertainty and confusion. In anticipation of these conditions the War Committee drew up the following letter which, on their recommendation, was sent out from the President's Office to the parents of all students:

"Now that the war is over, a number of our S. A. T. C. students are inclined to give way to a feeling of discouragement. In their discouragement quite a number are even thinking of throwing up all their university work. They seem to feel that this quarter's work has been lost, utterly failing to appreciate that their being here and under training was serving their country just as faithfully and as effectively as though they were on foreign soil. They were here because the Government assigned them here. Furthermore, the fact that there were mobilized, as army units at our colleges and universities, thousands of our best young men in intensive training for war work and from whom 30,000 officers were to be selected by July 1, was certainly a tremendous factor in hastening the collapse of the Central Powers. Our S. A. T. C. students are entitled to feel and should feel that they have played their part just as fully as those who were so fortunate as to be called to service overseas.

"A recent canvass of the S. A. T. C. classes indicates the degree of this discouragement in that many, especially of the freshmen, are not planning to return to the University after the close of this quarter. While we appreciate the handicaps under which they have labored the past few weeks, the illness of so many of the students, the enforced closing down of the work for a considerable period, together with the interference of the military duties with the regular academic work—all of which has undoubtedly been very discouraging—yet we feel that this should not prevent their getting the most possible out of the remaining two-thirds of the college year. With the passing of the influenza, and of the required military duties, the students will have time and opportunity to devote themselves to their university work.

"The University expects to be back to very near, if not quite, normal conditions this next quarter. First: It is hoped that several, or possibly all, of the fraternity houses may be released from requisition and again given over to the fraternities. Second: The gymnasium will again be available for athletics and all departments of athletics will resume normal activities."

The demobilizing of our S. A. T. C. unit took place December 21-24, 1918, under Captain Mark L. Calder, Commandant. The previous commandants had been Captain Seymour R. Wells, July 1 to October 2, (then transferred to Camp Funston, Kansas), Lieu-

tenant Lee R. Gaynor, Jr., October 2-27, Lieutenant Charles J. Sweeney, the immediate predecessor of Captain Calder. The official S. A. T. C. paper *The Camp Barrage*, ran thru seven issues from November 8 to December 20, 1918, with E. J. McGrath as editor-in-chief.

The University Council decided to continue on the quarter basis only for the remainder of the year and to give to all seniors a full year's credit for work done during the second and third quarters. On February 20, 1919, the Council provided for the establishment of a unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at the University by adopting the report of a special committee providing for military training for freshmen and sophomores. This action was taken to meet the Government requirements for military training at colleges and universities where such training corps are established. On April 24, by the adoption of a joint committee report from faculty, alumni, and students, the council approved the erection on the campus of a Memorial Auditorium as a testimonial of respect and gratitude to those of our number who have lost their lives in war service.

At the last meeting of the Council for the year provision was made for accrediting toward graduation the service of all students in the army and navy.

During the past year there have been attending classes at the University two young women from France, sent to this country by their government. Our University, in conformity with a very general action by our colleges and universities, made provision for these representatives from France as a part of a general plan for reciprocal exchange of college students. These young women, Marie Bentegat and Madeleine M. Letessier, will remain with us for their second year.

As already stated, the vocational work at the University of North Dakota, in the N. A. T. C., began on July 1, 1918, with the arrival of the first detachment. It continued until November 1, though, owing to the prevalence of the influenza, many of the men did not leave until later. The State Agricultural College, located at Fargo, also had units of the N. A. T. C. Inasmuch as the work done in the two places was practically the same, a description of that done at the University will suffice for both. The following brief account is taken, much abridged, from the report to the Government made by the Institutional Director, Dr. E. J. Babcock.

The courses in vocational training were given to auto-mechanics, blacksmiths, carpenters, concrete workers, miners and drill runners,

and radio-operators. The total number of men trained in each of these courses was as follows:

Auto-Mechanics	95
Blacksmiths	40
Carpenters	42
Concrete Workers	40
Miners and Drill Runners	51
Radio-Operators	92

ORGANIZATION OF INSTRUCTION

The teachers employed were largely selected from the engineering staff of the University. All but three or four were college graduates and those who were not were men of technical and practical training in their respective lines. About one-third were men who had received the doctor's degree and who had had thoro training and a wide and successful experience as teachers in technical and scientific subjects. In the selection of instructors an effort was made to secure those who were not only well trained, but who were especially well qualified by experience to give thoro training in a practical way and in an intensive manner.

The materials and equipment utilized in the various courses were in general those used in the instructional work in the engineering college of the institution, but in each subject additional equipment or special equipment was required in order to provide for the numbers in the different courses and for the peculiar needs of the army training in this work. In selecting the equipment to be placed in the hands of the soldier-students, an effort was always made to provide, in the main, such working facilities as would be most likely to be available in actual military field service, and the student was taught constantly to use his ingenuity in devising methods of utilizing the implements at his command so as to accomplish the greatest variety of work.

The necessity of meeting emergencies and of overcoming difficulties without elaborate equipment was constantly kept before the student in vocational army training. Even in the selection of special equipment required as, for example, in the instruction of mining, portable, and, as far as possible, simple equipment was utilized such as gasoline engines, portable compressors, small hoists, etc., and with such equipment special training could be taken in rapidity of moving, setting up and getting into successful operation, under varying conditions, of the necessary machinery or equipment corresponding as nearly as could be to the exigencies of army action.

The instructional work involved the two general divisions of

organization and supervision. In a general way the instruction proper was group as follows: The first general division embraced class instruction—(a) outlines of work, based upon the progressive unit plan; (b) simple lectures and explanations, covering only so much as is necessary for a clear understanding of the specific work in hand and the most rapid and accurate way of securing the results; (c) questions by instructor for the purpose of determining the mental grasp of the student and the clearness and accuracy of his knowledge of the subject and methods of procedure; (d) questions by students largely to afford an opportunity to give the student quick and clear relief from misunderstandings and wrong methods of procedure.

The second general division of instruction embraced shop work and field practise. The relative amount of time given to these two divisions of the work necessarily varied in different courses and at different times in each case, but a large portion of the time of instruction was given to practical shop and field applications. This phase of the work became, for the most part, individual altho in some subjects the men could work to advantage in groups. In the shop and field work special attention was given (a) to the proper use of tools and equipment and (b) to methods of work, especially for the purpose of securing the best results with reference to efficiency, speed, and emergency adaptation.

The methods used for developing initiative and resourcefulness were varied and, as far as possible, such as to look into the direction of handling emergency conditions that might be expected in active army service. As soon as the men became familiar with their tools and the general methods of procedure, we began to charge them with definite jobs either in groups or individually and to hold them responsible for the character of the work and results obtained and for conservation of time and material, together with the highest degree of efficiency. A constant effort was made to teach alertness in grasping a situation and overcoming difficulties promptly and efficiently and with such simple and improvised facilities as one in service would naturally have at hand.

In lectures and in ship and field instruction, emergency cases were frequently thrown upon the students and they were required, not only to devise suitable methods for overcoming the difficulties, but were generally required to put them into actual practise. Usually this work was of an individual nature. Sometimes it fell to small groups, depending upon the character of the problem, but in all cases was handled about as it would be in actual field service. Training in this line was begun by simpler problems early in the work of

all courses. These problems were made gradually more difficult and complicated as the course progressed.

Our experience here in the work in vocational army training has been highly satisfactory and I believe clearly demonstrates the practicability of short, intensive training. The men who entered came with the idea of being trained as rapidly as possible for a rather definite service. They were at once impressed with the urgent need of the Government along these lines and with ideals of loyalty and service, all of which resulted in greatly stimulating them to utilize their time to the very best advantage.

The courses were short, it is true, but even the short courses of eight weeks were decidedly successful and demonstrate what can be done, not only in times of war, but to a considerable degree, under normal conditions, when young men are training for a definite purpose with a clear vision of its importance and with earnestness and devotion to duty and mastery of the task before them.

Maturity, previous education, past experience, and natural ability, were all modifying conditions and important factors in the character of the work and the results obtained in the vocational training. In the assignment of the men to the various courses all of these factors were given, insofar as time would permit, careful and personal consideration in an endeavor to place the man into the line of work which he would be most successful. The instructor was asked to keep each student's qualifications, experiences, and special ability in mind so as to lay out his work to permit of the most rapid and successful progress. There is no doubt that these qualifications greatly helped some of the men to intensify in this type of training, and I am inclined to think that this was on the whole more beneficial for these army purposes than simple scholastic training would have been.

Whatever may have been the results of military training and discipline in connection with the college section of army training, there is no question as to their working together satisfactorily in the vocational section. The responsibilities and functions of the vocational instructional section were carefully organized under the institutional director so that there was no encroachment of the military upon the educational, nor vice versa. All matters of mutual interest were considered directly by the commanding officer and the institutional director.

The vocational methods of instruction and control harmonized well with military training and discipline and the schedule of hours of duty for each was clearly defined and easily maintained. It was a matter of common observation among the instructors that precision

and other methods of military training carried over into the vocational work and it was likewise a common observation and comment of the military officers that nearly, if not fully, as rapid progress was made in the time allotted for military training of the vocational section as usually is in army training where the whole time is devoted to military training. In other words, the vocational education served as a change, a stimulus, and a recreation in connection with military training and indicated that a change of occupation would serve these purposes as well as entire relaxation.

The supervision for the vocational section supplied by the Committee on Education and Special Training was pre-eminently satisfactory. The District Director (Dean Potter) seemed to have very clearly in mind the objects to be attained, the difficulties to be met, and the proper methods of handling the situation. His assistance in planning the work, in the organization, in the instruction, and in a variety of problems connected with the administration was very helpful and highly appreciated.

Among the first things presented to the men who entered the training and among the things which were constantly kept before them were those with reference to correct ideas of the causes of the war, the bearing the final outcome would have upon the rights of nations and of individuals, and the future security of the things most sacred and most essential to individual and national life and happiness, and along with this were also presented right ideas of individual life and service.

The effect of vocational army training on the institution was manifest among the instructional force of University students. Many phases of the work were new upon the University campus and the rapidity with which readjustments were made in the equipment and work of the engineering department and the rate of progress which the men made in this vocational work, as well as in their military training, was a matter of universal comment and appreciation not only by people connected with the institution, but also by citizens who had an opportunity to see something of the work being accomplished.

Our experience with this work was so highly satisfactory and demonstrated so clearly the practicability of many desirable features that before the work closed I concluded to introduce, gradually and in a modified way, several of the fundamental ideas in connection with certain specific subjects in our engineering courses.

The effect of the vocational training was noticed by the men themselves and highly appreciated. Many of the men who had no college training but who were mature and who had considerable ex-

perience in life, exprest to me personally, before going from the camp into service, their high appreciation of the privileges and opportunities of this training given by the Government and the value that it had been to them; and many of them also exprest a sincere hope that after the war they might be able to obtain more such training, better preparation for industrial life, and a broader education. Already several of thes men have returned to the University and are beginning industrial and engineering courses.

To those who have been watching and carefully studying this great experiment in the rapid training of men in vocational lines to meet the emergency war needs of the Government, there have been presented many valuable ideas, not a few of which are well worthy of adopting either in whole or in part in connection with various phases of our educational ideals and methods of training. This has served, as it were, as a great educational experimental laboratory course in which many new methods and ideas have been tested out and in which the results achieved have been remarkably successful; and it is sincerely hoped that the lessons which we have learned in methods, ideals, and educational efficiency, will be quickly and vigorously applied to our technical and industrial training.

We are beginning to realize more fully the enormous advantages to be derived from a training which gives a knowledge of the laws of nature and a skill and power capable of mastering the difficulties and real problems of daily life. Our universities and colleges should more and more inculcate the ideals of real service and should be actuated by a sincere desire to serve the people in every way possible, not only in aiding the investigation and development of our resources and our industrial, civic, and social problems, but also by training young people so that they will be well fitted to fill important places in life with credit to themselves and the industry or profession in which they are engaged, and who will have sufficiently broad and high views to become active, useful, and noble members of society.

To show contrasts and for general information, the following brief summaries are given. They are made from answers received to questionnaires sent. They show how the various institutions represented handled the epidemic situation. These summaries should be read and the contrasts noted in connection with the statistical table that follows.

BELOIT COLLEGE

Three weeks' interruption. Hospital accommodations were provided by the use of one dormitory and a room in the gymnasium. No medical aid was used beyond that regularly provided for the S. A.

T. C. Faculty co-operation was confined to one dean and the committee in charge of the War Aims Course.

CARLETON COLLEGE

Studies were interrupted from November 11 to December 12. The hospital facilities were supplied by taking over the men's dormitory as an emergency hospital. No medical aid was used outside of the two army physicians, but they were aided by five nurses. The local Red Cross co-operated with a committee of the faculty in caring for the sick.

DEPAUW UNIVERSITY

Classes interrupted from October 10 to November 4. Both the college infirmaries and Indianapolis hospitals were used. A provisional hospital was established in one of the dormitories. The two army physicians were aided by four outside physicians, two professional nurses, and many volunteer Red Cross nurses. Red Cross aid was effective also in many other ways.

HAMLIN UNIVERSITY

The epidemic caused no interruption of classes. The medical work was done by an outside physician, a trained nurse, and S. A. T. C. orderlies.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

No interruption of classes during epidemic. The University hospital was supplemented by the use of two dormitories as detention hospitals. The regular hospital staff of from two to four physicians was aided by twelve senior medical students and several Red Cross nurses.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE

No interruption of college work. The camp hospital and the college hospital both used. The army physician was aided by two outside physicians and several graduate and local nurses. The Red Cross found nurses and the faculty co-operated generally.

LAKE FOREST

Only two days' interruption of classes. The college hospital was supplemented by the use of the President's house as a well equipped detention hospital. The medical work was done by the regular army physician and a trained nurse.

MIAMI UNIVERSITY

No interruption of class work. The women students were sent home and an emergency hospital was established in one of the dormitories. The army physician was aided by some twenty-five nurses. The Red Cross assisted in procuring nurses and the faculty co-operated generally.

NORTH DAKOTA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Most of class work interrupted from October 8 to November 1. Three large general hospitals and two smaller private ones in

Fargo in use, also Music Building, Ceres Hall, three fraternity houses, and large hospital tents. Forty-two nurses, mostly from St. Johns and St. Lukes hospitals but including volunteer nurses and others from Fargo. Camp physicians, five, with college physician and one specialist. Home Economics had entire charge of diet and general hospital cookery, and their graduates from the outside helped in various ways. Library open four hours each day outside of regular hours for convalescents and those exposed to the epidemic. Red Cross co-operated in supplying face masks and bedding.

UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

Classes interrupted from October 21 to January 2. Emergency hospitals were established in the gymnasium and in several rooms in the agricultural building. The medical men were two regular army physicians and six from the outside. They were assisted by two professional nurses and volunteers from the faculty and student body. The Red Cross furnished hospital supplies.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

No interruption of classes. Two fraternity houses and two dormitories used as emergency hospitals. The regular University physician and the army physician were aided by five other doctors, giving part of their time. Six Red Cross nurses and two hired by the University aided in the hospitals.

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO

No interruption of classes but non-S. A. T. C. students lost from three to five weeks from quarantine. Two city hospitals, an emergency S. A. T. C. hospital, a fraternity house, the Elks Club house used as a convalescent hospital and two churches and one college building used as isolation hospitals. Four trained nurses and twenty volunteers from faculty, town women, and the student body, one military physician and seven from the outside. The Red Cross supplied food for invalids and hospital supplies of every kind. One member of faculty chairman of county Red Cross. Advisory committee to President met frequently and there were special faculty meetings.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Three months' serious interruption of classes. The University hospital was supplemented by the use of one of the University recitation halls, two dormitories, and a fraternity house. Four hundred patients accommodated at one time. Eighty-five nurses were assembled from all parts of the state. One army physician and eight from the outside. Faculty and local chapters of Red Cross furnished supplies of every sort. Epidemic handled by a closely organized faculty group, "the war department neither helped nor hindered."

UNIVERSITY OF INDIANA

Two weeks' interruption of classes and all public gatherings forbidden for three months. Emergency hospitals on the campus.

Trained and volunteer nurses from two to twenty-five. Four camp physicians and ten from the outside. Red Cross of considerable aid. Committee on Student Health represented the faculty.

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

Six weeks' interruption of class work. Medical faculty and advanced students made the temporary barracks into efficient hospitals. Few trained nurses but an abundance of volunteers from student body from Lawrence. Six army physicians and five from the outside. Red Cross worked day and night furnishing supplies of every kind. Department of Home Economics had charge of food supplies. Chancellor placed a director and two assistants in charge and heads of departments were selected by director for aid as needed.

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

Six weeks' interruption of classes. Gymnasium and one dormitory converted into hospitals. Trained nurses, mostly volunteer, numbered twenty-five. Two camp physicians and one from the outside. Red Cross local chapter co-operated closely in caring for the sick.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

The epidemic caused only one week of interruption. Hospital service at Ft. Snelling and two hospitals on the campus. The staff of twelve military physicians and nurses at the three hospitals supplied all medical aid. Red Cross gave excellent co-operation and individual members of the faculty offered their services.

UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA

Classes interrupted from October 7 to January 1, 1919. Two local hospitals, St. Patrick's and the Northern Pacific Railway, later an S. A. T. C. hospital accommodated the large number of patients cared for temporarily in the barracks. Volunteer nurses from S. A. T. C. unit were later replaced by Red Cross and volunteer women nurses. One army physician and one outside for one week. Red Cross very efficient in finding nurses and doctors and in supplying bedding and other materials. The faculty committee on Health took an active part in caring for the sick students, and the dean of men and other members of the faculty visited the patients and kept their parents informed.

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA

Three weeks' interruption of classes. Emergency hospitals were created by using three residences, two University buildings, and some rooms in other buildings. Nurses were supplied partly by the Red Cross and partly by volunteers from Lincoln; there were also the medical orderlies and military details. Three military physicians and one outside, besides a good deal of volunteer aid. The faculty all

took an active part in assisting in the hospitals, and the alumni co-operated vigorously.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

Demoralization for three weeks but no actual closing. University infirmary was supplemented by the use of six fraternity houses. Seven trained nurses were assisted by 30 second year medical students and orderlies from the S. A. T. C. unit. The three army physicians co-operated with the S. A. T. C. committee of the faculty.

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA

No interruption of classes. Two hospitals, one of them the special S. A. T. C. hospital. Army physician and local doctor assisted by five city physicians in severe cases. Faculty made canvass of city for supplies and for medical help and assisted in the hospitals where needed. Red Cross furnished S. A. T. C. with sweaters, etc.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH DAKOTA

Three weeks' interruption. Besides the local hospital, four private residences were used as emergency hospitals. One camp physician was assisted by a very active Red Cross society.

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

Classes interrupted from October 15 to November 20. All patients were taken directly to Ft. Douglas hospital and were completely under military authority thereafter. The physicians and nurses were wholly of the hospital staff. Practically every member of the faculty aided in the care of the patients directly or indirectly and the Red Cross co-operated.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

Two weeks' interruption. Two dormitories used as hospitals. Nurses, wholly volunteer, from ten to twenty from the city. The faculty and the S. A. T. C. unit aided the two camp physicians. Faculty War Emergency Committee of twenty appointed a committee of three to take actual charge of relief. The alumni assisted the Red Cross in supplying cots and blankets.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

No actual interruption of classes. Two city hospitals and University infirmary supplemented by emergency hospital at the quarters of the University Club. Two army physicians, five full time contract physicians, and six on half time. Graduate nurse and five health aides. Faculty represented by an advisory committee consisting of the Executive Committee of Medical School. Resident alumni offered their homes for care of convalescents. Red Cross furnished nurses, prepared food, equipped temporary hospitals, secured transportation, and furnished supplies.

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY

Three weeks' interruption of classes. Emergency hospital on campus. Volunteer nurses largely, only three or four trained nurses

available with three army physicians. The women of the faculty were especially helpful and the Red Cross aid was invaluable.

YALE UNIVERSITY

No interruption of regular class work. New Haven hospital was supplemented by emergency hospitals established in two fraternity houses. Approximately thirty volunteer trained nurses and twenty untrained assisted the three outside physicians. Red Cross supplied nurses.

STATISTICAL TABLE

INSTITUTION	STUDENTS ENROLLED	STUDENTS SICK	% OF STUDENTS SICK	DEATHS	% OF DEATHS
Beloit	461	225	48.8	5	2.2
Carleton	137	50	36.5	0	0
De Pauw	421	*100	23.7	1	1.
Hamline	225	60	26.6	0	0
Harvard	1472	273	18.5	5	1.8
Lafayette College	988-1002	140	14.1	7	5.
Lake Forest	140	26	18.5	0	0
Miami University	417	190	45.5	5	2.6
North Dakota Agricultural Col. . .	735	337	45.7	12	3.5
University of Arizona	439	262	60.6	2	.7
University of Chicago	1000	168	16.8	3	1.7
University of Idaho	718	200	27.8	11	5.5
University of Illinois	3452	1575	45.6	15	.9
University of Indiana	1400	110	7.8	0	0
University of Kansas	2400	1050	43.7	32	3.
University of Kentucky	1100	275	25.	8	2.9
University of Louisiana	600	350	58.3	3	.8
University of Minnesota	3303	*2030	61.4	12	.5
University of Michigan	3030	1207	39.8	59	4.8
University of Montana	300	123	41.	7	5.6
University of Nebraska	1980	*1500	75.9	44	2.9
University of North Carolina . . .	677	*524	77.4	4	.7
University of North Dakota	473	320	67.6	29	9.
University of Ohio	1850	300	16.2	7	2.3
University of Oklahoma	1350-1420	*300	22.2	2	.6
University of South Dakota . . .	359	*200	55.4	6	3.
University of Utah	912	259	28.3	29	11.2
University of Washington	*1950	70	3.5	2	2.8
University of Wisconsin	*2741	1026	37.4	36	3.5
Vanderbilt University	455	300	65.9	3	1.
Yale University	1405	550	39.1	3	.5
Totals and averages	36890-36974	14100	38.2	352	2.5

*Approximate figures.

The Public Schools and the War

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*County Superintendent of Schools of Grand Forks County and
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of North Dakota*

THE children of the North Dakota schools have met the test of the war. No record of war activities can ever be complete without full mention of the spirit and the work of the thousands of children who so sincerely responded to the Nation's call. There is no love without service, and from the eager, enthusiastic, untiring service they rendered we cannot fail to see the great love that prompted it.

Nor can we forget the guiding hands of the teachers who so readily developed in the minds of the children an understanding of the war and the sacrifice and good will needed to carry on effective work. This has meant hours of extra labor, willingly and cheerfully given, the expenditure of time and energy in planning programs, pageants, plays, and projects of all kinds—the mobilization of all school children into a great service army.

Thru it all there has been no lowering of standards in schools, but rather, boys and girls have felt the necessity of studying hard to lay foundations for future work. No one can measure the services of the children in the past or tell what effect it will have on the citizens of tomorrow. Neither is it possible to give a complete story of what has been accomplished materially, nor even an accurate report of the amounts of money earned.

The work of the Junior Red Cross, for instance, has been so varied, so far reaching, and withal so personal, that exact and definite information cannot be given. There has poured into the treasury for membership fees alone thirty thousand, seven hundred fifty dollars and ninety-four cents (\$30750.94), this being paid by the ninety-five thousand, six hundred nine children who proudly claim membership in this organization. Two thousand, one hundred twenty-five schools became factories and business institutions. Fingers that were small and clumsy patiently knitted socks, sweaters, wristlets, and helmets—three thousand three hundred fifty-seven garments in all. Students of domestic art made thousands of surgical dressings, numberless layettes for the suffering babes, hospital garments to the number of forty thousand, eight hundred, and a thousand pairs of work mittens. The busy hum of the manual training rooms produced one hundred twenty-five articles of furniture, twenty-two dozen splints,

knitting needles, and framed Junior Red Cross certificates. Children of all ages helpt make seven hundred sixty-nine scrap books for convalescent hospital wards. Socials, bazaars, and salvage sales were frequent occurrences, adding large sums to the treasury and developing in children resourcefulness, pride, patience, and responsibility. In the fire-stricken districts of Minnesota six hundred thirty-eight children were made happy with Christmas boxes from North Dakota.

In industrial club work an army of thirteen thousand children answered the Nation's call for food saving. They became the owners of sheep and chickens which lived chiefly on waste materials and added to the income of the state, four thousand dollars (\$4000) and ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) respectively. The corn raised produced eight thousand dollars (\$8,000). Six thousand children's war gardens were planted and cared for, producing a supply of vegetables worth sixteen thousand dollars (\$16,000). Potatoes proved to be another popular source of profit, the children of the state producing a supply valued at fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000).

To care for and utilize these vegetables, canning clubs sprang up in every neighborhood until the great storehouse of North Dakota held one hundred thousand extra quarts. Patience, energy, initiative, and thrift, wide in their benefit, developept and grew strong.

Into the hearts of the children there came to dwell a great spirit of devotion and self-sacrifice which cannot fail to cast a kindly glow on their futures. No one who has helpt to feed and clothe the suffering Belgians can feel that his duty to others ends with the war. The children who have adopted French orphans and who have exchanged greetings and letters with these brothers across the seas will not think lightly of their promise to help plant the fields of the future and to rebuild the homes they have loved.

"That which fate has taken, that will love restore,
(Trust us when we tell you that our word is true.)
The lights of home shall beckon within an open door,
Oh, weary ones, turn back again, the board is spread for you."

When the United War Work Campaign came on, Victory boys and girls pledged over fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) toward the cause, practically all of this to be earned by personal effort. Schools, parents, and pupils united their efforts in the purchasing of Liberty Bonds of all loans so that now three hundred fifty thousand (\$350,000) worth of bonds is held in the names of the North Dakota children. The smallest child in the humblest home possesses his Thrift Card which he carefully plans and proudly fills. Small earnings have been saved and treats sacrificed so that the children have bought

over one hundred fifty thousand (\$150,000) worth of War Savings Stamps. Strength, personal independence, and the thrill that promotes prosperity will be theirs, ultimately bringing to America that universal independence and efficiency which is indispensable.

The class-room instruction which children have been given on war topics has been varied and far-reaching. Lessons in loyalty, duty, thrift, conservation, co-operation, military organization, war geography, government and the principles of democracy, are among those which have been set forth.

Local, state, and government publications have been drawn on for materials. The National Bureau of Education in its semi-monthly magazines, *School Service* and *School Life* has furnished abundant and excellent topics for consideration. These papers were sent free of charge to all teachers and proved to be very valuable. *Current Events* is found in almost every school and is used for language, history, and general lessons. Food problems have invaded arithmetic classes, gardens and industrial work have motivated both mathematics and language, war maps and war topics have given a close and vital touch to geography and history.

Superintendent Arthur Deamer of Fargo prepared a patriotic outline which has been widely used for school study. Military organization, causes of the war, social and political conditions, and movements for peace, are some of the more important topics dwelt upon. The work is usually presented orally with the help of such magazines as the *Literary Digest*, *Review of Reviews*, *National Geographic Magazine*, and *Leslie's Weekly*. The Extension Department of the Agricultural College and the United States Department of Agriculture have issued hundreds of helpful pamphlets, with plans and suggestions for all the industrial work.

In fact the war has brought the whole world to the school room, and to the children it has given an invaluable interest in world affairs. We can see that the schools are beginning to discard useless and impractical work and give more attention to current topics and to sound economics.

The children of today are carrying to their homes and to the next generation the gospel of thrift, service, and brotherhood. They helped to win the war, materially, morally, and spiritually. The results of the work they have done, Frederick George Scott has beautifully described in his poem "To France":

"What for all time will the harvest be, Sister?
What will spring up from the seed that is sown?
Freedom and peace and goodwill among Nations,
Love that will bind us with love all our own."

Various Secondary War Activities of the State

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IT IS a generally admitted fact that the winning of the war was not due entirely to the victories on the battle lines. Nor would the supplemental work of the main auxiliary agencies have been so effective had it not been for various secondary activities in which the plain people of our country interested themselves and in which they displayed an energy and a fidelity which can never be accurately described and which will probably never be fully appreciated. These workers wore no uniform; they carried no banners and made no parades; but all the while they were a constant and telling force in the patriotic cause. Like the steady pressure of the atmosphere of which we are hardly conscious, but which is nevertheless one of the most potent forces in the world, these minor agencies kept up their quiet work insistently and devotedly, and with results that when totalled proved a surprise to themselves and the government. Yet the results can not be accurately totalled. In such matters it is impossible to secure adequate statistics. There are too many of these nameless acts of loyalty to tabulate. They defy figures. In the brief account that follows, it is therefore not to be expected that absolute accuracy has been secured. They are only partial reports, mere indications of activities which were being carried on in every public gathering, every school house, every club, and every home.

THE STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

The North Dakota State Council of Defense was organized at Bismarck May 28, 1917, at a meeting called for that purpose by Governor Frazier. Thirty members were originally appointed and Dr. V. H. Stickney of Dickinson was made chairman. The executive committee which had the larger share of the responsibility consisted, in addition to the governor and the chairman, of Dorr H. Carroll, vice-chairman, F. O. Helstrom, secretary, and Dean E. J. Babcock, Professors C. B. Waldron and H. R. Brush, Dr. H. M. Wheeler, Mrs. Mary D. Weible, and Messrs W. R. Kellogg and C. F. Dupuis. Various committees were organized and active work along several lines immediately began.

The first difficulty that faced the council was the lack of funds. Five hundred dollars for immediate expenses was allowed by the

Emergency Board, and forty-five hundred dollars raised on a note personally endorsed by members of the executive committee. The council was still without any legal authority but the people responded loyally to its recommendations and a good deal was accomplished from the very beginning. Subsidiary organizations were made in each county by appointing the County Auditor in each case as chairman of a committee including, besides himself, the County Commissioners and the County Superintendent of Schools, who also served as secretary of the committee.

When the legislature convened in January, 1917, a law establishing the Council of Defense on a somewhat different basis, providing funds, and giving legal authority, was passed. By this act the governor himself was made chairman of the council. The council assisted materially in carrying on various activities elsewhere discussed in this number of the *Quarterly Journal*. Besides these it pushed the publicity work of the government by the use of moving pictures and various publications, and undertook a variety of special tasks. For example, it enacted a regulatory order providing that any farmer who could show that there were in his neighborhood idle tillable lands, which he could use for crop production could secure from the Council of Defense a permit "to enter upon the same and make them productive for the year 1918 for raising flax and for 1919 for raising wheat, providing he would carefully farm the same and had the ability so to do, and providing further that proper compensation be given to the owner of the land for its use." It is estimated that three hundred thousand acres of land were in this way added to the productive acreage of the state.

Another function of the council was to protect, in their absence, the property of soldiers and sailors and their dependents. But it is impossible to enumerate all the activities of the council in the way of conservation, protection, publicity, and general co-operation. As already said, they are referred to in various other articles.

FOOD PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION

As one of the great agricultural states of the Union, North Dakota was looked to at once, on the outbreak of war, to furnish an increased supply of food stuffs. To meet this demand the farmers sought everywhere to increase the cultivated acreage. The result was that the amount of land under cultivation was increased from 13,200,000 acres in 1916 to 14,085,000 acres in 1917 and to 15,417,000 acres in 1918. The wheat production increased from 39,000,000 bushels in 1916 to 56,000,000 in 1917 and to 83,000,000

in 1918. The other grains were also produced in larger quantities, the production of rye in 1918 being over three times that of 1916.

This increase was, of course, due in part to favorable weather conditions; but no small part was due to the patriotic endeavors and foresight of our people. For instance, the legislature by enacting at a special session called by the governor a Seed and Feed Act made it possible for farmers who had suffered from crop failure in 1917 to secure seed and feed to carry them thru the season, thus assisting materially in the increase of production in 1918. Again, young men were excused from the state educational institutions and given "war credit," if they devoted themselves to agricultural work. The dates of opening and closing the high schools were changed to allow men and boys to work in the fields. In nearly every town and city the business men were organized in the harvest season to go out in groups to assist in gathering the crops, making up in large measure for the labor shortage caused by the war.

There was, of course, here, as elsewhere, a greatly increased interest in gardening. School gardens were cultivated as never before, and in all the towns and cities vacant lots were utilized for the raising of vegetables. Altho it is not possible to give accurate figures in regard to these matters, it is safe to say that the "war gardens" of 1917 and 1918 produced far more vegetables than were ever grown in the state before.

Simultaneously with this increase in production, instruction in the canning and drying of vegetables was given in schools and at various gatherings thruout the state. The Agricultural College thru its Extension Department was especially active and helpful in the work and housewives everywhere canned and dried as never before. Women's clubs had special demonstrations of war dishes and it became almost as fashionable to be frugal as it has previously been to be extravagant.

The general oversight of this work was assigned to President E. F. Ladd of the Agricultural College by whom able assistants were appointed in each county. Under Dr. Ladd's direction the government rules in regard to food conservation were widely published and explained and a sharp lookout kept for violators of the law. But violators proved to be very infrequent, for in carrying out the government regulations in regard to meats, sugar, wheat flour, and the other listed products, the butchers and grocers of North Dakota cheerfully co-operated. Of course in all this there is nothing distinctive. The

same sacrifices were made in every state. The facts are merely mentioned here that they may not be entirely forgotten.

FUEL CONSERVATION

An equally interesting and important work of conservation from the point of view of our state and one which is likely to produce even more permanent effects was that of the conservation of coal. North Dakota has a cold climate and requires vast quantities of fuel. The eastern part of the state, at least, has long been dependent upon supplies of eastern coal. It was known, of course, that in the western counties there were rich beds of lignite; but people in the Red River Valley had never thought seriously of lignite as a practical fuel. In fact, they were prejudiced against its use. But with the outbreak of the war and the consequent fuel shortage due to the needs of the government and the greatly increased exportation of eastern coal, a situation arose which called for immediate action. This was undertaken in the summer of 1917 by Dean E. J. Babcock of the School of Mines, chairman of the Committee on Fuel, Mining, and Engineering under the State Council of Defense.

Dean Babcock has long been a student of the various problems pertaining to lignite and by reason of his expert knowledge of its mining and use was able to be very helpful in increasing both the supply and the demand. He at once got in touch with the operators of the lignite mines urging a larger production. Thoroughly convinced, as he was, of the feasibility of using lignite in our state far more extensively than heretofore, he began by correspondence, by newspaper articles and by circulars to set forth its advantages, to explain the necessary methods of storage and burning, and to urge its increased use. Simultaneously he corresponded with coal dealers to secure information in regard to supply and demand and to preach the gospel of burning North Dakota coal. As a result of this propaganda the production and use of lignite coal were increased during the first year by over thirty per cent. Hundreds of people who had never used lignite before became acquainted with it and found it an economical and convenient fuel. They will continue to use it. Thus there will be a permanent gain to the industrial life of our state.

In the fall of 1917 the Federal Fuel Administration was established with the appointment of Captain I. P. Baker of Bismarck as State Administrator, with an advisory committee on which Dean Babcock served. This new organization carried on effectively the work already begun and having more funds and larger powers at its disposal was able to do more effective work. In the attempt to induce consumers to substitute lignite for anthracite, the Administration

published various pamphlets and bulletins, distributed slides to all the moving-picture theaters in the state, co-operated with the operators in advertising North Dakota coal, and compelled retail dealers to handle lignite in order to secure a share of the available anthracite.

To protect the public a scale of maximum prices at the mine was promulgated, and transportation rates were also adjusted. During the summer of 1918 a special effort was made to keep the mines open and thus to accumulate a supply for the coming winter. This effort was so successful that, in spite of the well-known fact that lignite does not keep well in storage, the mines were run all summer at seventy-five per cent of their maximum capacity or at double the rate of production attained during the preceding year.

It will never be possible to state just how much anthracite and bituminous coal was saved by these efforts, but it is evident that great quantities were thus released for necessary use elsewhere. Two things, at least, are plain: One is that the increase in the production and use of our native coal prevented much suffering which must otherwise have occurred among our people during the winters of 1917-1918 and 1918-1919. The other is that by acquainting North Dakotans with the facts in regard to their own coal, a permanent advantage was gained for the mining industry of the state.

THE WORK OF THE FOUR-MINUTE MEN

The "Four-Minute Men" idea was peculiarly American. Before an ordinary speaker would get fairly under way, one of these rapid-fire talkers would have finished his remarks and sat down. Everything must be terse and to the point. They represented the light artillery of speech. Our state was well organized for this work. The following account slightly condensed from the government report tells the story clearly and concisely:

"The North Dakota Four-Minute Men organization was born in July, 1917, at which time Mr. John P. Hardy, of Fargo, was appointed state director, with full power to 'hire and fire.' Believing at that time the only towns possessing motion-picture theaters should be organized, a list of 130 motion-picture towns was obtained, and within four months all these towns were organized. Meantime Mr. Hardy had been compelled to resign from the work, and Mr. H. H. Woledge, of Fargo, was appointed state director in September, 1917, which office he has continued to fill until the present time.

"Mr. Woledge speedily realized that the large number of towns in North Dakota without motion-picture theaters offered a larger and even more important field for the work than those upon the list previously obtained. He immediately set to work and organ-

ized these as speedily as possible, earning the proud distinction of being the first state director in the Union to succeed in organizing every town of a thousand population within his state. He issued instructions to his local chairmen to operate through schools, churches, lodge meetings, auction sales, and among the threshing crews, and in one instance where the use of the only church in town was denied to the Four-Minute Men, made arrangements through his local chairman for a talk each week in the village pool hall.

"On December 24, 1918, North Dakota had 305 organized Four-Minute Men units, of which 84 per cent were working with very high efficiency.

"The state director of North Dakota has asked us to particularly recognize in this short summary the fact that he could not have directed his state effectively without the free and volunteered assistance of the Misses Inga and Alvina Nordhaug, who handled all correspondence, mimeographing, reports, etc., without compensation.

"Also any report on the work done in North Dakota would be incomplete which failed to mention the splendid services of the traveling representatives of the state director's office, Mr. Edgar L. Richter and Mr. Gilbert W. Funk, who freely gave of their time and money in organizing the work in the various towns of North Dakota by personal visitation. The success of these two loyal Four-Minute Men in North Dakota was made the subject matter of a recommendation from national headquarters to the directors of several states facing like problems, and the plans adopted by Director Wooledge for handling and directing the work of these traveling representatives were passed on and resulted in increased efficiency in quite a number of states."

As a result of this faithful work our state rankt ninth in the efficiency record of the whole country. The chairmen enrolled numbered 195, the speakers, 588. Eighty certificates for special honor were awarded to theaters in sixty-five towns. Besides assisting in all the "drives," the Four-Minute men engaged in a special campaign for glasses for the navy which resulted in securing several hundred. In regard to this matter Chairman Wooledge writes: I have no actual count of the number our state produced; but Assistant Secretary of the navy, Roosevelt, calculated that 23,852 out of 36,696 glasses received up to May 1, 1918, were the results of the efforts of the Four-Minute Men. Of these an unexpectedly large number came from North Dakota.

THE SUPPORT OF FRENCH ORPHANS

A very interesting phase of relief work which was carried on in

the state during the war period was that of caring for the fatherless children of France. This work was done in co-operation with the general American committee, whose headquarters are in New York and with the French committee of which Marshal Joffre is president. The work seems to have begun in North Dakota by the organization of a committee in Grand Forks in November, 1917. Mrs. Charles M. Cooley was the efficient chairman of this committee, and Mrs. A. G. Leonard, its secretary. Thru the active endeavors of these two ladies various individuals and organizations agreed to "adopt" one or more French orphans, and contribute \$36.50 to the support of each, this being the amount suggested by the French committee. From Grand Forks the work spread to other towns and other counties in this section of the state. Minot and Bathgate are two communities which deserve special mention for their activity. The Masonic Order became interested in the movement and took hold of it in the big way characteristic of that order. Within a year four hundred and ninety children were thus provided for thru the initiative of the Grand Forks committee.

Meanwhile a similar movement had been started at Dickinson and about seventy-five children provided for. The center of the work in the southern and western portions of the state was, however, for some reason, transferred to Bismarck, where Mrs. U. O. Ramstad was the chairman and Mrs. Worth Lumly the secretary. Five hundred and seventy-five children are now being provided for thru this committee. In Grand Forks the work has also been continued thru the present year. Most of those contributing last have renewed their support and others have joined in the movement so that at the present time over six hundred children are now cared for under the auspices of the Grand Forks committee. It is known that many citizens of our state have contributed directly to the New York committee, but it is impossible to say how many have done so. What is clear is that about thirteen hundred fatherless French children are at present being provided for by the generosity of good people of our state. In a recent letter to the Grand Forks committee, Mrs. W. S. Brewster, chairman of the Chicago general committee, who has recently returned from a tour of inspection of this work in France, writes: "I am delighted with the splendid work you have been doing. I wish all our committees would help us as you do."

THRIFT STAMPS

The idea of "Thrift Stamps" was one of the happiest ideas evolved by the United States Treasury officials. It not only gave small investors, including children, a chance to contribute to the

support of the government, but, what is perhaps equally important, it encouraged habits of economy and saving. North Dakota took hold of this plan with enthusiasm. The schools promoted the idea in every way possible. News agents on the trains sold stamps; merchants asked their customers to take them in change; boy scouts and postmen vended them from house to house. As a result, the sale in 1918 in this state amounted to \$7,504,800. The chairman of the State Committee having the work in charge was Mr. Hollister of Fargo.

PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

In order to keep the morale of our troops in camps and cantonments it was early realized that means of entertainment must be provided for their leisure hours. One of the many activities designed to meet this need was that of collecting and purchasing books for camp libraries. The state of North Dakota was not delinquent in this work. The Secretary of the Library Commission, Mrs. Minnie C. Budlong, was state director of this movement. Co-operating with her were the various libraries of the state. Various women's clubs also assisted loyally. According to Mrs. Budlong's report about six thousand dollars in cash was raised in the state for this purpose and over thirty-three thousand books were collected and forwarded. Worthy of special mention was the preparation of 598 scrap-books especially prepared with bright pictures and cheerful contents for hospital use.

In connection with this work it is fitting that special mention should be made of the splendid work done by the various women's clubs of the state. But it was not the library work only that was aided by them. For the most part they abandoned the regular programs planned for the year and devoted their meetings to war work. Trained by their club experience to join in co-operative endeavors, they showed great ability in organizing for Red Cross work, Liberty Loan campaigns, and the various "drives" for patriotic purposes. It is estimated by the Historian of the State Federation that not less than twenty-five per cent of all members of women's clubs served as chairmen or members of the special committees appointed for special work in the communities of the state.

IN CONCLUSION

Thus in the secondary activities as well as in the larger, in the home as well as on the farm, in the shop, in store or bank or school,

or church, the people of our state workt together loyally and enthusiastically for the great cause. Few indeed were the disloyal or the unwilling. As long as the war lasted personal convenience or pleasure or profit was subordinated to the great work at hand. So it was all over our country; but in no known activity, great or small, did our state of North Dakota fail to do its full par*

Wai Experiences of a University Student as a Doughboy *

WESLEY R. JOHNSON

IN a chronological account of this kind that covers a period of twenty months, only little more than mere mention can be given to each occurrence. Incidents will be slighted; pictures and descriptions will be bare and incomplete; explanations will be brief and pointed; nevertheless, the occurrences will be presented in as correct and honest a manner as the memory will permit. Everything said will not be infallible, by any means; at any rate, the story will be true to the viewpoint of the infantryman. Some events have been forgotten; others have been dimmed by the frequent following disasters, or by our desire to forget; certain other occurrences, however, have made such vivid impressions that they will never be forgotten. Not much will be mentioned of the monotonous drills and maneuvers; nor of the long merciless hikes with little food and poor living conditions—these things are a self-evident and oftentimes a necessary and unavoidable condition incident to warfare.

SUMMARY OF MOVEMENTS UNTIL THE BREAKUP OF COMPANY M

The beginning of my military career was on the seventeenth of August, 1917, when I became a member of the well-known Company M, First North Dakota Infantry. During the stay of our unit in Grand Forks, preparatory to leaving for camp, we had a few guards, a few inspections, light drill during which poker occupied a good part, and a few maneuvers—enough to make us believe the military life was one of health and one of benefit. Finally, after several false rumors, our true orders to entrain came. With a certain expectancy we packed our squad boxes and waited anxiously for the time to march to the train. When the time arrived we were surprised to see so many people at our departure. We took our leave amid some

*Mr. Johnson, the writer of this modest, but unusually interesting, sketch, had, just prior to his enlistment, completed his sophomore year in the University of North Dakota. At the time of enlistment he was under age and under weight, being 17 years old, and, tho 70 inches tall, weighing but 126 pounds, the last four of that, even, registering a recent heavy draft of water. Thru somebody's mistake, tho, the weight was entered as 138 pounds, and that being so near the 140 required for one of his height, he was allowed to pass. The fates thus seem to have been as successful in hiding his physical shortcomings from the recruiting officers as later on his body from the deadly aim of the Hun. In spite of all his harrowing experiences, his hardships, and his deprivations, however, he returns full of brightness and cheer, rejoicing that he has had such an opportunity of service, mesuring full six feet in height, and weighing 156 pounds with no useless increment of water.

confusion and considerable sadness; nevertheless, we held our spirits high in expectation of what was ahead.

After five days' travel by train, we arrived in Camp Greene, North Carolina, not far from Charlotte. Here our drills were harder and longer. We soon learned the nature of K. P. and guard. During our stay at this camp epidemics of one kind or another broke out and, at times, caused many squads to be quarantined or put into the hospitals. After a three weeks' stay at the main camp, we made a two weeks' trip to the rifle range, where we spent altogether about two hours of target practise. The surroundings of this rifle range, outside of the dampness, were very agreeable, and many of us made excursions into the woods for fruit or nuts. Upon return to our regular camp we drilled with a little more intensity, until one day we were ordered to entrain, for what place we were not told.

Our destination, we learned, was Camp Mills, near New York, which we reached on an icy morning in November. We erected tents and made ourselves as comfortable as possible until stoves should arrive. During our stay we drilled spasmodically, partly because of the weather, and partly because equipment for overseas was being issued. At this camp, also, epidemics broke out, and caused many men to be put into hospitals. One incident, especially, stands out by which we characterized the condition of this camp. It was one cool morning, after an all night's rain, that we awoke to find a foot of water over all our section of the camp. That meant that all our clothes were soaked or had floated away. Our Thanksgiving dinner in Brooklyn, however, stands out in bright contrast.

From Camp Mills, we went by ferry and train to Camp Merritt, near Teneffly, New Jersey. Here we were given the rest of our overseas equipment, and in three or four days were ready for departure. Before leaving, unfortunately, a few more of our men were left in the hospital.

On the fifteenth of December, 1917, we boarded the Leviathan at Hoboken, New Jersey, and left early the next morning for an unknown port. No events of importance occurred on the ship, altho rumors of submarines were common and a few shots were fired, supposedly in target practise. We spent most of our time eating, sleeping, and playing games.

On Christmas morning we arrived in the dismal port of Liverpool, a real Christmas present to the Allies. In the evening we took a train for Winchester, and from the train marched several miles to Camp Winalls Down. Here we waited and waited for three weeks, doing almost nothing. On account of the cold, drilling was at times

almost impossible. The main preventatives, however, were the epidemics of measles, small pox, and scarlet fever. No one was allowed to leave his barrack. The medical attention was not very good at this time. When we were finally obliged to move, forty men quarantined for scarlet fever were left behind. During the early part of our stay at Camp Winalls Down several of us had the opportunity of visiting the old cathedral and the seat of an earlier English government at Winchester.

On a day in the middle of January we were taken by train to Southampton and that same night crossed the channel in a cattle-boat. Over one-half of the men were seasick, and were dismissing their meals on every side below deck. There was not a light on the ship. Pans and pails were constantly falling off the walls and rolling back and forth as the ship rocked and pitched. Nobody could see what was happening. It was a night more like a nightmare than a reality. A wave that would suddenly hit the bow at a certain angle almost made us believe that a torpedo had struck the ship a glancing blow. The boat rode like a barrel on the water.

In the morning we landed at leHavre without any mishap. From the ship we were taken to a camp out on a marsh. Twelve men were assigned to each conical tent, in which there was really room for only six. We lived fairly uncomfortably there for about two weeks. During these two weeks it rained every day; in fact, we never saw the sun while at this camp. When we left, forty more men, quarantined for mumps, were left behind. By this time, not a large percentage remained out of the original two hundred fifty.

From Havre we rode for three days on train to a place by the name of LeCourtine. We took up our abode near this place in large stone barracks, formerly occupied by the Russian detachment sent to France, with altogether about a hundred men in our company. It was here that the so-called tragedy of the breaking up of the remnant of the company occurred. It was just before we left this place that one of our officers told us that if we believed any of the delightful fancies of justice and equality and democracy, we should get them out of our system, because over here they did not exist. Seventy-nine of the men of the company were by order from general headquarters (G. H. Q.) picked out to go to the first division. We, of the seventy-nine, packed up our equipment, slung it, and started down the stairs for assembly. On our way down we were surprised to find our friends and our officers who were to be left behind, in such an uncanny sadness that we were puzzled and annoyed. We took our

leave as best we could, and boarded the box-cars waiting for us on a siding.

ON A TOUL SECTOR

FINAL TRAINING AT GIVRAVAL

After a two days' ride with cramped limbs we detrained at a place called Menaucourt, not far from Bar-le-duc. The men of our former company were marched to second batallion headquarters, Twenty-sixth Infantry, and divided into four sections, each section to a different company. Twenty-nine of us were transferred to Company F. These men of North Dakota constituted the first replacement to the First Division. In our new position we adjusted ourselves as soon as possible; and, within a week, were drilling in all the maneuvers of the company. We practised all day in maneuvers and exercises, and, oftentimes, we trained a great deal at night. Every movement or formation possible was taught us and drilled into us; every art of trench warfare was demonstrated to us and practised by us. Aside from the monotony of drill, inspections, guards, etc., there is one incident in this billeted area which is worthy of mention. It was an accident. One man in the company in front of ours was obliged to carry a heavier sack of hand and rifle grenades than his fellows, and was not allowed to set them down or fall out before he reached the top of the hill, on which we were to maneuver. When he arrived at the top, exhausted, he dropt the sack. A second later we say a bright flash and a cloud of white smoke, and then a heavy detonation. Immediately after the explosion men ran in confusion back and forth, shouting and moaning in a gruesome manner. Several men of his platoon were killed, and all the rest in the unit wounded except four. The maneuver was postponed. It was the first time we had seen the agencies of warfare at work.

AT THE FRONT

After a month or more of drill as part of a reserve brigade at Givral, we were taken in trucks on the second of March to the trenches. It began to snow early in the morning and it kept up until just before we unloaded late in the afternoon. We got off the trucks in the woods on account of observation balloons and aeroplanes, and waited for nightfall. After dark we slung our packs and marched to Raulecourt to billets. Here we heard barrage fire for the first time, other than the dull rumbling we had heard from Verdun in the training camp at a distance of ninety kilometers.

Two days later we moved up before daylight to the front lines

thru fog and snow and mud by road and communication trenches. It was for a time at least, a dismal, cold, and monotonous life in the trenches and in the dugouts. In four days, when the snow had disappeared, conditions improved, altho mud knee-deep persisted in the trenches. We were on a quiet sector; and aside from a few stray shells, or barrages that were not directed on us, living was tolerable enough. Many excursions out into No-Man's-Land were conducted. Patrol work was most common. In all the trips made only one man was killed.

After eight days in the front line, we dropt back to Cornieville, living again in billets, the less dignified term being barns. From this place we went each day ten kilometers to work stretching barbed wire back of and thru a woods, returning ten kilometers again in the evening to our billets. Sickness was quite common at this place. At one time one hundred twenty of the company went on sick call. Replacements were here added to the company for the third time.

We then went to the second line at Bouconville. From this place we went every night to stretch barbed wire, to dig trenches, or to engage in maneuvers. By some series of agreements shelling and countershelling of towns in this sector was ruled out. As a result, quietness prevailed.

DEFENSIVE ACTION AND TRENCH WARFARE NEAR CANTIGNY GOING TOWARD CANTIGNY

At the end of nearly a month on the Toul sector we were taken out and put on a ten-mile truck train that took us to a barrack camp near Toul. After a couple days, we were loaded into box-cars and started off in a southerly direction, whither we expected to go to a rest camp for good clothes and amusement, and to wear off the effect of the weathering we had endured. We passed thru Paris, but then the train took us north again for a few miles and sidetracked us on the outskirts. Then commenced a series of long, tedious hikes with full packs over a semi-hilly country. We were on our way thus for nearly a month, drilling at every stop of more than a day. Toward the end of the month, artillery fire became prominent, and airplanes commenced activity.

WORK DETAILS UNDER ARTILLERY FIRE

We arrived finally at the town of Mory, not far from Montdidier and Cantigny and took up billets. This sector, already taken over by the first brigade of our division, had before been occupied by English troops who, in their hasty retreat, left everything in the hands

of the Germans. This sector was one of extreme artillery fire. From this town of Mory, we went out every day toward the front to cut brush, to dig trenches, and to help build and widen the roads. When we first saw our officers fall flat at the scream of a shell coming toward us, we laughed and thought it great fun; but, of course, we soon forgot that.

One evening, as we were going to the front to take up our position in the third line, and were just outside of Mehnil, the German artillery began to pound the road we were on with six-inch shells. Their observation had undoubtedly, even by the twilight, discovered traffic on the white road. When the shells began to drop like enormous empty earthen jars, the French artillery wagons were so much speeded up that it seemed as if a panic would ensue. Many of the soldiers took refuge from the flying pieces in the ditches and others in the fields. The columns were broken, but because the shelling stopt suddenly, all was again straightened. We soon passed the line of the spiteful seventy-five's and entered dugouts on the side of a road without further trouble. From this time on, one shelling followed another until we soon lost count of the number and the circumstances. The first night that we went for "chow" and our daily issue of one quart of water, we were heavily shelled. Much of the food was lost or spilled. We had to lie down in the open for protection. One of our dugouts we found on our return caved in. And barely had we reached our position and begun to serve the food than we were shelled again. Three more times our squad went for food from that place and were shelled each time. Then there were the work details every night out in No-Man's land. Going to and from work in the dark, we were almost sure to be shelled going one way. We had to avoid the roads; but, even then, we were not secure. The Germans had very bright, long-burning star-shells and, by these, could observe any movement. One time a searchlight dropt its rays right across our path while we were in movement. In less than half a minute a barrage was poured on us. We sought shelter in shell holes, cut-outs, behind stumps, or by lying down in the open. The work of digging trenches in No-Man's-Land was also quite a strain. Every morning and evening we stood-to in the third-line trenches. We held this position fourteen days.

JUST IN FRONT OF THE SEVENTY-FIVE'S

From this position in the third line, we were transferred to a position in a dense woods. Here, at first, we spent a great deal of time carrying elephant iron and digging deep dugouts for the officers,

being several times on duty for twenty-four hours at a time. Many times we were worried by shrapnel and huge high explosive fragments crashing thru the trees—some pieces of steel which resembled machinery in size and mechanism. It was in this woods, also, that we experienced our first gas attack. At three o'clock one morning we were awakened and told to be on the alert for gas. Already we could hear the gas shells dropping like the pop or crack of a rifle to our rear. In a few minutes whiffs of gas drifted to us, and, suddenly, as if in a wave, it became almost overpowering. We put on our masks without daring to risk another breath. If it were pitch dark before in these dense woods, it became doubly so with the gas masks. It was as cloudy as it could be and there was no evidence of a moon. We started off as by instinct for the road out in the open. In crossing a narrow bridge before reaching the road, many men fell down into the ditch, because they could not see where they were going. When we arrived finally out on the white road, outside the woods, we were led to the right flank at a snail's pace, when the gas shells were raining on the road and crashing in the trees. By following the road, we again entered the woods and, after considerable time, found a spot where shell fire was not so terrific. We wore the gas masks continuously for three hours, altho we had thought before that our heads would break with pain after wearing them one hour. During the gas attack, shrapnel and high explosive shells also played an important part. We remained in this position for two weeks.

IN THE FRONT LINE OPPOSITE MONTDIDIER

At the end of this time we were led at night by a guide on a circuitous route under spasmodic artillery fire to front-line positions in another woods. The first two or three days all was quiet in our sector, in spite of the fact that we had been placed here to cut off the inevitable counter-attacks after the battle of Cantigny. The Germans had no idea where we were. But peace did not usually last long on a sector of this kind. In the first place, a German patrol came upon our sector late one night. To be sure, everyone, without thinking, began to fire at a terrific rate, the automatics adding to the din. Some experimented with hand grenades, and others with rifle grenades. The queer part of it was that no one of our company had seen anything, because the patrol had run into trouble a few yards to our right. A day or so after this event we experienced something which was not only disagreeable but almost demoralizing. We were shelled by our own artillery. The shells dropt with accuracy in methodical "one, two, three, four . . .; one, two, three, four . . ."

crashes. We crouched low in the shallow trenches to avoid catching the shells, and to miss the hot buzzing steel fragments flying about in the air, or we sought shelter outside the trenches. In speaking later to one of the artillerymen about the shelling, he told me that the battery knew that they were firing into our trenches, but that they had to follow orders from their superiors. A day after this event, we were again shelled by our own artillery. We dared not send up rockets to indicate that the barrage was falling short, because that might call for a German barrage. After eight days in this position we were taken out and placed in another front-line position in the open.

EIGHT NIGHTS IN NO-MAN'S-LAND

This new front line position was worse than the other. Every night that we went for "chow" or water, the German artillery would open up with a roll and drop the so-called "G. I. buckets" of high explosive and gas with great accuracy, especially in one deep ravine, thru which we had to pass. Many casualties occurred in that place. The rations were by trail three miles to the rear. Sometimes, when we returned, we found that some of our cubby holes had been caved in by barrages on the line of trenches. Our main worry, however, was the detail work every night in No-Man's-Land. If the Germans were not using their artillery or their machine guns, they were sending up star-shells that would burn for many minutes, during which time we dared not move. The star-shells were so numerous and so brilliant at times that the work of digging trenches or stretching barbed wire progreest slowly or not at all. Movement back to the front line each morning on this account was almost impossible. Several times, also, barrages were laid down on our shallow trenches near the German lines. Oftentimes the shells landed right on the parapet or just behind the trench, covering us with dirt and jarring every bone in our bodies. One night, especially, Fritz dropt an unusually large number of shells together with gas. We lay in the bottom of the trench with gas masks on for three hours and a half. We had been given up for lost or as sacrificed, and preparations at the rear were made for holding off a strong attack. Fortunately, our artillery had replied with a terrific volume and had cut off any plans the Germans may have had. Toward morning, we moved back to the front line under intermittent fire with our gas masks on. At the end of the allotted eight days, we were quite well exhausted, in spite of the fact that the casualties had not been heavy.

DROPPING BACK

Our next position was in the second line in a woods, alongside the machine guns. In this place we were constantly tormented with shrapnel and flying iron, but by keeping low we fared well, except when the fire at times became extreme.

From the second line we were taken back to the town of Mehnil. At this place we were well fed, were not much drilled, and were given good clothes. In spite of the fact that we were still in danger of shell fire and bombing we enjoyed ourselves as well as one could expect in the army.

After a couple weeks in town, we were again taken up to trenches in a heavily wooded area. By keeping well covered in the daytime, we were troubled very little with artillery, but we endured some bombing. During this period many raids were proposed and carried out. Toward the last, a large scale operation for our batallion to clear out a well-defended woods was prepared, but dropt at the last minute on arrival of relief by the French, on July 10th.

THE BATTLE OF SOISSONS

THE MYSTERIOUS MOVEMENTS

Upon relief we hiked quite steadily for three or four days, and then were carried in trucks for thirty-six hours to a small town not far from Senlis. Immediately upon arrival, we were set to work preparing for inspections and intensive drills. In the evening of the next day, trucks arrived at the village and we were again taken thru an unknown country. In the afternoon of the next day we were cheered by the French people as we passed thru every town, but we did not understand them. During the night we passed thru deserted villages and cities, keeping to the southeast. The chilliness of the night and the weird surroundings put us in a humor to believe that something was wrong. The latter part of the night we slept in spite of cramps, jars, and sudden stops. In the morning, after crossing a railroad, we were unloaded and concentrated in the heaviest and largest forest I have ever seen. Still, we had no idea what it all meant. We did, however, begin to see light, when we were ordered to make up light packs and to leave most of our equipment and blankets in squad rolls. At nightfall, we were given our first meal of the day and a lunch of two sandwiches for the following day. After the meal we began marching, marching all night thru woods and ravines, under high bridges, on winding roads and trails, uphill and downhill, thru brush and swamp. During this time, bombing planes

of the Germans were almost constantly hovering over us, hoping to catch some movement and then to release a bomb. Two times that night a series of bombs screamed down toward us, but each time we lay flat and motionless for a long period, until the planes passed away. Our camping place of the day was heavily bombed shortly after our departure. During the night tanks began lumbering along. Toward morning we came to a semi-open space within the line of balloons, but because enemy observation was quite possible, we re-entered the woods to our right and bivouaced.

CONFUSION

At nightfall of the seventeenth of July we again began our march to the front, having had nothing to eat that day but the two sandwiches. At first all went well, but, to be sure, it could not be for long. First, the tanks came along, pushing us out to the ditch. Then it began to rain, and rare tho it is, it lightened and thundered. It finally became so dark that it was impossible to see the person ahead, except when the lightning flashed. For a time we left the road, and moved over theoretical paths thru the mud. Once more we came upon the road, but it was not so quiet as before. There were columns and columns of men, each company in single or double file; there were tanks; there were carts and wagons and trucks and wretched traffic—all almost a complete and hopeless tangle. All was confusion; it was a frightful mixup. The tanks were attracting artillery fire; the columns of men of our company were being broken and oftentimes lost; big holes made by large caliber cannons or bombs were scattered over our paths or our roads; stone buildings had been strewn as debris everywhere so as to confuse and jumble and break the columns. Artillery fire, also, coming suddenly upon us would disperse some and hold back the others. We passed over hills, thru deep gullies, over ruined roadways, thru desolate and torn-up towns, into woods for kilometers at a time, where the darkness already of a pitchy texture, became intense. We followed each other by sound or by touch. How we arrived at our destination in time I do not know; even at that we had only ten minutes to spare.

THE FIRST DAY AT SOISSONS

At about four thirty on the morning of the eighteenth, shortly after we had been placed in position, the German artillery dropt a barrage on our trench in No-Man's-Land. It did not take us more than a minute before we knew that things were going pretty badly for us. We were crowding the bottoms of the trenches. The return

of the barrages was again having its effect. Suddenly, after three minutes, we perceived an all-illuminating flash to our rear, and then a tremendous thunder. Like magic, within thirty seconds, almost every German gun was silent, and we were relieved from our embarrassing position. Within two minutes we were going over the top for the first time in the first line of the first wave. We had scarcely gone fifty yards in the fog before we came to a trench cramful of Germans. They had intended to attack us, for they had already been on the offensive for three days, but we had beat them to it. All of them came out of the trench unarmed with hands up, and were driven back to our rear in long columns as prisoners of war. After a time we came under light machine gun fire, which could not last long, considering the moral effect of seemingly endless lines extending to either flank, and tens of lines, one behind the other, not to mention the columns behind them. Trench upon trench we passed thereafter, most of them full of men whom we took as prisoners. Everywhere ahead of us we could see Germans running and falling at the scream of a shell. It was in a way comical. The Prussian Guard shock troops had been demoralized; they had been surprised. All morning long our barrage rolled on with such an awful din that it was like silence, for other sound did not exist. We met no resistance whatever from the infantry. Our airplanes flew above us like swarms of birds or gnats. We felt quite secure, until we came into direct fire from a few stray cannons. We could almost see the German artillery on a hill before us; we would hear the report of a gun, and a crash in front of us, as a shell exploded, simultaneously. We lay down in a wheatfield and when the violence had diminished, we slept between the crashes. Early in the afternoon we took up a position on a parallel with the captured German seventy-seven millimeter guns. Our battalion had then been dropt back to the support.

During the afternoon we procured water from a deep ravine below us, and looked into the German artillery dugouts. We found some questionable black bread and later, a little can of butter. We did not hesitate long, however, because we were ravenous. Later on, we set up a captured German machine gun in a seventy-seven millimeter gun pit, and some of the men fired at the enemy airplanes, which now and then swarmed over our lines. The activity of our airplanes was declining. At night, as a result of our actions in the daytime, a German bombing plane came over, and put our hearts in our throats, while it distributed bombs to terrorize those of us who were at the machine gun.

THE DAY OF KILLING AT SOISSONS

We were awakened at about six o'clock in the morning by a barrage in front of our position. Our artillery replied, but in a weaker and jerkier manner than the day before. In a few more minutes we went over the top; we cut thru the barrage and suffered not more than ten casualties. Before long, however, we came under withering machine gun fire from guns in a wheatfield ahead. Men fell right and left as they were wounded or killed by the bullets. The two lines in front of us, which had before been four lines, hesitated, melted away, and disappeared; and, again, as on the first day, we became a part of the first line. The bullets, seemingly, came faster and faster; sometimes we hesitated and almost stopt, but for some reason we kept on. The machine guns were making terrible gaps; the clicking seemed fiercer. The two lines of our platoon merged and kept on, until, within thirty yards of the machine gun nest, the gunners jumped out of their pits with hands up. Perhaps half of the men of our platoon reached this position. After disposing of these machine gunners, we soon found as we advanced that there were many other guns tearing gaps in our lines. When we had gone fifty yards more the clicking became intense, and the "whish" and sing of the bullets as they rained around us and among us became deadlier. By common agreement, we all dropt into some machine gun pits on the Paris-Soissons road. Here for the most part we kept our heads down. Nevertheless, the sergeant next to me on the right, and the corporal who took his place, were killed instantly, when they put their heads above the pit; and a man on my left died in a couple hours from four wounds received while attempting to use his automatic. Bullets crashed everywhere above us in the line of trees along the road; oftentimes they would come on a level with the top of the pits. After a couple such examples of instant death, we kept our heads down, altho we expected a counter attack as soon as the German artillery could find our range.

We remained in this position all morning and part of the afternoon, thinking that the attack had failed completely, and waiting anxious hours that seemed centuries for the deadly counter-attacks that never came. Our barrage had quickly rolled out of sight and ceased. Over came the German airplanes in swarms—in droves. Our airplanes were nowhere to be seen. Some came as low as a hundred feet, touching the treetops to take a look at us; others fired tracer bullets at us; some directed "G. I. cans" from the artillery upon us. Altogether it was a miserable day. We ate a little hardtack

and corned beef from our scanty reserve rations, expecting that it was our last meal on this earth. Finally, the few of us who were left out of the platoon of our company were attached to the Twenty-eighth Infantry, because there was a gap of two hundred yards to our left.

Late in the afternoon our artillery opened up rather unsteadily upon the German positions. In a couple more minutes a major gave us the order to go over the top. When first going over, that inevitable clicking commenced again, but this time it was intermittent and irregular, and it appeared to be taking no victims. After we had been going ten minutes in a thin-line formation, we came upon a nest of eight machine guns. The gunners had evidently been under our artillery preparation until we came close to them, so that the resistance was poor. There were so many Germans coming out of holes everywhere that we could not undertake to kill them all. From this place we kept on until we came to a heavy thicket. Again the clicking of machine guns became terrific, so as almost to crack the eardrums. When we found, tho, that our lines were intact and that there was no singing of bullets, we concluded that the fire was not directed on us. Just within the woods was a steep-sided valley. By jumping down and sliding down as well as possible and by holding to what vegetation we could, we came to the bottom and soon again emerged into the open. As soon as we came into the clearing a murderous fire was turned on us. The men, again, fell on either side rapidly. It soon became necessary that the two lines merge into one, because gaps of twelve and fifteen paces between men were numerous. The cause of our casualties was flank fire from the hill above us on the right. But the machine-gun bullets tore up and down the newly formed straight line, ripping it virtually to shreds. There was no line to connect with ours on the right or left, and there was no line behind us. We came to a stone wall, and sought shelter close to it, but the fire continued to claim many victims. A corporal of the same company as myself and I crawled thru a hole in the wall made previously by a heavy artillery shell and again sought shelter close to the wall in the bushes. Altho we were side by side, and I on the side of the machine gun, the bullets passed me and wounded him two or three times. He died in a few hours. It was an awful place. There were men strewn all over the field and inside the fence; and the machine gun kept hammering away to claim a few stray men as victims. The line we had maintained without leadership up to this time passed out of existence. So far as I can remember, I was the only man not killed or wounded. Many of the wounded men were wanting help and water. When the machine gun ceased firing, I would creep or make a dash thru

the low bushes for a deep shell hole, in which there was abundance of water, to fill a canteen or two. After that, I opened up the first-aid packets and bound up a good many wounds, keeping low for a half hour until the machine gun was pulled out. This activity kept me busy for several hours. In about an hour after we had arrived at this place, another line came up from behind and took up a position one hundred yards ahead on a hill. When darkness came I lay down on my shelter half, in which I later found nine holes, and slept intermittently, getting water for someone when called, or awakened by the jar and rattle of a heavy shell in the valley. No medical attention arrived.

THREE DAYS IN A MACHINE-GUN COMPANY

Toward morning, I took one of the men who could walk with assistance back to the Paris road. After finding a friend, I again started for the front to see if I could find anyone of my company in the jumbled up formations. Not knowing where they could be, my friend and I joined a machine-gun company. The first day we spent under constant nerve-racking fire from trench mortars, which were directed by an enemy observation balloon on our left flank. The following day we advanced a short distance again, but six-inch shells fell regularly on or near our positions all day long, making life wretched. When we went for food or water, the artillery would open up on us with shrapnel. The fifth day on this front there were almost no movements; we camouflaged our positions and permitted no traffic. As a result, aside from shrapnel ahead and anxiety for a counter-attack we passed the day well. At night we were relieved by Scotchmen.

THE INVENTORY OF MEN

We marched back thru the stench of hundreds or thousands of decaying human bodies and assembled on the Paris-Soissons road company by company. We marched back into a dense forest and camped amid the rain and mud. There we found that our Company F of the Twenty-sixth Infantry had thirty-five men left out of two hundred thirty who had gone into battle; there was one officer left in the battalion; our captain, our major, and our colonel had been killed. It seemed to us as if, except for a few stray men, the regiment were extinct.

ON A SECTOR NEAR POINT A MOUSSON

On the evening of the twenty-fourth we were taken back in trucks to a small town back of the lines. We had been there only a

few days when we were ordered to pack up what little we had, for our blanket rolls had been rifled during the drive. After a hike of thirty kilometers we were loaded on a train of box-cars and taken via Paris to near Toul. Once more we hiked for several days to relieve Morrocan troops on a sector near Pont a Mousson. This quiet sector we held between two and three weeks, having little to worry about other than anti-aircraft "duds", and bombing planes that did us no harm.

THE ST. MIHIEL DRIVE

IN TRAINING

When relieved we were taken by trucks back to a small town by the name of le St. Remy, where we received replacement after replacement until we soon had 260 men. Here we trained and trained, mostly for the benefit of the new men. I was here given charge of a squad of men. The company went every day on maneuvers over fields and thru thorny and seemingly impenetrable woods; we were trained to ford streams; we were shown how to attack machine guns by rushes, etc. We knew almost at the start what it all meant.

OUR HIKES TO THE FRONT

One night we commenced hiking amid the rain on dismal roads, bivouacking in the daytime in woods. We were constantly being issued ammunition, flares, and grenades. Night after night, twelve hours or thereabouts at a time, we would plunge along with full pack over queer roads, thru woods, over hills, into deserted towns, sleeping but little in the daytime. There was everywhere evidence of the approaching events. The roads were becoming choked with trucks, with tanks, with men, men, men. The nights were dark, because it rained continually. At times, it was so dark that we could only go ahead in the mud and rain thru a woods by talking to each other or by holding the end of each other's gun. During the ten minute rests each hour we would sit down on our helmets in the slimy roads and sleep. Night after night, night after night, we kept up the tiresome process, apparently gaining little distance. Toward the last, the trucks became thicker, the tanks more numerous, the wagon trains more prominent. Much traffic had been thrown into the ditches on account of the constant rains. The columns began to be mixt and cut off by the traffic, and oftentimes hopelessly jumbled. Finally, one night we came to a camping place in a woods that was really a jungle because of its density. There must have been several hundred thousand troops in this woods thru which we had been marching all night

and still were far from the margin. Had the enemy known it, he could perhaps have leveled the woods in a couple days by artillery fire. In this forest we remained in pup tents for two weeks amid a constant downpour of rain. The days and nights passed tediously because of the constant details, the eternal checking up of equipment of the squads, the lack of good food, and the unhealthful weather. There was every kind of equipment available except raincoats.

THE NIGHT BEFORE ACTION

On the night of the eleventh of September we began hiking again. It was raining as per schedule. At first all went well as we traveled a narrow gauge railroad track and later, a deserted road. After that we cut across fields, thru barbed wire fences, thru woods, deserted towns, and towns crowded with traffic, into trenches and out of them. We passed thru Beaumont and Seichprey. At Beaumont our company was for about the tenth time crowded off the road, but this time split and scattered by the traffic. After a long wait, then double-timing, then standing still, we proceeded over an intermittently shelled road in plain view of the Germans had it not been for the rain. The enemy was sending up bright star-shells one after another as tho he wished to detect some movement. When we arrived at Seichprey we entered a dark building which we mistook for a billet, and then stepped into a communication trench. Altho we followed as best we could, we would, nevertheless, many times step off a duckboard and go knee-deep into the mud, carefully pull out the leg and go on again. But the pace at length became too great for those behind. The squad behind mine could not keep up and wandered into a side trench and was lost. Unknowingly, the guide at the head kept up the race. We kept on in the trench until it passed out into a ravine. Just barely had we stepped out into this open space than the German artillery opened up on us with shrapnel. Most of us left, trying to cross a plank in a hurry, fell fortunately into a ditch, where we remained until the shelling was over. We then proceeded at a terrific pace for three hundred yards, until it was discovered that almost the entire company had been left behind somewhere in the communication trench. Two hours or more we stood out in the rain while we waited for the rest of the company to be collected. When, finally, most of the men had been found, we proceeded. We entered another communication trench, which had no duckboards. The water was everywhere at least knee-deep, and at places it came up to our thighs. After nearly an hour we crawled up on the sticky parapet, and went forward thru barbed wire entanglements, cutting

our way as we went. But soon it was discovered that we were not in the right position. We wandered around here and there a bit, and then went back thru the same muddy trench and up another. The trenches were not only wet and muddy, but were crossed and recrossed by barbed wire entanglements above to cut our faces and wires of all sorts below to catch our feet to trip us. When we felt as near exhausted as we thought we could be, we emerged once more from the trench and advanced a few hundred feet out into the open on a grassy area, fell out, and slept for a half hour in spite of the drizzle and terrific cannonading.

THE DRIVE BEGINS

At the end of the half-hour sleep, we shifted our position slightly, and began our advance over the top in a heavy fog. Almost immediately we came under fire from one-pounders, which disconcerted us somewhat, altho they did us no harm. Barely had we passed the area of their shelling, when we were fired upon by the seventy-seven's. Their fire, however, was irregular and, to a large extent, guesswork. Chance tho it was, one shell fell in one of our columns and eight men were laid out of the fight. We then passed for a few minutes into direct fire of their artillery. For the space of two hours thereafter we passed over trenches, shell craters, thru entanglements, according to schedule. We forded two streams, one of them three and a half feet deep. After fording the last stream we came under an intermittent machine-gun fire, which tore up some of the equipment while we lay on the ground. For a few hours again all was quiet. Our company again took up the advance as front wave, while the artillery shot a twelve-inch shell barrage ahead of us. The only other event in the afternoon of importance was fire from a church steeple fortified with machine guns. After a dozen hesitations, as usual, we dug in behind a woods. It was on an icy evening, and we had no shelter except our holes.

ADVANCING DURING THE NIGHT

Barely had I arranged the guard for the squad, and lain down in the newly dug trench than we received orders to go over the top again. Tired tho we were, we determined to go as far as we could. We formed in long columns for entering the woods before us. At first we had a moon to go by, as we wandered back and forth thru the heavy growth of trees and brush and thorns. When the moon set, however, seemingly every vestige of light disappeared, and we stumbled along, cutting ourselves on the thorns, hitting our heads on low branches, stumbling in the dense underbrush, wondering where

the man in front could be. At every stop of a minute or over we would stoop on our guns and sleep, until we felt a falling sensation; we would stumble on again, if the man ahead had moved. One man ahead of us, who fell asleep thus, did not awake, and the column of our company was broken; we did not reach our objective that night, but lay down and slept, tho shivering, till morning.

In the morning we kept up our advance thru the woods for three hours before we came into the open. The stops were numerous, and we slept at every halt. Everywhere there was evidence of a hasty retreat by the Germans. Early in the afternoon we arrived in position near Hattenchattel, having covered almost two-thirds of the distance across the St. Mihiel salient.

POISON

In the evening our "chow-carts" came up to our positions for the first time and served us a fairly heavy meal. One of the articles of food issued was some gravy with a peculiar taste. Many of us hesitated to eat it, but most of the men, because they were very hungry, ate it without taking note that it had an off-taste. After dark we were taken back to the margin of the large woods, from which we had in the morning emerged. We were settled quite well; and, because of German overcoats we had appropriated, were quite comfortable. About midnight, when I awoke, I heard a great deal of noise. It sounded as if the whole company were seasick. As soon as the captain ascertained what was happening, the part of the company that could walk was led out of the woods, while the others were carried, to a former German field hospital. About one-half of the company went immediately on sick report for ptomaine poisoning. Later, a number corresponding to one-fourth of the company's strength was transferred back to base hospitals. For two days the remainder of us stayed in the field hospital to recuperate.

NINE-INCH SHELLS AND RAPID MOVEMENT

The next night we were there Fritz sent over some compliments—nine-inch howitzer shells. The shells were apparently not aimed at us but, because of their size, no one seemed to realize that. The first shell came down like the moan, then shriek of an aeroplane bomb. Almost everyone left all he had and made for the open doors without hesitation—a most foolish thing to do, had it been an airplane bomb, for it was a moonlight night. Everyone seemed to forget that he was sick or at least indisposed. We were led to a place off to the left, where we who had organized dug in for the period of the shelling. We were sleeping in the field station at night when the

nine-inch shells began falling for the second time. At the count of one, when the first shell struck, everyone sat up and rubbed his eyes; when the second one landed a half minute later, everyone had on his equipment; at the count of three, everyone was at the door; at the fourth jar, everyone was running or at least double-timing for the positions to the left. The third and last visitation of heavy shells, tho productive of rapid movement, was not so alarming.

From the German field hospital we were marched almost at a double-time for three hours to some artillery billets, formerly occupied by the enemy. At this place for over a week we marked time on the paths of the woods, ate, and slept. Many times we sought shelter in protective trenches because of enemy bombing planes.

THE ARGONNE DRIVE

PREPARATIONS FOR ANOTHER CAMPAIGN

After the period of a week we were marched for five nights to the left flank over camouflaged roads, by ammunition dumps, thru shell-torn towns and woods. During spare hours at night we practised maneuvers in tangled and thorny woods. On the fifth night we were loaded on trucks. After several hours of traveling we discovered that instead of artillery fire diminishing, it was becoming louder. That meant that we did not go to the rear. We rode on the trucks for twenty-four hours. At the end of that time we unloaded and hiked many kilometers to a woods. As a division we took over the position of reserve. Night after night, for almost two weeks thereafter, we hiked from evening to early morning. During the day our time was constantly occupied by checking up equipment, by marking time on the paths of the woods, or by responding to the numberless call-to-arms. It was a dreary region thru which we passed on our wearisome hikes. Every town and city was as forlorn and deserted and ghost-like as a graveyard. The woods were overgrown with thorns or at times shattered. At length, when we came alongside the eight-inch guns, our division became a unit in the support. To arrive to position of support we had to hike several extra hours on the last few nights. This meant that we did not often reach our bivouac position until an hour after daylight. Oftentimes we were on the road for twelve and fourteen hours; frequently, we were hindered by traffic; and at other times, orders were confused. Our supplies, especially the rations, came seldom and in small quantities.

WHAT IT LOOKED LIKE NEAR THE FRONT

Toward morning, when we reached the line of eight-inch guns, we began searching for a camping place. We hiked after that for

two hours thru mud and barbed wire entanglements and brambles to a lonely broken-down woods. Here we rolled up in our blankets and shelter halves, and slept. At the end of two hours we were awakened by a downpour of rain. We soon found that we had been sleeping in pools of water which we had warmed by our bodies. A few minutes later we were ordered to roll up our wet equipment. After performing this, we built fires for the first time on this drive to keep off the chill; we took chances on the lack of enemy observation. We sat or lay by the fires during the slow drizzle for an hour, dozing now and then or awakening when the fire became low. Following this we put out the fires and began marching across the open fields. It was daytime; we were evidently throwing caution to the winds. At the end of an hour, we found our rolling kitchens behind a screen of camouflage. We were issued a fair meal. Afterwards, we continued our hike during the day over country, the like of which we had never before seen. There were cannons and cannons stuck in the muddy and slimy roads; there were tanks trying to climb slippery hills or to ford streams; there were shell-torn area which presented in appearance nothing but a series of omelets or pits; there were trenches ten feet deep ruined by shell-fire; there were entanglements hundreds of yards in depth; there were slimy roads a hundred feet wide made by troops in their march to the front; there were a few bricks left in places where towns had previously flourished; there were piles of several hundred dead Americans; there were, a little further on, a couple dozen dead Germans—all this was enough to make us believe again that we had very little chance of coming out alive. All day long we traveled over a territory like that described.

APPROACHING THE ARGONNE FOREST

At nightfall, we stopt temporarily on a hill to practise formations we would probably make use of in the coming battle. After that, those of us who could by some trick procure water, did so. It seemed that only the tall men, who could with their long arms thrust their canteens higher to the men issuing water from a couple of scattered water wagons, could procure water for the men of their squads. I was fortunate in being so constituted.

A short time after dark we again commenced our travels to the front in double file. At first our road led by an area shelled by artillery. The shells, tho, were four duds out of five; and, consequently, were quite ineffective. Later on, we were troubled with traffic. We climbed many a dismal hill, and descended into as many a foggy and dreary valley. We slept at every halt. A couple of hours after

midnight we passed several cannons mired in the mud, as we were descending into an exceptionally deep valley. Artillery fire was being directed on an area near by, but we were at first rather too sleepy to notice much about it. We then passed thru a white-walled deserted and half-wrecked town; and, as we continued, the artillery fire became more prominent. As we marched deeper into the valley, it became darker and darker until we could see almost nothing by the time we had reached the outskirts of the town. We now heard the shells distinctly, coming over with moans and screams, crashing to earth with a tremendous jar, or landing with a pop or crack like that of a rifle. It was evidently high explosives mixt with gas, but apparently the shells were not directed on us. But suddenly, as if a wave of something struck us, we realized that the gas had drifted upon us. The smell was like that of a wash day, combined with a sickening weed and poppy odor. The gas was evidently chlorine. We put on our masks hurriedly, almost believing it too late. If it were dark before, it became impenetrable with the masks. Each man grabbed the person ahead of him, and double-timed up the hill in front. Several companies were mixt; many men were lost for a time; many more fell into ditches; others could not find the bridge.

The remainder of the night we marched and stopt—marched and stopt—marched again. We would double-time a couple of hundred yards, lie down and sleep fifteen minutes, get up and double-time again. So it was the entire time. Traffic was evidently too dense up front. Many times we came into gas areas in our journeys up and down the hills, but unless the gas was strong we were allowed to sleep. Toward morning we arrived near a position, but the officers of the battalion disputed whether to allow the men to dig in in one place or a few feet further on. It turned out that we were not fully entrenched until an hour after sunrise. Shortly after, German airplanes came over in large numbers to look over the situation. German sausages were performing a similar mission. A little grass strewn over our newly thrown-up dirt did much to camouflage our position. In fact, during the time we were there, by keeping in our holes in the daytime, we suffered only occasionally from artillery fire. Our only real worry while in these trenches was to keep low when the artillery shelled the road one hundred yards ahead with shrapnel. Every night, tho, we went on ration details, thru areas many times shelled with heavy high-explosive and gas shells. We were always glad to get back to our holes with our heavy loads. Five days we remained in this position, because our artillery could not get up thru the mud.

OVER THE TOP

About two o'clock one morning, twelve batteries of our heavy artillery opened up to shell the German rear. The German artillery replied with as great a volume, mostly in gas shells. At half-past four the remainder of our artillery opened up with barrages of gas, smoke, high-explosive, shrapnel, liquid fire, etc.; but the enemy seemed to do equally well. In fifteen minutes our battalion went over the top as support battalion in long columns, separated from each other by long intervals. It was still very dark, and exceedingly foggy; we followed each other by white panels, which were stuck on the back of every pack. Almost immediately we came under heavy artillery fire. Several times during the first hour, shells fell in groups of our company, taking away each time six to eight men. On many occasions jagged iron fragments, from as far as three hundred yards, flew thru the air to take each time a victim from our columns. Almost continuously for two hours we had to have the nose-clips and mouth-pieces of our gas masks in position on our faces because of the gas, high-explosive fumes, and smoke shot by our own artillery, not to mention the retaliation of the Germans upon us.

The battalion in front of us was stopt; and, of course, we stopt also. The German artillery continued to pound our positions with shells, and their machine guns, with singing bullets. About a dozen tanks loomed out of the fog from behind us and started over for the German lines. They reached the top of the slight slope a hundred yards in front of us, and were blown up by anti-tank gun fire of the enemy—not a tank survived. Several times during the day other light tanks came up to suffer the same fate. The battalion before us tried to take the stronghold, which was a fortified rectangular woods, by a front-on attack, but were mercilessly mowed down by machine-gun fire until in the afternoon only a remnant of worn-out men remained.

Then came our turn to become a part of the assault battalion. Our captain requested permission to attack in a different manner from the flank. When this was secured, we were ordered to make a dash over a level open area to a hollow. Before Fritz could realize what was coming off we had made the dash across the open, and the fusilade of singing and squeaking bullets did not follow until we were safely located in the hollow. We waited here twenty minutes, until we thought the machine gunners had forgotten. The next dash took us over another open area down to the edge of an almost vertically-walled valley. We marched along the edge of this around the hill

out of sight, and descended into another valley. This second valley we crossed under artillery fire, suffering several casualties. When we reached the opposite side, we hid ourselves in the bushes against the steep bank until opportunity could be offered to complete the maneuver. The artillery fire of the Germans was evidently retaliatory to our barraging of the rectangular woods, and was intended to cut off our attack. As soon as the firing diminished, we came from our hiding and marched in no formation whatever to the left, keeping under cover of the valley and the shrubbery. The captain in plain words told us that we had to take the stronghold at all costs. Keeping just as low as we could, we crawled one by one thru a gap in a thick line of trees up a five-foot embankment and took up a thin-line formation flat on the ground. At a signal from the captain we charged up the hill toward a corner of the woods as fast as we could with our heavy packs. The barrage which had preceded and the suddenness of our attack caused the most of the Germans to take flight. By taking the first two machine guns on the corner, the rest was easy. Our company crossed the woods and flanked twenty machine guns. The companies behind us flanked twenty other guns on the side where we had made the assault. Nevertheless, everything did not go well. The men, of the new replacements especially, had the idea that the woods was choked with Germans; they began firing their rifles at the least noise. The same was true of the companies behind us. As a natural result, we lost at least a dozen men. To shout at the men who were shooting made it all the worse. When we had finally accomplished our job, we emerged again from the woods, and continued the advance. No sooner had we begun than we heard that infernal clicking. We dropt flat on the ground, and lay there for thirty minutes—until darkness came over us. The machine guns quit firing, and we dropt back thirty yards to dig in.

GAS CASUALTIES

In the morning, altho well rested, we did not advance; we were leap-frogged by the third battalion. We remained in this position for five days. We camouflaged ourselves quite well, and did not have artillery fire directed on us, in spite of the fact that German planes came over in large numbers at low heights to look over the prospects, while our planes were nowhere to be seen. But situated as we were, we were not immune. A large area to the left flank was shelled alternately with mustard gas and high explosive; unfortunately, the wind came almost constantly from the left, bearing much gas with it. Consequently, a good many gas cases resulted.

One platoon lost all except one man from gas; the others suffered losses varying from one-third to two-thirds. One platoon was reduced to twenty-three men from gas and previous misfortunes, before I was given charge of it as acting platoon sergeant; and, before we advanced again, only thirteen men remained. Night and day we were on guard against the mustard gas, but masks were no protection against it. The damp and rainy weather aided the gas in furthering the casualties. It was here that I had a slight touch of the mustard gas. Many nights I had charge of large details going to the battalions in front; and, as sergeant of the guard, I had to make several visits to see that the guards were awake. Exhausted tho the men often were, I never found a man asleep, for I always made considerable noise.

OVER THE TOP AGAIN

Early one frosty, foggy morning we rolled up our half-frozen equipment, and began our march to the front. Altho we came under some artillery fire ourselves, we saw much evidence of previous destructiveness from the mangled bodies by the road. Aside from anxiety, we reached our proposed jump-off position in a narrow woods without trouble at seven thirty o'clock. It was far past day-break, but the fog remained heavy. At about eight twenty, our barrage opened up, but a German barrage opened up also as retaliation upon the woods we were in. The crashes in the trees became terrific and deafening, as barraging in a woods always becomes. At every crash a huge tree would come tumbling down almost upon us. We moved back, but the barrage and line of falling trees followed us. It soon became evident that we would before long, be crowded back to the other edge. That meant that we had to cut thru the artillery fire. We accomplisht that with good fortune, and emerged in attack formation as front wave. We continued our advance in the valley beneath with slight opposition, and climbed out of the high, steep-sided depression. On the level tract above the valley was a forest. After an advance of twenty minutes we took up the position of first objective, and waited for the time of our next advance. In the meantime, the German trench mortars came into action, felling the trees, wounding and killing several of our men with flying iron, and putting everyone in anxiety. Altho we shifted our position many times, it did no good.

THIRTEEN MEN

In a couple of hours we continued our advance under constant shelling, going several hours thru the forest, digging in finally on a

hillside. Scarcely, however, had we dug in than we were ordered to go forward once more. This time we advanced in a semi-forested region, keeping as low as we could alongside the bushes. Careful tho we were, we were detected by machine gun "suicide gangs" on our left flank and rear and subjected to a withering fire. Notwithstanding that we advanced by rushes, small groups at a time, the men fell on our right and left, front and behind, rapidly. It seemed almost as if no one could survive. Our captain led us in the rushes, that took us around the side of a hill which capt the one we were on, to safety from fire and to position on the other side. There were only thirteen of us of the company to reach this position.

PATROLLING

In the morning, when there were still only the thirteen in the company we were ordered to go over the top again. Fortunately, within a few minutes, thirty men came from the rear to our assistance. All that day we went forward, doing patrol work, looking for the enemy. But we had accomlisht our purpose before this; we had driven the enemy to the level lowlands; and he was at that time retreating as fast as possible to other strong positions far off. At night we dug in, but were constantly bothered with German snipers still in the woods. Next day we changed our position; and, late that night, were relieved. There were altogether forty-five men left out of the company of two hundred and fifty, when we had gone in.

MARCHED AT THE POINT OF THE BAYONET

After relief we were well exhausted; but still we were compelled to march day after day. Many days we covered twenty miles with our packs in our march to the rear for rest. Much equipment was left by the roadside. Guards with fixt bayonets were stationed along the column to keep the men from falling out, exhausted and weak tho they might be from service at the front, poor food, and little, and bad water. Men stuck it out when their faces exprest a groan all day long. We were indignant that bayonets were ordered but were helpless before military tyranny.

THE ARGONNE-MEUSE CAMPAIGN

GLOOMY DAYS

When nearly two weeks of hiking were completed, we arrived at the town of Resson, near Bar-le-duc, where we received a month's pay and a couple of days' rest. When we had been there four days, orders came in to prepare for offensive action within seven days. Within a few hours replacements began to come. Tired tho we were,

and suffering, almost collapsing, from the effects of poor food and water, we were obliged to train the new men all day long in drills and maneuvers. Everyone, from colonel down, was in the utmost gloom. The few of us who had come back saw no prospect for the future. We did not believe that we had any more chances of coming back. We doubted everything.

THE DRIVE BEGINS

In a week and a half our orders for departure came. This was about November first. At the next town we were given trucks and taken toward the front. After being unloaded we were given, as a division, the position of reserve. Again, as before, the ceaseless and merciless hiking began. We not only hiked in following up, but we moved to the left flank and also forward to overtake and relieve a division in the support. But we could not, as shock troops, remain long in the rear. We again marched extra hours each night to the flank and forward to take up the position of shock division and combat battalion.

One night, after a restless day, we marched toward our position under spasmodic shelling over muddy roads. At every rest of a few minutes we slept. Two hours before daylight we arrived almost in position, and slept an hour in spite of the rain. After shifting our position, then back and forth, we went over the top at six o'clock in the morning without a protective artillery barrage. Our captain told us he believed it would be a second Soissons, but that we should make the best of it. Fortunately, however, such was not the case. We met no resistance in our sector. Intended machine gun nests, tho camouflaged, had been deserted. We advanced until early in the afternoon, when we dug in not far from a canal and a road. Within an hour, German artillery from across the Meuse came into action and permitted us no sleep that day. In the evening, we were assembled and marched two hours to our rolling kitchen, where we received a good meal. We were ready to pitch pup tents after that, but the Major sorrowfully told us that we had a hike of thirty-five kilometers that night to cut off the Germans near Sedan, and that he meant to get there if he were the only one. He told us to discard the full packs we had been carrying, and to take only the bare necessities for warfare. We began hiking, but it was not long before men, falling asleep beside the roadside, became like so many stones, did not awaken or could not be awakened, and were left behind. We hiked all night, sleeping heavily at every rest, sleeping in fact as we marched until we became dizzily aware that we were losing our balance; we would

then make a desperate effort to keep awake, but the call for sleep dimmed the determination so that the effort lasted but a minute before another effort had to be made. The congestion of traffic because of blown-up bridges caused us much inconvenience, for it made many halts and much double-timing necessary. We marched by spasms on the road till ten o'clock the next morning. We had covered forty kilometers, because of a circuitous route made by ruined bridges. After that we would march slowly an hour and sleep a half hour. By evening, when we at last took up our position on the reverse side of a hill, we had covered eight to ten more kilometers. We had lived that day on cabbages we could get from the fields. No sooner, however, had we reached our position than we were ordered to move again, hiking back six kilometers to a French town. We were crowded into barns, which gave evidence that pigs had been tramping around, and slept fourteen hours without a let-up. We had been relieved by the French, who had wished to enter Sedan, altho we knew nothing of it. We had no hopes of being relieved.

THE ARMISTICE

The next day, November tenth, we started on our hikes to the rear. On the eleventh we heard that an armistice had been signed, but we did not believe it; it sounded non-sensical; and should it have been signed, we could not understand how it would affect us. Nevertheless, we built fires in the woods that night to keep warm, and were not bothered with bombing planes, altho fires by thousands were visible up and down the valley occupied by the division. Thereafter, we built fires in the woods every night, until in December we were given blankets and billets. Some day people, who visit the northern woods of France, where we built fires, will exclaim at the supposed barbarism of the Germans. A couple of weeks after the armistice, we realized full well that the German people should have been absolutely crushed, so as to have obliterated their hair-brained insolence. Nevertheless, we were glad it was signed, because we knew we had reached our limit, and that a collapse was near.

IN THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION

When we had hiked several days to the rear, we were recalled and started in the opposite direction. We were given long hikes to begin with. The only reason we could decipher was to apply Darwin's theory of the survival of the fittest. Two or three dozen men of our company fell out; they were taken to the rear and never returned. Most of us hung on because we expected something better on ahead. From France we passed into Lorraine; from Lorraine into Luxem-

burg; from Luxemburg, into Germany. Many men hiked all day long with shoes almost non-existent; men hobbled along with broken arches; other limped with expressions of pain written in their faces before they had commenced the hike in the morning. We marched at attention thru every farming town to conceal that we were walking skeletons. We lived on the cabbage and turnip fields of Luxemburg. Our trip took us down the Moselle to near Zell; across the highland to Boppard; thence to Coblenz; then to Montabaur; and afterwards, to our station at Nentershausen.

Three weeks after arrival in our occupational position in Germany, we received at the least, four months' pay; several, pay for twelve months. Shortly after arrival, target practise, squad and company drill, maneuvers, and bayonet exercises were resuscitated and administered. Each day passed monotonously the same as the next or the one before. Conditions of living thereafter improved constantly. The military system came again into great prominence. To us as doughboys it seemed a system based on Prussian military principles.

THE LAST

One day early in March I was called into the orderly room and asked if I wanted an army discharge. Surprised tho I was, feeling as if I were sinking thru the floor or sleeping, I admitted that I would take one, because such things were not very plentiful in the First Division. Within two days I had the order to be deported to the States. In two hours after I saw the order, everyone in the company was asking me how I managed it, and what I was going to do when I got back. I certainly was glad to go home, even tho leaving my bed in Germany, but I felt sorry for all the men I was leaving behind, who had been in active service for so many months, and who had still much to endure in the Army of Occupation.

In two days or three I was at St. Aignan, France, but I stayed there two weeks before I became a part of an organized company of G. H. Q. casuals. At Brest, we of Casual Company 2937 spent another two weeks at one pretense or another; and still another two weeks were spent on the U. S. S. "Seattle", before we saw the Statue of Liberty on Easter Sunday. For us it was a true Easter; it was a liberation; it was a return to a civilized life. Five days later we were discharged at Camp Mills. In sixty hours I was at home.

An Alumnus of the University Who Did Not Get Across

WILLIAM H. GREENLEAF*

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BY way of paraphrase, "Twere better to have sat and fought than never to have fought at all." In the minds of many red-blooded people, the failure to "get across" in the Great War is humiliating. Disappointing it undoubtedly was. Yet with a courage inspired by the editor's invitation, humiliation and chagrin must be put in the background and even a "pen-pusher" from the "battle of Camp Dodge" must lend his word to the voluminous history of the war, a history we all help to write a word at a time. Perhaps the "pen-pusher" can bury a personal sense of dissatisfaction in the thought that even in the writing of the war's history there is a small contribution to be made to the battle front that crushed Prussianism in its German form and that still faces Prussianism in a thousand other forms.

Overcome by this opportunity to write an autobiography, I hasten to announce myself as the caste of characters in the drama herein set forth. Perhaps it would be truer for me to say that I am the stage on which the players work; or may I announce myself as now the players, now the stage? A mystery this may appear. Yet, if the prolog fails to explain it, we trust the epilog will make it clear. It would be well also to state the fact that no high heroics appear in this bit of narrative, no guns, no airplanes, no torpedoes, no rescues, no death traps, no charge upon the position of the German emperor. Without headlines, without foot-notes, I set down a brief story as it comes to me, fully conscious that it will be subject to change as the years go by.

On my arrival in camp at a time when I was recovering from a serious illness, I was considerably deprest for the time being by the Goddess of Liberty who appeared, must I confess it, in a garb that was somewhat dishabille. I had been brought up to think well of democracy, and my first impression of the army was most irritat-

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ing to my sensibilities as it brought me a strange picture of the material democracy has to build on. The irritation was no doubt primarily due to ill health at that time. But as the impression will stay with me for life, and as this must of necessity be a true story, I admit the irritation. I leapt at once into a rather intimate association with Thomas and Richard and Harold, which was by no means regretted. I was even glad to be thrown headlong into a human maelstrom which was gradually subduing itself into a military cosmos with a great reason for being. But I soon discovered that besides Tom and Dick and Harry, there were Ole and Ned and Percy, too, all intimate partners of mine. I breakfasted with college men. I lunched with ex-convicts. I supped with the "wild man from Borneo." I killed flies in the dining room with gentlemen. I washed floors with lawyers. I marched with one-legged men, who, like myself, were in Limited Service, and who, like the rest of the Limited Service men, looked out upon an unending military career of "innocuous desuetude" to use Cleveland's famous phrase. I loaned money to gentlemen who were quite accustomed to borrowing money, and I loaned but once. I was quite prepared to be "bossed" and at times walked upon for my edification. This, I knew had its moral value, if I would but find it. I was, however, for a long time unable to detect any moral value in the inane, profane, incomparable conversation that made day lurid and night hideous those first few weeks in the army. Nor was I able to detect a value in the method of men in argument who settled the problems of the universe wholly on the basis of prejudice and ignorance. I had not been prepared for such an extensive display of the weaknesses of the human mind as paraded itself with pride during those early days of service. I came near, far nearer than I ever came before, and I hope nearer than I will ever come again to the view that after all democracy is a hopeless proposition. I marvelled in those days that we had survived as a nation and a race. The great object of the war, the reason for our being in the army, the great spirit of the game were almost lost in the melee of human errors that confronted a soldier wherever he went.

Yet, the spirit of the game was not quite lost. With the return to health came the discovery of friends. With that discovery came another, that there were all kinds of good fellows with a rough exterior who had the diamond quality underneath. Thru that discovery came back a little of the faith in democracy I had had before. Then came the renewed realization that we were fighting autocracy and Prussianism, fighting it wherever it was found in America, in

Europe, in our own minds. We were out to "lick the kaiser," too, incidentally. The war, the army, the day's work itself, took on a new color in the light of the new realization. Whatever we were good for, was America's to use as she saw fit. The game was on again and spirits ran a little higher.

I had been in the army about three weeks. One afternoon I was called to the Orderly Room and told to "ditch" the straw from my tick, pack my "junk" and get ready to move. I tried to learn where I was going, whether to Siberia or to Constantinople, but the sergeant kept a silence about the matter which seemed to me to be almost as ungrammatical as his customary utterance. I was placed in charge of a corporal who had a good heart, a well-meaning head, and perhaps the homeliest face it has been my sorrow to gaze upon. I like him now, tho, for he helped me to carry part of my luggage. We started out, I knew not where. I soon saw that he didn't know either. I began to suspect that the sergeant had kept a discreet silence because he didn't know. I shall never learn I suppose whether anyone knew. I ventured the remark to my corporal commander that "we didn't know where we were going but we were on our way." He replied with a show of spirit I had never suspected, that I would find out soon enough where I was going. I immediately assumed that I was to be jailed for military crime, but marvelled that the guard-house was so remote from all points in the camp. After considerable meandering we went to one place, which I was told was my destination. But nobody wanted us there. Nobody had ever heard of us and I am sure by the tone of the remarks made, that nobody was at all eager to hear of us. So my corporal commander paused thoughtfully to read his written instructions again, (he found that he had my destination address on a sort of bill of lading) and we started out once more across the camp. We went to a place that I think we had passed several times and this was to be our destination; it proved to be only temporary, however, as nobody there had any work for us. I began to suspect that my corporal intended to escape and to take me with him and simply couldn't find the way out of camp. Finally, I ventured the suggestion that a lieutenant down at the Trade Test had talked to me once about trade test work. It occurred to me, I said, that I might have a "call" to that line of work. The commander thought not, but he had a kind heart and he called at the Trade Test office. I was at home. I was duly installed in a barracks where I spent the night. I was told in the morning to get out and lose no time about it as I was in the wrong place. I was again installed in a barracks. One Norwegian and one

Irishman shook hands with me and said they were glad to see me. I cannot just remember whether I kissed them like a Frenchman or not. This I do know; Home rule for Ireland was certain from that moment on, and the League of Nations was sure of success, at least in my limited world.

The work of the Trade Test section of the Camp Personnel Detachment included the task of securing information relative to the skill and ability of men in the various trades. Oral tests, picture tests, performance tests were carried on. These examinations, ineffective in some respects, did, on the whole, determine quite accurately the measure of a man's fitness for various lines of work. Part of the time I served as an oral tester, part of the time as a performance tester. Quite ignorant myself of the mechanical contrivances involved in the tests and quite innocent of all knowledge of carpentering, auto repair work, etc., I was yet able to do the trade testing work thru the detailed directions furnished by the government. There was nothing complicated about the work. Indeed, so much a matter of routine did it become that it was difficult to feel satisfied with any accomplishment in that field. Difficult, too, was it to feel that we were soldiers. There was always talk of adding another star to our service flag whenever one of our men was transferred to a unit of the "real army." When our brothers were starting out on the "Long, Long Trail" that lead to France, it was hard to think that we were serving Uncle Sam. When we listened to the truck-loads of soldiers whirling by to the station singing the words of the popular song, there were moments of sober thought, sober because our lot was the lot of the stay-at-home, sober too, because we knew that for many of our acquaintances in the trucks the trail was indeed to be long, far longer than the trail to France.

The trade test work was developing rapidly and the army machinery was in rapid motion when the great attack of the influenza epidemic arrived. There is no need to dwell on the scenes of that fearful period. We all put on our masks for protection from the "flu." Of course we took them off when we ate and on some other occasions when we were thrown together. But theoretically we were masked, and surely the germs, if they had a sense of humor (there were many indications they did have) must have smiled. We looked very safe. Of course pure air was out of the question and it was a bit difficult to breathe. But we were confident that at least the biggest of the germs must have hard work to wriggle through the "mosquito netting" we wore on our faces. Some of the medical men wore masks nearly all the time. Others wore them when the Major was

around. Some of the best maskt men became the sickest. Some who defied the germs grew fat. The military community was of course too terrified and too grieved to smile. But a real wide-awake, up-to-date germ must have giggled. Let me not imply, however, that the medical profession, the nurses, and every man on duty did not do a wonderful piece of work. Taking everything into account, the service rendered was of the best possible. Men were dying by dozens and by hundreds. Ambulances were racing thru the streets. Stretchers were to be seen on every hand. The morgue was crowded to the limit. The hospital could not take care of all the sick. Panic was in the air. If men ever needed their brothers' help, they needed it then. That help was given. Thanks to the nurses and to the medical profession a glorious record of human service and self-sacrifice was made. When the panic and the pestilence had passed and the quarantine was raised, there were many soldiers gone, many an acquaintance had disappeared from his usual place, but the pall had lifted and the life of the soldier was normal once more.

It was during the last days of the epidemic that there was talk of peace. Extra editions of the Des Moines papers came out every few hours. My own barracks was near the colored quarters. Darkies were shrieking periodically: "The war is over;" "the war is on again;" "Let's go home;" "Let's stay here." One man packt his trunk three times to leave for sunny Tennessee. Poor "nigger," I hope he's back home by this time. When peace did come, he found that demobilization involved a longer wait at the ticket office than he had anticipated.

The soldier's inherited right to "kick" and to complain was never quite forgotten at Camp Dodge even in its palmiest days, but after the armistice was signed that right developt into a veritable Magna Charta. "We want to go home", was the universal cry. But we didn't go home. We stayed "put", many of us doing little work in many instances, but nevertheless "put." "Show me another war, boys, and I takes a baby carriage full of exemption claims and starts on foot for Cape Horn," said one Irishman, as loyal a soldier as could be found. Day in and day out was the incessant question, "When are we going home?" Some answered the men: "Two years." Some said: "Three months." The mesmerism of defeated longings and the dread of continued discipline sometimes seemed to create a pall as heavy as the "flu" had brought. Every now and then some lucky chap was toucht on the shoulder and told that he might go home, might be free, that he was just a plain ordinary every day civilian again, that he might go and lose himself in the crowd once more. A smile so broad, so genuine, lighted up the face of every "lucky"

chap, that it seemed to be an everlasting answer to the man who feared that America might fall prey to the false god of militarism. With those men casting votes, America would never become a nation of soldiers without a worthy cause for battle.

No word about military experiences in the camps of this country would be at all adequate without a mention of the good time that soldiers had in the adjoining cities and in the camps under the guiding hand of the various welfare agencies. Such organizations as the Y. M. C. A., the Salvation Army, the Knights of Columbus, the Lutheran Brotherhood, the Christian Science Welfare committee, the Jewish Welfare Board all added greatly to the pleasures and the comforts of the men and made less disagreeable those phases of army life which in the nature of things must necessarily be unpleasant. There was no need for any man to mope or mourn over his lot. Red-blooded activity which always drives away "the blues" was always possible even for those who knew they were never to get across the sea. Parties, dinners, and all the round of social pleasures were provided for the men who would accept these opportunities.

Curbing the desire to recount other incidents, many more of which would be necessary to give any connected story of camp life, and remembering the fact that any recitation of incidents in the United States must appear unimportant in the light of narratives of overseas service, we come in conclusion to the question: "What, after all, was the experience in toto, what did it do for us, what does it now mean to us?" No doubt it is too soon to answer this question properly. Yet some answer has probably been attempted by every man who wore the uniform.

In trying to summarize the effect of the entire experience in a word, one might recall the impression, described before, of a great giant, asleep for many years, waking into sudden action. With joints stiff, muscles out of control, the giant gradually, thru inefficiency after inefficiency, gained control of himself and finally stood or was ready to stand at the fulfillment of his purpose. Unfortunate it is that the individual soldier in the ranks must be so often conscious of the stepping stones, the inefficiencies which hurt, that he loses sight of the goal, becomes more or less lost in a maze of incomprehensible regulations and red tape which speak to him eloquently of only one thing, the fact that he is no longer free. Yet, is the impression of the giant the fundamental one? Is that the lasting picture? To my notion, the thought of America, the composite of the world's best ideals, the promise of the world's future, forces itself into the consciousness of the soldier, yes, forces itself there in spite of the

apparent harshness and personal domination that seem to mark much of the disciplinary experience. Greater than the seeming which marks the outward experience of the soldier, yes, so great that the seeming cannot cover it up, is the real experience of the soldier who in spite of himself and his environment feels he is something of an instrument, however inadequate, in the furtherance of the best he knows. Speaking for one lone soldier in a very large army, I can say that that soldier went thru his commonplace experience in the war, now and then too conscious of the forces that were playing on him and on his fellows, and now and then recognizing his own right to act and to serve, a right far above the power of military control to deny. Speaking still for one lone soldier, one great result of the military experience is the consciousness of tendencies in the American mind that it will be well to watch and to recognize if we hope for the future that Destiny has promised us. Eager always that the war be fought to a successful conclusion no matter how long it should take, this soldier finds himself more positively American than ever before. One of the greatest, perhaps the outstanding, result of the whole military experience is the firm, and I hope the unshakeable, faith that while we dream dreams of human brotherhood and plan for a federation of the world, our greatest gift, our greatest opportunity, our greatest duty to the world is found in the task that will hold America, as one great individual nation, true to her goal. When all the unpleasant experiences of army life shall have passed from memory, when the pleasures shall have been forgotten, when the mental struggles shall no longer find a place in thought, there will come to mind because of the military experience a more genuine pride, a greater faith, more hope, more charity and, perhaps above all, more sense of responsibility in the utterance of the words, "I am an American".

Experiences of a University Woman "Over There"

HAZEL B. NIELSON*

A YEAR AGO at this time we were wondering when the great war would cease. Then the people everywhere in this grand United States of America were doing their utmost to put more vim into the drives and war organizations in order that "our boys" might come home. While the boys "Over There", what of them? The mere mention of the Argonne or St. Mihiel instantly produces the picture of the undaunted doughboy as he plunged forward never stopping until the eleventh hour of the eleventh day. But after the armistice, what? Only one word could satisfy our lads in khaki—"America". That meant "HOME". They wanted to get back to the "Land of Cotton," or "Out Where the West Begins." Not only were our doughboys anxious to get home, but many men engaged in welfare work felt obliged to return to their work in the United States. Consequently the women appeared in the places they vacated.

The story of the work of the women during the war has been told by the "boys", by the Red Cross and other magazines. They have told of how the nurses worked day and night to alleviate the suffering, using every effort to keep up the courage of the boys. One of our own North Dakota nurses took entire charge of two wards, serving fifty men in each. They have told of how the dietitians supplied the very best food possible in these hospitals, and of how the workers in the canteens of the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., and K. of C. were serving hot chocolate to the boys in the advanced sections, were serving the wounded in the hospitals, or were supplying entertainment for the men in the S. O. S., and as near the front line as transportation could be secured. The work of the Salvation Army lassies making doughnuts for the throngs of passing soldiers is too vivid a picture ever to be forgotten. Then the women of the Y. W. C. A. must not be overlooked, for tho this organization did not work directly with the soldier, the part played by them in the war zone was an important factor. The Y. W. C. A. worked either with the French women workers, furnishing them with comforts in the foyers and establishing recreational centers for the French factory girls who

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knew nothing of play and country recreation, or they served the American women connected with the work for the Army. Any of us who have been "overseas" appreciates the work of the Y. W. C. A., managing hotels in Paris strictly on an American system for American girls and providing hostess houses in the devastated areas or port towns. Theirs is a story of an organization composed entirely of women serving women, while the other welfare organizations were made up of men and women workers.

When the armistice came, indeed double the number of women was needed to take care of the huts for our army. During the last days of the fighting there had been thousands of our men who had advanced so rapidly that they rarely had met with a representative of the welfare organizations, regardless of the great efforts made by these groups. Fighting ceased and the reaction came. Now the American boy needed amusement. He had finished the big part of his task, so America "tout de suite" for him. To keep the boys still smiling till they sailed for home was the situation. Various plans were made by the army and the National War Work Council to meet the problems during the period of demobilization. Two plans arose in which the women could do their bit, first to extend the leave areas, and second to allow our men to attend the British and French Universities, which had opened their doors to our A. E. F. It was my privilege to watch the workings and be a part of both of these activities.

Miss Delia Linwell of Northwood, North Dakota, a former University of North Dakota student, and I were chosen to represent North Dakota in the General Federation of Women's Clubs Overseas unit. The General Federation organized a War Victory Commission, choosing two girls from each state for their unit, which was financed by donations from the clubs of every state. The original plan of the Commission was to open Furlough Houses, but General Pershing ordered that all the work in the recreation centers in France should be conducted under the management of the Y. M. C. A. This Federation unit was to work with soldiers, and accordingly came under the direction of the Y. M. C. A.

Before going overseas the Y. M. C. A. conducted a Conference for their workers in New York at Barnard College. It was a strenuous week, for no one knew until the last hour of the conference whether she had been accepted. This meant watch your step continually. There were French classes, gymnasium training, singing, and lectures by returned soldiers from the American, British, French, and Italian armies, and talks by prominent women workers from

"overseas," as Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt Jr., who served our boys for seventeen months and started the first leave area, and Mrs. Burnett-Smith, an experienced war worker of London. One of the chief benefits of this Conference was the friendship formed with the girls in attendance. We sang:

"We have joined from almost every corner
Of this great big, grand old U. S. A.,
And we're now one happy, snappy unit
Of Uncle Sammy's Y. M. C. A."

This typified the spirit of our meetings. We were able many times "overseas" to tell a chap from Texas or Idaho, "at our Conference I knew Miss —— from your state." A happy meeting was always the result.

When the anxiety of the Conference was over and the calm approached, joy beyond words, for Miss Linwell and I, with fifty-four "Y" girls, sailed the following day for "over there." Tho we came from this inland state of the "Dakotas", the terror of the sea had no fears for us. After a most enjoyable voyage of nine days we landed at Liverpool, where we met eighty "Y" girls who had reached there the previous day. We had been told our party would leave directly for London, and thence across the Channel to France, but due to lack of hotel accommodations in London, which was crowded with men on leaves, our group remained in Liverpool, awaiting sailing for Brest.

During this period we had an opportunity to see Liverpool and historic Chester, with its Roman walls, gates, and magnificent cathedrals. In Lincoln Lodge, the American "Y" of Liverpool, we met many Americans clad in the Canadian uniform, having fought with that contingent since the beginning of the war. Some had just arrived from France and the battle fronts, and we were the first American women they had seen for five years. They wanted to talk of nothing but America first and last.

When our party left for Brest, thirty of the girls, victims of the "flu", were left behind in the American Army hospital at Knotty Ash Camp, four miles from Liverpool. I was one of the thirty. Never before did the Stars and Stripes look so good to us as when they hung from the beam in the hospital ward. We were thankful we were among our own nurses and doctors. They were the best ever. Upon release from the hospital, London was our next "objective." Reporting there, our "flu" party was again divided and sent to various parts of southern England for a recuperating period.

Torquay, in sunny Devonshire, was my lot, in company with a

young lady from Texas. Never in the history of this picturesque and interesting city had appeared American girls in uniform. We called ourselves the original "Y" pilgrims of Torquay. We thought for once in our lives we were either the center of attraction, or were monstrous curiosities. People gazed at us, and then gazed some more. They attached us to every organization and nation possible. One day we heard a clerk ask a "shop" keeper, "Do they speak English?"

Torquay, the famous watering place of southern England, is a beautiful city, like Rome, situated on seven hills, which rise from Tor Bay, one of the numerous bays of the English Channel. The view of the blue and green waters of the Channel, the red cliffs, and the hills covered with flowers, ivy hedges, trees, and row upon row of English homes is beyond my description. Is it any wonder that Elizabeth Browning found inspiration for her well known letters, as did Charles Kingsley for *Westward Ho* and *Hypatia*, in this beautiful land of Devon? Besides being renowned for its beauty Torquay claims distinction from an historical standpoint. The battle of the Spanish Armada was fought along its shores. Devonshire was the home of Sir Francis Drake, Sir Walter Raleigh, the Gilberts, and Davis, the well known explorers in our early history. Like all Americans "overseas" we saw as much of this historic country as possible, visiting Compton Castle, where, as legend relates, Sir Walter Raleigh smoked his first pipeful of tobacco, and also spending some time in Plymouth. Here we had to place our feet upon the stone marking the spot from which our Pilgrim fathers set sail. After giving thanks to the Pilgrims for sailing the ocean blue and recalling all Thanksgiving dinners with delight, we had the privilege of seeing the War Spite, the pride of the English Navy, sail out of the harbor. Great were the cheers for the War Spite was the hero in the Battle of Jutland, when the entire German fleet opened fire upon her. Plymouth also had other attractions for us, as it was a naval base for five hundred American "gobs." It was America, first, last, and always with us. But even so, we found the English very cordial and their country most beautiful, with the narrow Devonshire lanes and its small plots of earth surrounded by green hedges. We were loathe to leave this sunny spot, but after drinking in its beauty, absorbing its history, and imbibing its literature, we were called back to London.

A certain amount of red tape is always required when moving from one country to another in the time of armies, hence during our delay we just had to continue our lessons in English history and literature. The Parliament buildings, Westminster Abbey, the Old

Curiosity Shop, Cheshire Cheese, the homes of Samuel Johnson and Oliver Goldsmith, and the Tower of London, all called forth many recollections of the time spent in the English and History class rooms of "Old Main" with Dean Squires and Dr. Libby.

Bidding farewell to "Merrie England" at Southampton we boarded the boat for LeHavre, our first glimpse of France. Boarding one of the French trains, fortunately not "8 Chevaux and 40 Hommes", we journeyed on to "Gay Paree," glad indeed to reach our next "objective". The "Battle of Paris" at this time was not of long duration, for my order was to proceed to Bordeaux. From there the Regional Directrice assigned me to Toulouse.

Toulouse, a city of 300,000, is situated in southern France, between Bordeaux and the Mediterranean Sea. A splendid university is located there, at which 1500 of our officers and enlisted men were enrolled. It was my pleasure to work in the canteen which served these men. They had come from almost all divisions of the A. E. F., from the Army of Occupation, Advanced Section, S. O. S., Marines, Ordnance, clerical work, and everything, and now were doing specialized work in the ten faculties of the University. It was an American Army College in a French atmosphere. Soon many organizations arose, consisting of college, state, divisional and fraternal circles. Then appeared a college paper, *Qu'Est-Ce Que C'Est*, the first A. E. F. student publication, an English paper but printed by French compositors. "Some task", as the editors can testify. The editorial staff, composed of men from the Philadelphia Ledger, Cleveland Plaindealer, and Harpers, were not to be daunted by such petty troubles, and put out a weekly publication which would do credit to any college. Its ability was demonstrated in the editorials. Its popularity was shown by a circulation list of 23,000. Its success was attained when 14,000 francs were cleared over expenses. This amount started the American Library for the University of Toulouse. Athletics was another activity in which this A. E. F. University gained distinction. Championship teams in basketball and baseball were developed. Track and tennis were also popular. Still another activity appeared in a Franco-American club, organized to secure Franco-American co-operation and a knowledge of the French language and people. Club rooms were maintained, where the inhabitants of Toulouse were received and exchanged ideas with the American students.

The canteen at Toulouse served as a touch of American life for these students in a foreign land. Five American girls and three American men were there to serve these splendid men, who had

sacrificed all for us. Coffee, chocolate, lemonade, ice tea, sometimes doughnuts and ice cream, but always sandwiches, had to be on hand. Sandwiches, "beaucoup" of them, over a thousand, were made daily. Then "good old American picnics" up the river were frequently enjoyed by the "boys." Movies and theatrical troops furnished amusement in the evenings. Dancing in the canteen and the club rooms was always a source of joy to the men. The passing thru Toulouse of any American girls on leave to Nice or Biarritz was a signal for a dance. For, why not? Didn't we have one of the best orchestras, "Whizz Jazz Bangers" that could be found? "I'll say we did!"

During the later part of the University session I was in the canteen library, checking in and out the books of the A. L. A. The good done by this branch of the "Overseas Units" was immeasurable. The library was constantly filled with the boys reading the ever popular Saturday Evening Post and books on banking, business, and accounting. The latter outlast the demand of any other type of books. Perhaps the boys are believers in preparedness.

An opportunity was afforded the boys for making week-end trips, sometimes accompanying the baseball teams, or visiting some of the beauty spots of southern France, Luchon, Pau, Lourdes, Carcassonne, and Biarritz, the renowned leave areas of this section. These are only a few of the twenty-six leave areas scattered from St. Malo to Biarritz, from Nice to the Rhine. Between six hundred and seven hundred girls were stationed in these scattered leave areas, ready to entertain the boys, talk with them, walk with them, shop with them, sing with them, and dance with them. Every week from three thousand to six thousand men of the A. E. F. went into each leave area to enjoy that well earned rest. Were the girls glad to see them, and were they glad to see the American girls? If people could ever hear them say, "You're the first American girl I have talked to for seventeen months," or "you're the first American girl I have danced with for a year," then understanding would be theirs. We forgot we were individuals, but remembered only that we were American girls there to do "our bit." You might find us picnicing with the boys in the leave areas, serving chocolate or making sandwiches in the canteen, supplying doughnuts to the troops entraining, entertaining the boys in a play or vaudeville, driving a rolling canteen, giving out chocolate and doughnuts to the men in the camps, and, oh yes, dancing in between times. We all did that. Sometimes there would be fifteen girls as partners for six thousand men. What a scramble for partners when the whistle blew. One unit of eighteen girls, called the Flying Squadron, went from camp to camp dancing

in the afternoon and evening with the boys, who rarely saw an American girl.

When my work in Toulouse was completed I was reassigned in Paris to the Bureau of Historical Research of the "Y". It was my work to collect, arrange, and compile data of work carried on by the "Y" in the regions of Bordeaux and La Rochelle. This necessitated some time being spent in and around Bordeaux. When the offices of the day were closed it often meant a dance in the evening, either in the city of Bordeaux, or at one of the numerous camps in the area. Bordeaux, the second largest city in France, was the center of a large area, and the "Mecca" for all Americans in this district. Here again as in many visits to the devastated regions, I had an opportunity to see the wonderful accomplishments of our army. We were all proud to be Americans, and to have the privilege of working with our wonderful A. E. F., the best ever in our estimation. Regardless where our men had been placed they "put over" their "job" in the quickest and best manner. We were thrilled with pride again and again when we saw the feats that they had accomplished and heard of their valor. They never told you themselves, for they are too modest for that. But after hearing of their experiences and seeing the devastated region, we all say with the deepest of feelings, "Hats off to the boys of the A. E. F."

Replying to the ever-present question, "Where are you from in U. S. A.?", I was always glad to say, "from the West." I met many Western men who replied, "You're the first girl from the West we've seen." I was glad to say I was from North Dakota, for continually I was meeting men who had worked with or under our Dakota men, and nothing but the highest praise was ever given. While "fighting the battle of Paris" for two months I met North Dakota men and some University friends. Those were happy reunions. Fortunately some of the U. N. D. girls had get-together meetings. Edith Veitch of Grand Forks, of the Red Cross, Helen Sullivan of Langdon, of the National Catholic War Council, and I talked North Dakota and the University fast and furious at our gathering in Paris. The last day in France I dined with Miss Sullivan and Miss Delia Linwell. I left the girls in "Gay Paree", Miss Sullivan in charge of the Etoile Service Club for soldiers and sailors, and Miss Linwell studying in theatrical work.

Many have wondered how the war would change the boys. I think that is well answered in a poem which appeared in the Mother's Day number of *Q'Est-Ce Que C'Est* at Toulouse. The following poem was written by a sergeant of the Second Division, who had

been thru everything and had come out with four service chevrons, two wound stripes, a croix de guerre, and D. S. C. to his credit.

MOTHER O' ME

You're wond'ring, I know, little Mother o' me,
As you dream there day by day,
If your lad is the lad that he used to be—
The lad that you sent away.

You're asking, I know, little Mother o' me,
As you sit in your easy chair,
"How much did he learn of brutality—
What sights did he see 'Out There'?"

You're wond'ring, I know, little Mother o' me,
What part of your boy is your own?
"What things did he learn in his agony?—
His soul—has it shrunken, or grown?"

Let your heart be at rest little Mother o' me,
God worked it all out in his plan,
And the lad whom you gave to Humanity,
Is coming back home—a Man!

University Notes

Faculty Changes

PROMOTIONS

- Mr. William R. Brackett, Instructor in Physics:
To be Assistant Professor of Physics.
- Mr. H. Foster Jones, Instructor in English;
To be Assistant Professor of English.
- Dr. Henry E. Haxo, Assistant Professor of Spanish;
To be Associate Professor of Spanish. (This was in accordance with the terms of his engagement.)
- Miss Nell Martindale, Instructor in Physical Education for Women;
To be Assistant Professor of Physical Education.
- Mr. Vernon E. Sayre, Instructor in Manual Arts;
To be Assistant Professor of Manual Arts.
- Professor Howard E. Simpson, Associate Professor of Physiography;
To be Professor of Geographic Geology.

RETURNED FROM LEAVE OF ABSENCE

- Dr. Henry R. Brush, Head of Department of Romance Languages.
- Mr. William E. Budge, Assistant in Mining Research.
- Dr. Fred Smith, Instructor in Classical Languages.
- Professor John Adams Taylor, Assistant Professor of English.

RESIGNATIONS

- Mr. Lyle M. Bittinger, University Registrar and Assistant High School Examiner, July, 1917, to July 1, 1919, resigned to become Principal of the Grand Prairie Seminary, a preparatory school for boys, at Onarga, Illinois.
- Mr. William R. Brackett, Instructor in Physics since 1917, recently promoted to assistant professorship, resigned in July to accept a position in the Agricultural College of Kansas.
- Mr. Harry E. Caldwell, Instructor in Physical Education and Director of Athletics.
- Professor Calvin H. Crouch, Head of the Department of Mechanical Engineering, who has been on leave of absence since May, 1918, resigned to accept an appointment in the East.
- Mr. Irving Garwood, Instructor in English.
- Professor E. C. Griess, Assistant Professor of Mechanical Drawing, who was granted a leave of absence June, 1918, resigned to continue his work in the Bureau of Standards in Washington, D. C., where he has been engaged for the past year in special work necessitated by war conditions.
- Miss Julia Hatz, Instructor in Home Economics, found it necessary to resign on account of poor health.

Miss Blanche Hedrick, Assistant Librarian, 1913 to 1919, resigned to become Librarian of the College of Agriculture, University of Missouri.

Dr. George M. Janes, Assistant Professor of Economics and Political Science, 1917 to 1919, resigned to accept a position as Professor of Economics in Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pennsylvania.

Miss Almira Jewett, Assistant Professor of Art and Design, resigned to accept the position of Supervisor of Drawing in the East High School, Cincinnati, Ohio. Professor Jewett had been at the head of the Department for eight years. During that time she raised it from a mere handful of high school students to one of the largest and most popular in the University.

Miss Marie Jorgensen, University Nurse.

Dr. Charles Edwin King, Assistant Professor, Associate Professor, and Professor of Physiology, 1913 to 1919, resigned to accept a position at a considerable increase in salary, in the Medical School at the University of Alabama.

Miss Johanna Londergan, Instructor in Mathematics.

Professor W. W. Norton, Associate Professor of Music, Director of Musical Organizations. Professor Norton had been at the head of the Department since 1911, and during that time had succeeded in making it one of the most prominent in the University. He resigned to accept a more lucrative position in public school music in Minneapolis.

Mrs. W. C. Perry, Matron of Budge Hall.

Miss Fannie E. Putcamp, Instructor in German and Latin, University High School, 1916 to 1919.

Miss Mabel Randolph, for nine years the very efficient private secretary to the President of the University, resigned to accept a position in Washington, D. C., as private secretary to Dean George F. Wells, now on leave-of-absence and acting as Assistant Admiralty Counsel for the United States Shipping Board.

NEW APPOINTMENTS

Mrs. R. H. Arnold, of Chicago, Illinois, has been appointed Instructor in the Department of Home Economics. Mrs. Arnold is a graduate of two colleges, Smith and Simmons. She has had several years' experience in teaching in the lines of Home Economics and has just returned from service abroad with the Smith College Relief Unit and American Red Cross in France.

W. H. Bair has been appointed Instructor in Physics. Mr. Bair received the B. S. degree from Ohio Northern University and

the M. S. degree from the University of Illinois. He has been a member of the faculty of the University of Illinois, of the Kansas Agricultural College, and of the University of California.

John W. Ballard, a graduate of New York University, School of Commerce, has been appointed Instructor in Accounting, Department of Economics. He gained his teaching experience in the high schools of New York City, and during the war was an instructor in the A. E. F. University at Baume, France.

F. W. Bentley, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, has been appointed Assistant Professor of Mechanical Drawing and Descriptive Geometry in the Department of Mechanical Engineering. Professor Bentley comes to us from the University of Minnesota where he has been doing this line of work for three years. He is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, Mechanical Engineering course. His time since graduation has been divided between teaching and engineering.

J. H. Bond, of Washington, D. C., has been appointed Assistant Professor of Economics. Dr. Bond received the A. B. and A. M. Degrees from the University of Oregon and the Ph. D. Degree from the University of Wisconsin. He has been a member of the faculty of the University of Idaho and of Simpson College, being connected in both institutions with the Department of Economics and Sociology. He has served as statistician in the U. S. War Department and as special agent and expert in the Bureau of Labor Statistics at Washington.

A. D. Bush, Professor of Physiology and Pharmacology, comes to us from the University of Missouri. Dr. Bush received the B. S. Degree from Tufts College; M. D. Degree from Emory University, and took a Post Graduate Course in Surgery at Harvard. He has had a wide experience in both teaching and general practise, and has written a number of scientific books and papers.

Richard F. Castner has been appointed Instructor in Shop Work. Mr. Castner is a graduate of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. He has been a member of the faculty of that University, but had recently been engaged as superintendent of a large industrial plant in Denver, Colorado.

Erwin O. Christensen has been appointed Head of the Department of Art and Design. Professor Christensen has taken courses in Chicago Art Institute, Armour Institute, and Modern Art School of Boston, and received the B. S. Degree of Architecture from the University of Illinois. He has been a member of the faculty in the College of Fine Arts at Ohio University and was engaged

for summer work at the University of Wisconsin, which engagement he could not fulfill on account of military service.

B. J. Clawson has been appointed Professor of Pathology. Dr. Clawson is a graduate of the University of Kansas, Rush Medical College, and has a Ph. D. Degree from the University of Chicago. He has been a member of the faculty of the University of Kansas, Oklahoma Agricultural College, and the University of Chicago.

Miss Ida M. Cravath, of Whitewater, Wisconsin, has been appointed Instructor in the Department of Art and Design. Miss Cravath is a graduate of the State Normal School, Whitewater, Wisconsin, and of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. She has taken courses in the Art Institute of Chicago and the University of Chicago. She has had a wide teaching experience in public school, normal school, and college work.

Paul J. Davis has been appointed Assistant Professor of Physical Education and Director of Athletics. Coach Davis received the LL. B. Degree from Dickinson College. He began his coaching career in 1908 as head football coach at Dickinson College. From 1909 to 1914 he was head coach at Oklahoma A. & M. College, and in the fall of 1915 he came to the North Dakota Agricultural College where he was coach and athletic idrector for three years.

Miss Christian R. Dick has been appointed Assistant Librarian. Miss Dick received the A. B. Degree from Doane College and was an honor student in the State Library School, Albany, N. Y., 1915-16. She was librarian in Doane College, 1912-1915; did special practise work in the Reference Department of the Brooklyn Public Library in 1916, and has been chief cataloger in the Carnegie Free Library of Alleghany, Pennsylvania, since 1916.

L. P. Dove has been appointed Instructor in Geology. Mr. Dove received the B. A. Degree from Simpson College and the M. A. Degree from the University of Chicago. He has been a member of the faculty, Department of Geology, of Northwestern University; oil geologist in Wyoming and Colorado, and has spent some time in the employ of the U. S. Bureau of Mines and State Geological Survey of Indiana and North Dakota.

Ernest F. Peterson has been appointed Instructor in the Department of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering. Mr. Peterson is a

graduate of the University of Colorado. After taking an apprenticeship course with the Westinghouse Electrical and Manufacturing Co., he was recommended for an engineering position with the Commonwealth Edison Co., which position he held until he went into military service.

- R. L. Rhoads, of Boise, Idaho, has been appointed Acting Head of the Department of Mechanical Engineering. Professor Rhoads has been recently mustered out as an officer in the 301st Battalion, Tank Corps on combat service in France. He graduated in Mechanical Engineering at the Pennsylvania State College, at which college he has received the B. S. and M. E. Degrees. He has been a member of the faculty of Purdue and Lehigh Universities. In commercial work he has had five years' experience as mechanical engineer in power plant testing, operation and maintenance with the Nevada Consolidated Copper Co.
- Miss Else C. Rhode, of Grand Forks, has been appointed Manager of the University Commons. Miss Rhode is a graduate of the University of North Dakota. She has had experience as teacher of Home Economics and was cafeteria director for the War Council of the National Y. W. C. A. for one year. From February to September, 1919, she was Home Demonstration Agent in North Dakota for the N. S. Department of Agriculture.
- Ben F. Rowland has been appointed Instructor in Chemistry. Mr. Rowland is a graduate of the University of Colorado, where he received the B. S. Degree. He has been a member of the faculty of Colorado for two years and a Junior Chemist in the Bureau of Chemistry, Washington, D. C.
- Merle Storr, of Grand Haven, Michigan, has been appointed Science Instructor in the University High School. Mr. Storr is a graduate of Olivet College, specializing in Mathematics and Science, and has taught in the high schools of Grand Haven, Michigan.
- Miss Josephine Swenson, of St. Paul, Minnesota, has been appointed University Nurse. Miss Swenson received her training in the University of Minnesota Nurses' Training School, St. Barnabas Hospital, City Hospital Nurses' Training School, Minneapolis, and the Chautauqua School of Nursing Correspondence School. She has had several years of teaching experience and was sent out as an emergency nurse in the burned district of Minnesota.
- J. W. Taylor, of Linden, Wisconsin, has been appointed Assistant Professor of European History. Professor Taylor is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and has done post graduate work in the University of Chicago. He has had a wide experience

in teaching in high schools and has been a member of the Iowa State Teachers College.

H. H. Tuttle, of Grand Forks, has been appointed Registrar. Mr. Tuttle received his training in Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, and Association College of Chicago.

J. A. Wiley, of Hadley, Missouri, has been appointed Assistant Professor of Education. Professor Wiley has received the B. S. and A. M. Degrees from the University of Missouri and has attended two summer sessions at Columbia University. He has had seven years' experience in public school work and has been a member of the faculty of the State Teachers' College at Warrensburg, Missouri.

Albert H. Yoder, of Whitewater, Wisconsin, has been appointed Director of the University Extension Division. Professor Yoder is a graduate of the State Normal School, Madison, South Dakota, and of Indiana University. He was a Fellow in Pedagogy, Clark University, 1893-4, took a course in Psychology, University of Chicago, 1895-6, and a special course in Pediatrics, N. W. University Medical School, Chicago, 1896. He has been a member of the faculty of the University of Indiana, University of Washington, and New York School of Philanthropy. He has been Superintendent of Schools in Madison, S. D., and in Tacoma, Washington. He was at one time President of Vincennes University and later of the State Normal at Whitewater, Wisconsin.

Miss Pearl Young of Jamestown, North Dakota, has been appointed Instructor in Physics. Miss Young is a graduate of last year's class of the University of North Dakota. She is a Phi Beta Kappa student and was awarded an assistantship at the University of Minnesota for the coming year, which she gave up to carry on the work here. For the past year and a half she has been an assistant in the elementary laboratory.

Friends in Washington

On the evening of November 4, a pleasant U. N. D. reunion was held in Washington, D. C., when the sojourners there from North Dakota met at the home of Dean and Mrs. George F. Wells, in Chevy Chase.

The honor guest of the occasion was Dr. Frank L. McVey, now President of the University of Kentucky, who was in Washington attending a meeting of the National Research Council.

Twenty-five or thirty representatives of the University of North Dakota are now living and working in Washington, continuing,

either temporarily or permanently, relations established during the war period, and a goodly number of these were present. The Washington group includes the following:

Dean and Mrs. George F. Wells. Dean Wells, who is on leave-of-absence from the University, holds the position of Assistant Admiralty Counsel for the United States Shipping Board, having accepted this appointment when the work of the War Labor Board, with which he was connected during the last week of the war, came to a close.

Professor and Mrs. R. W. Cooley. Professor Cooley is a member of the legal staff of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, in the division of allotment and allowances.

Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Taylor. As Commander, United States Naval Reserve Flying Corps, Dr. Taylor is the officer in charge of the Naval Air Craft Radio Laboratory, which is located at the Naval Air Station at Anacostia, D. C.

Former Dean Robert L. Henry, Jr., of the Law School and family. Thruout the war he as Instructor in various camps, and is now in the Judge Advocate General's office with the rank of Major.

Dr. and Mrs. E. B. Stephenson. Dr. Stephenson is now Expert Research Aide for the United States Engineering Corps, and is in charge of investigations in camouflage and related lines of work in connection with sound ranging.

Professor and Mrs. E. C. Griess. Professor Griess asked for, and obtained, a year's leave of absence to do war work in Washington. At the conclusion of the year he tendered his resignation from the University and continued his work at Washington. He and Mrs. Griess are both in government service.

Miss Mabel Randolph is private secretary to Dean George F. Wells.

Mrs. G. St. J. Perrott and her daughters, Dorothy and Phillis. Mrs. Perrott is engaged in work in the War Industries Division of the Council of National Defense; Miss Perrott has a position in the United States Public Health Service, and Miss Phillis is attending school.

Mrs. Charles H. Holman, better known as Genevieve Turner, is director of the Girls' Club and Recreation Work under the War Camp Community Service of the U. S. War Department.

Miss Helen Alexander is with the Federal Trade Commission, Miss Virgila Stephens with the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Miss Inez Serumgard in the Ordnance Division of the War Department,

and the Misses Genevieve and Muriel O'Keefe hold position in the Bureau of Standards.

Miss Anita Conte, sister of Professor Conte of Wesley College. During the war Miss Conte was foreign hostess in a number of camps under the War Work Council of the Y. W. C. A., and is now continuing her work as Italian Interpreter among the patients in the Walter Reed Hospital in Washington and the Staten Island Hospital in Brooklyn.

Adolph Banik, Richard Brooke, and Paul Shorb are all continuing their law studies in the George Washington University, the latter two at the same time holding positions with prominent law firms of the city. Deane Brooke is continuing his medical course at George Washington University, and William L. Johns is connected with the Bureau of Markets.

Among the alumni who have lived for some time in Washington are Dr. Cora Smith Eaton King, a successful practising physician and an active member of the Women's Suffrage Association, Henry Hinds of the U. S. Geological Survey, Randall Larson, with the Federal Trade Commission, Rolla C. Currie of the Bureau of Entomology, Walter C. Matscheck, with the U. S. Food Administration, Raymond Richards, with the W. S. S. S., James A. St. Amoure, U. S. Auditing Department, H. E. Tufft, with the Bureau of Mines, and Emma C. Crans of the class of 1896. John M. Hancock for many years paymaster for the United States Navy, recently resigned to engage in a commercial undertaking in Chicago.

All communications should be addrest,

Editor's Bulletin Board

1. Frank L. McVey President of the University
The University President
2. Melvin A. Brannon Dean of the College of Arts
The College President
3. Andrew A. Bruce Dean of the College of Law
The Lecture Room vs. the Political Field
4. A. Hoyt Taylor Professor of Physics
A Scientist in the Clouds
5. Frederick H. Koch Professor of Dramatic Literature
The New Drama in the Old Southland
6. James E. Boyle Professor of Economics and Political Science
Solving the Problems of the New Field
7. Wallace N. Stearns Assistant Professor of History
A University Man in Y. M. C. A. War Work
8. John J. Pettijohn Director of the Extension Division
Educational Extension

The Quarterly Journal

PUBLISHED BY

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA

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MANAGING EDITOR

ASSISTANTS

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The Quarterly Journal

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Service List of the University of North Dakota

MABEL RANDOLPH,

Formerly Secretary to the President of the University

INTRODUCTION

America's entrance into the world war found the University of North Dakota, as it did the Nation itself, unprepared for the great emergency. Wholly occupied in educating the young men and women of the state for citizenship in a nation at peace, it had forgotten the arts of war, and the spirit of militarism found little place in its traditions. Military training had not for many years been a part of the curriculum; the Government had withdrawn its equipment of arms at the time of the Philippine War and had never replaced it; and the colors of the University Cadet Corps of earlier years lay tattered and dust-covered in the garret of "Old Main."

When the great crisis came, however, and the stress of the world conflict swept even our quiet prairie campus, faculty and students alike turned from their accustomed tasks with instant, fine response in spirit and action. Nothing was then of moment save the one great task, and there was no faltering in the loyalty with which the sons and daughters of North Dakota gave themselves to it.

As early as the fall of 1916, a spirit of restlessness and apprehension pervaded the college life. In place of the usual many-sided interests and light-hearted talk of happy college days, there was earnest discussion of the issues of the mighty conflict overseas, which every day seemed to be bringing nearer home. Influenced somewhat, possibly, by the widespread agitation for national preparedness, the University Council took action looking toward the re-establishment of a department of military training, and efforts were made to secure a Commandant. All this slumbering patriotism flamed into action with the declaration of war on April 6, 1917. Voluntary squads of students were at once organized for military drill, several members of the faculty acting as officers and instructors. Among those who rendered this first significant service were Professor F. L. Thompson,

Dr. G. A. Abbott, Dr. E. B. Stephenson, and Mr. Stephen A. Park. Mass meetings were held at which an effort was made to guide the enthusiasm of the students and to give them information about the various branches of service and methods of entering them. As soon as the Government's program of preparation became known, many eagerly sought admission to the newly established training camps; even to members of the faculty the call seemed imperative. At first one by one, and then in groups of three and four, the students withdrew to enlist in military service or to take up the no less patriotic task of work on the farms, while the daily dwindling classes brought the situation keenly home to those who remained. By Commencement, 1917, three members of the faculty and 166 students had found their way to camp or farm.

The first effort to mobilize the University's human resources for war service was made in the spring of 1917, in connection with the work of the Intercollegiate Intelligence Bureau, organized by the national Bureau of Education, for the purpose of placing at the disposal of the Government the services of the educated men of the country. Under this plan a special Adjutant was appointed for each educational institution, who was to direct the circularizing of the faculty, alumni, and undergraduates, in order to ascertain their individual qualifications and availability for special lines of service. The first Adjutant appointed for the University of North Dakota was Dr. E. B. Stephenson, who carried on the investigation until the time of his own enlistment. He was succeeded by Mr. William H. Greenleaf, then University Registrar and Alumni Secretary, whose work was interrupted by his early withdrawal from the state. No definite statistics were tabulated, therefore, as a result of this census.

The complex organization of modern warfare and its allied welfare and educational work gave opportunity for many types of service, the chief agencies for which may be indicated:

The United States Army

with its twelve branches

The United States Navy

The Marine Corps

The Red Cross Nursing Service

The Red Cross Canteen Service

The War Camp Community Service of the War
Department.

The Welfare and Educational Work of the Y. M. C. A.

The Y. W. C. A. and the Fraternal Organizations

Government and Allied Scientific Work

Allied Agricultural Work

Allied Government and Scientific Work

Official-Civilian Work in Local Communities
Local Red Cross Work

It has been said that this was a college-man's war, and among the many-sided relations supporting this statement, that of the colleges to the training-camps is noteworthy.

Under the provisions of the National Defense Act of June, 1916, there was established the "Officers' Training Corps," the purpose being to meet the need for trained officers. The membership of this Corps was made up of properly qualified civilians, and the training was designed to prepare for the twelve branches of the Army, viz:

1. Adjutant General's Corps
2. Inspector General's Corps
3. Judge Advocate General's Corps
4. Quartermaster Corps
5. Medical Department
 - a. Medical Corps
 - b. Dental Corps
 - c. Veterinary Corps
6. Engineers' Corps
7. Ordnance Corps
8. Signal Corps
 - a. Aviation Section
9. Field Artillery Corps
11. Coast Artillery Corps
12. Infantry Corps.

Similarly, under the Act of August 29, 1916, there were created the National Naval Volunteers and the U. S. Naval Reserve Force, later amalgamated into one organization, for the purpose of intensive training, at the regular naval stations, to meet in part the need for efficient personnel for the United States Navy, created by the war emergency.

After war was actually declared, however, and the Government was faced with the necessity for the rapid increase of its military forces, it was proposed to establish, for the Army, in addition to the "Reserve Officers' Corps", a series of "Officers' Training Camps". The country was divided into thirteen geographical areas, in which were located ten single and three double camps, sixteen in all, for the training of candidates for commissions. These camps were located as follows:

- Plattsburg Barracks, New York (2)
- Madison Barracks, New York
- Fort Niagara, New York
- Fort Meyer, Virginia
- Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia
- Fort McPherson, Georgia
- Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana (2)

Fort Sheridan, Illinois (2)

Fort Logan H. Root, Arkansas

Fort Snelling, Minnesota

Fort Riley, Kansas

Leon Springs, Texas

The Presidio of San Francisco, California

The first series of camps opened on May 15, 1917, and among the candidates, who were admitted only on recommendation and examination, a good proportion were college men. They were given a three-months' preliminary training to determine their special qualifications for the various arms of the service. Each camp was limited to 2500, with a minimum age limit of twenty years and nine months.

Likewise the need for increased facilities for the training of recruits for the Navy was met by an almost incredible expansion of the four regular Naval Training Stations, located at

Great Lakes, Illinois

Newport, Rhode Island

Naval Operating Base, Hampdon Roads, Virginia

San Francisco, California,

and by the establishment of a new training camp in each of the sixteen naval districts. The supply of officers for the Marine Corps was usually secured by promotion from the ranks, but to meet the unprecedented demand of this war, a special Marine Officers' Training Camp was established early in 1918 at Quantico, Virginia, where candidates were given a three months' intensive course. A similar course was given at the Marine Training Stations at Paris Island, S. C., at Guantanamo, Cuba, and at Pearl Harbor, Hawaiian Islands.

It was to these various newly established camps that the first volunteers for the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Corps found their way.

For the Army a second series of camps, designated the "Second Officers' Training Camp," was organized in August, 1917, designed especially for mature men, and the application of college and undergraduates was discouraged.

A third series was opened in December, 1917, and the designation changed to that of "Officers' Training School". Only graduates and undergraduates of educational institutions offering military training prior to the war were admitted as the quota of the colleges.

To the fourth series, the Second Officers' Training School, the admission of candidates from the colleges was limited to the alumni and members of the 1918 graduating classes of certain selected institutions. This was the last series of training camps in which a definite quota was assigned the colleges.

In June, 1918, an entirely new series of schools, known as the "Central Officers' Training Schools", was inaugurated, and continued in operation until the end of the war.

Meanwhile, at the University, the voluntary work in military drill begun by the students in the Spring semester, 1917, was continued the following fall thru the establishment of a regular course of instruction in military history and tactics under Colonel Charles H. McVey as Commandant. Altho the work was compulsory for freshmen and sophomores, carrying a credit of one and three-fourths per semester, there was little need for enforcement. One company of sophomores and two companies of freshmen were organized. Each student volunarily purchased sufficient uniform* to give the squads a creditable appearance, and wooden guns were furnisht by the University. When Colonel McVey resigned in May, for overseas duty with the Y. M. C. A., the drill was continued under the ranking student officer, Harold A. Noble.

When, early in the summer of 1918, the call came for the University's quota of applicants for the sixty days' intensive course for Reserve Officers, at Fort Sheridan, which was part of the Government's preparation for carrying out the new plan for a Students' Army Training Corps, fourteen students and one member of the faculty were recommended for this training. They were:

From the Faculty—Professor Henry A. Doak

From the Student body—

Fisher, Sam K.	McGrath, Edward J.
Fraser, Gjems	Moultrie, G. Earle
Graves, A. Kenneth	Pray, Ralph E.
Haynes, George H.	Rygh, T. Milton
Kelly, John J.	Schweitzer, Clarence E.
Kraabel, Rolfe C.	Steidl, Rudolph C.
Li, Min Hin	Stewart, Ralph J.

At the close of the course, Professor Doak was commissioned Second Lieutenant and returned to the University of North Dakota as Personnel Adjutant for the S. A. T. C. unit, while Sam Fisher, Kenneth Graves, George Haynes, Rolfe Kraabel, Edward McGrath, and Clarence Schweitzer returned as non-commissioned officers. Ralph Stewart also returned to the University and, tho not accepted in the S. A. T. C., because of physical disability, workt with the boys thru-out without pay. The others received commissions as Second Lieutenant and were assigned to various institutions as follows: Gjems Fraser, University of Alabama; John Kelly, University of Minnesota; Min

*The prescribed uniform for such a corps is: campaign hat, green hat cord, flannel shirt, khaki trousers, and canvas puttees.

Hin Li, University of Kansas; Earle Moultrie, Ohio State University; Ralph Pray, School for Auto Mechanics, Kansas City; Milton Rygh, Indianapolis School of Commerce, Indianapolis, Indiana, and Rudolph Steidl, as Personnel Adjutant to St. Thomas College. The officers of the post included two other former University students, First Lieutenant Harry E. South, in command of Company A, and First Lieutenant Clarence D. Kelly, Adjutant, while Mr. Seymour Anderson also returned from Camp Cody, New Mexico, as Y. M. C. A. Secretary.

Early in August the Committee on Education and Special Training of the War Department announced its plan for the Students' Army Training Corps. The University at once adjusted itself to this new program, and the campus became a military camp. The gymnasium and the residence halls became army barracks, the University Commons a great mess hall, and the fraternity chapter houses officers' quarters and hospitals, while the curriculum was reorganized to meet the particular needs of this training.

October 1, 1918, will long be memorable in the colleges and universities of the country as "Induction Day" for the Students' Army Training Corps. The organization was formally inaugurated at the University of North Dakota at eleven o'clock on the morning of that day, with public exercises on the campus north of Merrifield Hall. In unison with the students of five hundred other colleges, the members of this latest branch of the United States Army were inducted into the service of the nation, pledging their "allegiance to the flag and to the republic for which it stands; one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all". It was an inspiring scene, and the first of many which in the coming weeks were to enrich, and also sadden, college associations. To speak of but one: Who could witness unmoved, or ever forget, the nightly "Retreat",—the silvery buglecall at sunset, the long column of silent, khaki-clad figures, the notes of the national anthem, and the slowly lowered colors. Day after day, for many weeks, it carried its message home—to the soldier who had part in it and to those who lookt on.

The University of North Dakota was authorized to train a unit of three hundred men. The number enrolled in the collegiate section was 270, of whom 81 were upper classmen and 189 new students. Twelve of these were transferred to other camps during the period, and seven died in the influenza epidemic. Enlistment was purely voluntary, but students over eighteen years of age were encouraged to enlist, and of the total college registration of men, only ninety did not do so.

Altho never called to active service, and for only a brief period in training, the members of this corps were as truly enlisted in the army of the United States as any soldier who crost the seas, and it cost some of them as great a sacrifice. It is fitting, therefore, that their names should be included in the University's Honor Roll. They will be found in the appropriate place among the "undergraduates," tho grouped by themselves following the main list.

For two and a half months this interesting military and educational experiment was carried on, with more or less success, altho seriously interrupted by the epidemic. It was terminated by the signing of the armistice, and demobilization began on December first.

On Founders' Day, 1918, the University Service Flag, presented by members of the faculty and student body, was unfurled, with simple dedicatory exercises. Some three hundred stars told their story of enthusiastic devotion and courage and sacrifice. To-day the number has been more than trebled, and in the heart of the beautiful emblem there are thirty-three gold stars in memory of those who have given their all for "the eternal right" and passed into "the shadow that we call death." The flag has been hung in the University Commons, where students and faculty come and go, where alumni meet in reunion, where visitors find the heart of the University, a constant memorial to those who have gone, a heritage and inspiration to those who come after,—an emblem "whose mighty significance is nothing less than this:

"So night is godhead to our dust,
So near is God to man,
When duty whispers low, 'Thou must',
The youth replies, 'I can'."*

The Class of 1918 presented as their class gift a memorial in the form of a table on which is inscribed the names represented by these stars. This, too, has been placed in the great dining room in the Commons. The record there was complete at the time the gift was made, but it will require another tablet to tell the whole story, and it is hoped that some future class will undertake this. Both the Service Flag and the tablet have been put into the custody of the University War Committee by whom they will be kept up-to-date and preserved.

Very soon after the first exodus from the University began it was realized that a record of the war service of University men and women would be of great interest in days to come, and such a record was undertaken. The compilation has been attended with much

*Dedicatory address.

difficulty, however, since the information was hard to secure and often very incomplete when received. The record now published is based on personal replies to a questionnaire sent to every alumnus, former student, and undergraduate, supplemented, in cases where no reply was received, by verbal and printed reports which are believed to be in the main correct. It is presented with hesitancy, because of its inevitable shortcomings, but in the belief that it will be welcomed as the only record now available of the personal service of these hundreds of men and women, which collectively represents this phase of the University's participation in the Great Crusade.

THE SERVICE LIST

Key to abbreviations used:

A.E.F.	American Expeditionary Forces
B.E.F.	British Expeditionary Forces
C.E.F.	Canadian Expeditionary Forces
O.T.S.	Officers' Training School
C.O.T.S.	Central Officers' Training School
S.M.A.	School of Military Aeronautics
S.O.S.	Service of Supply
Q.M.C.	Quartermaster Corps
C.A.C.	Coast Artillery Corps
F.A.C.	Field Artillery Corps
T.C.	Tank Corps
M.G.	Machine Gun
A.S.	Air Service
Inf.	Infantry
Det.	Detachment
R.C.	Reserve Corps
M.R.C.	Medical Reserve Corps
E.R.C.	Engineering Reserve Corps
S.A.T.C.	Students' Army Training Corps

Military Honors:

Croix de Guerre (French)
 Croix de Guerre (Belgian)
 Distinguished Service Order (British)
 Distinguished Service Cross (American)
 Congressional Medal of Honor (American)
 Military Medal
 Military Cross
 Bar to Military Cross
 2nd Bar to Military Cross
 Air Force Cross

THE HONOR ROLL—IN MEMORIAM

Dulce est pro patria mori

SOPHUS GOODMAN ARMAN

Sophus Goodman Arman, Grafton, North Dakota, graduated from the Grafton High School June, 1917. In the fall of 1918 he entered the University of North Dakota, becoming a member of the S. A. T. C., collegiate section. Speaking of him, Superintendent Murphy, of the Grafton city schools, says: "Sophus was thoroly patriotic, and ambitious to improve himself while preparing for service. The idea of the S. A. T. C. appealed to him strongly because of the educational opportunities it offered along with the military preparation." But his career, both academic and military, was unfortunately cut short. The influenza, then raging in camp, claimed him as an early victim. This was followed by pneumonia and he died on October 27, only a few months past twenty years of age. He was the youngest of three brothers to enter the service, the two older boys serving at the time in the trenches in France.



WALTER PENNINGTON BELYEA

Walter Pennington Belyea, Bottineau, North Dakota. Graduated from the Bottineau High School in June, 1913, and entered the University in September of that year. He graduated from the College of Liberal Arts with the class of 1917, receiving Phi Beta Kappa honors, and the following semester entered the medical school for the two years' course, expecting to complete his medical work at Johns Hopkins University. During his college course he maintained a high rank as a student and was active in many lines of college work, being a member of the Alpha Lambda Rho fraternity, and an earnest worker in the Young Men's Christian Association and the oratorical and debating organizations.

Mr. Belyea was disqualified for military service by a serious lameness, but applied for admission to the Students' Army Training Corps at the University, altho he could be accepted for only limited service. On the outbreak of the epidemic of Spanish Influenza he volunteered his services as a nurse to care for the members of his company who were ill, and gave them without reservation. While

in this self-forgetful service, he contracted the disease, which developed into pneumonia from which he died on October 27th.

Probably the death of no student in the history of the University has caused more universal sorrow than that of Walter Belyea. His sterling character, superior ability, and unfailing kindness and courtesy won him friends among all who knew him. "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."



GEORGE RAY BRANNON

George Ray Brannon, Lowell, Indiana. The son of W. P. Brannon of Dickinson, North Dakota, and nephew of President M. A. Brannon, of Beloit College, for many years a member of the faculty of the University of North Dakota. He entered the University in 1905, completing his undergraduate work and graduating from the College of Arts in 1911. He continued his training at the University of Illinois, and in 1915 was graduated with honors from the technical and professional work in the College of Agriculture, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science. Here he stressed the study of soils, bacteria, animal breeding, and other subjects particularly pertinent to the intensive production of foods. This thoro

academic preparation was supplemented by practical field work, so that he entered the service of his country a well-equipped man, particularly for work in the great and pressing field of food production. He enlisted at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on May 14, 1918, as a private in the Navy, and was assigned to Company "C", 7th Regiment, 7th Naval Radio Service, stationed at Great Lakes, Illinois. During the intensive military training period here the scientific field again had particular attractions. This had led to his enrollment in the radio section, where, notwithstanding the severe handicaps of military regulations, rapid progress was made in mastering the technic of his work. He had just reached the conclusion of the training required at the Great Lakes Station and was on the eve of being transferred to the training school at Harvard University when he was stricken with the most malignant form of influenza, which proved fatal within thirty-six hours. He died at the Base Hospital, September 15, 1918. Thus passed on an alumnus of the University of North Dakota who was eager to know the truth in that complex field of science known as Agriculture, one concerned with the use of science in the conservation and in the multiplication of resources which might be used for the betterment instead of the destruction of his fellow-men.



JOHN BRIDGES

John Bridges, Detroit, Minnesota. Graduated from the Valley City High School in 1913, and entered the University of North Dakota the same fall. After the outbreak of the great war, he watched its progress with intense interest, and when in May, 1915, the *Lusitania* was sunk, his patriotism was thoroly aroused and he stood ready to respond to the call of his country which he felt sure would come. Growing impatient with the delay of America in entering the war, he went to Winnipeg on the 24th of August, 1915, and enlisted in the Canadian Highlanders. As a member of B. Co., 43rd Bn., B. E. F., he sailed for overseas duty on Dec. 14, 1915. His battalion was sent to the front almost at once, on February 1, 1916. He volunteered to serve as company stretcher-bearer, and did heroic work, especially during the big battle at Ypres, June 2 to 13, when for a time he was the only stretcher-bearer in the company left in action. In the second battle, when only about a mile and a half from Ypres, he was wounded by an enemy bomb, on August 14, 1916, while running forward to assist a wounded comrade, and died two days later. Of the original 1260 men of the 43 Bn., who went into line, only 69 men and one officer returned.

A comrade, writing of his death, says that the circumstances were typical of his whole army life, for he was "always doing his duty, regardless of danger to himself. How many times the expression, 'Good old Bridges' has gone up, when on the call for 'Stretcher-bearer,' John has started down the trench, medical bag in hand. He was always a true friend and comrade, and in his quiet way one of the most useful men in the company."

He is buried in a quiet little cemetery ten miles behind the firing line in Belgium, the Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery at Poperinghe, and a wooden cross with the above facts inscribed thereon marks the place.



GARFIELD JEROME BRYE

Garfield Jerome Brye, Grafton, North Dakota, graduated from the Grafton High School, class of 1917. He tried to enlist in the spring of 1917, but being somewhat delicate was unable to pass the physical examination. In the early fall of 1918 he entered the collegiate section of the S. A. T. C., at the University of North Dakota, but early succumbed to pneumonia following an attack of the influenza and died on October 23. Mr. Murphy, his school superintendent, speaks of him as "naturally generous and affable in temperament, talented along musical lines." His death was particularly sad since he was but a little past 19 years of age and the only son of a widowed mother.



JACOB WILLIAM BUSCH

Jacob William Busch, McArthur, North Dakota, graduated from the Pembina, North Dakota, High School in 1915, at the early age of 16. In the fall of 1918 he entered the University of North Dakota and was inducted into the S. A. T. C. But the terrible influenza, followed closely by pneumonia, made him an easy victim and he died on November 4, only nineteen years of age.



QUARTERMASTER EDWARD F. CHASE

Edward F. Chase, Jamestown, North Dakota. Was a student in the Model High School of the University in 1910-1911. He enlisted on July 15, 1918, at Minneapolis, Minn., for service in the Hydroplane Division of the United States Navy. He was assigned for training to the Dunwoody Institute in Minneapolis, and the excellence of his work was recognized in his promotion from the rank of private to that of Quartermaster, second class. He had just about completed this special course of preparation when he contracted the influenza and pneumonia, and died on October 7, 1918 at Minneapolis.



LIEUTENANT JAMES LESTER COLE

James Lester Cole, Kenmare, North Dakota. Mr. Cole entered the University from the Shattuck Military Academy in October, 1912, and graduated in June, 1916, with the B. A. degree. On August 27, 1917, he enlisted for the Second Officers' Training Camp at Ft. Snelling, Minn., and was assigned to Co. M., 41st Inf., 10th Div., stationed (a) at Fort Crook, Neb., Dec. 15, 1917, to June 4, 1918, (b) at Camp Funston, Kansas, from June, 1918, until his death on December 12, after an illness of only six days. He had received his commission as Second Lieutenant and the Division was ready to entrain for the embarkation camp in October, when the epidemic of influenza closed the camp. It was ready a second time when the armistice was signed. While still in camp, awaiting discharge, he fell a victim to the epidemic.



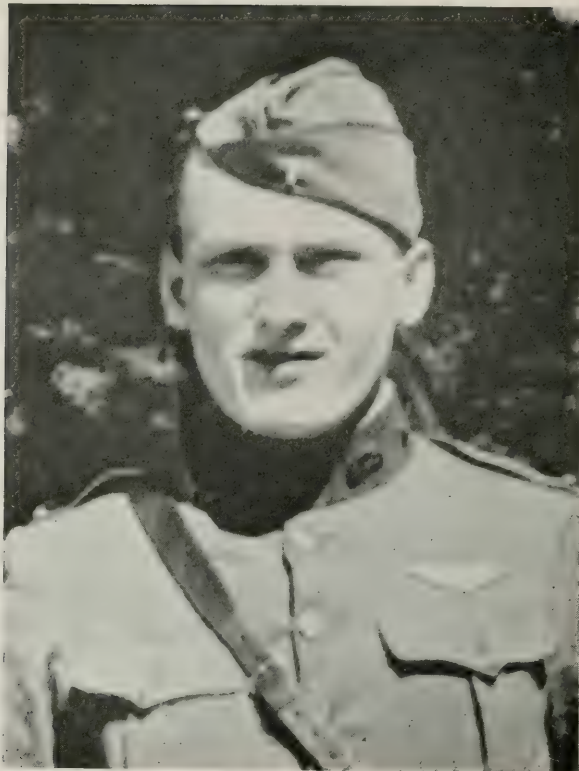
LIEUTENANT WILLIAM LAFAYETTE COWPER

William LaFayette Cowper, Michigan, North Dakota. Entered the University from the Grand Forks High School in 1890 and graduated in 1894 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He continued his studies at the University of Minnesota, and received his M. D. degree from that institution. He then took up his professional work, and became a practising physician in Lakota, Michigan, and Grand Forks, N. D., being at one time a partner of Dr. H. H. Healy. In June, 1917, Dr. Cowper enlisted in the Medical Reserve Corps, Transport Division, and on September 20th received his commission as First Lieutenant, being stationed at Hoboken, N. J. The following March he was honorably discharged, but re-enlisted in May, 1918, and was assigned as Surgeon on the U. S. S. "Celtic", being later transferred to the "Olympia." An attack of pneumonia confined him for some time in Liverpool, England, where he died on March 9, 1919.



FRANK PETER DOSTERT

Frank Peter Dostert, Larimore, North Dakota, graduated from the Larimore High School with the class of 1917. He entered the University of North Dakota in the fall of 1918, being at once inducted into the S. A. T. C. Here he served faithfully and well till attacked by the influenza. This was followed by the dread pneumonia which proved fatal on October 28.



LIEUTENANT RALPH DRYDEN

Ralph Dryden, Drayton, North Dakota. Entered the University in 1915, and was a sophomore in the College of Engineering when he left his work to enlist in the First Officers' Training Camp at Ft. Snelling, Minn. He entered the Infantry Corps, but shortly before graduation was transferred to the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. He sailed for England in August, 1917, and was in active service from that time. After a short stay in England he was ordered to France, and later to Italy, where he received his commission as First Lieutenant. In August, 1918, his work was transferred from Italy to France, and for a time he was stationed at Vichy, France. His last letter was dated from Tours, France, where he had been for some time, and in it he tells of being about to assist in the testing of some German airplanes. It is believed, therefore, that he was killed while engaged in testing these planes, at some time subsequent to December 20, 1918.



MAGILL THEOFIELD ELLISON

Magill T. Ellison, Grand Forks, North Dakota. Graduated from the University High School in 1917. During the same year, however, he did one semester's work in the University of North Dakota in the combined Arts-Medical course. He enlisted in the summer of 1917 and was sent to Camp Dodge. While there he contracted pneumonia and died in the early autumn. His death is believed to be the first in service among the University men.



CLARENCE G. EVINGSON

Clarence Evingson, Kindred, North Dakota. Graduated from the Model High School of the University of North Dakota in 1915, having also carried, during the year, work in the University proper. February 13, 1918, he enlisted in the army, in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. He was at once sent to camp at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, but almost immediately transferred to Camp Devon, Massachusetts. He was there taken with diphtheria, and died on February 26, only thirteen days after he enlisted.



CAPTAIN ADDISON BENTLEY FALCONER

Addison Bentley Falconer, Bismarck, North Dakota. Mr. Falconer graduated from the Bismarck High School in 1907, attended the University of Wisconsin for two years, and entered the University of North Dakota with advanced standing in 1910, remaining two years. He was registered in the Civil Engineering course. After leaving the University, he followed his profession of Civil Engineer, until war was declared. He enlisted on August 26, 1917, for the second R. O. T. C. at Ft. Snelling, Minn. He was transferred twenty days later to Fortress Monroe, Va., and from there to Ft. Crockett, Texas. While at this latter camp he was acting Artillery Engineer of the Coast Defenses at Galveston, Texas. At the end of the three months' course he was commissioned First Lieutenant, and the following September was promoted to a captaincy, being attached to Hdqts. Co., 3rd Bn., 75th Art., C. A. C. A month later he embarked for overseas service, sailing in the U. S. S. "Siboney." The second day out he was taken sick with a severe attack of the influenza, which had developed into pneumonia by the time the vessel reached France on October 17. He was transferred

to Base Hospital 65, at Brest, where he died on October 29, only twelve days after he landed. He was buried with military honors in the new American cemetery at Kerhoun, his being the first grave in the officers' row. This cemetery adjoins the beautiful old French one, and is set on a hillside, looking out over the harbor to America, the homeland of so many sleeping there. The grave is marked by a high white cross, and the kindly French women cover it often with flowers.

Even in his short period of service Captain Falconer had proved himself an efficient officer and won the high commendation of his associates.



EDGAR A. FISHER

Edgar A. Fisher. Graduated from the Mining Engineering course in 1913. After leaving the University he was associated with the Consolidated Mining Company at Ray, Arizona. The date of

his enlistment is not known, but at the time of his death, on July 1, 1918, he was serving with Co. M. of the 38th Infantry, in the Chateau Thierry region, as First Lieutenant in command of an Intelligence Section. His commanding officer tells the story of that night in the following words, taken from a letter to the family:

"Your son was killed on the spot where a few days later the Hun drive on Paris was stopped by the 3rd Division, on the Marne River about 11 kilometers due east of Chateau Thierry. The Huns held the north bank of the river and the heights beyond. We were holding the south bank. During the month of June it had been necessary that our commanders should have certain information in reference to the enemy, his strength, probable intentions, etc. There was only one method by which this information could be obtained, to send patrols across the river to bring back prisoners. The Huns were endeavoring to do the same as we. Your son was in command of one of these patrols. They crossed the river at night, and when they reached the northern shore they encountered a patrol of the enemy. The night was frightfully dark. Just what occurred, no one knows. We understand that just as they reached the other side two machine guns opened fire and Fisher was heard to tell his men to take to the water. Later his body was found several miles down the river. On the 15th day of July the Huns attempted to cross the river on almost the spot where your son met his death, but they failed to make their footing good and retired to the northern bank, after they had left 5000 dead along the front of the 3rd Division, of which the 38th Infantry was a part; and the death of your son, as well as many other good and true men who have died on the Marne, was avenged. You can rest assured that your son met his death like a brave soldier. The proof of this is that he was selected for the night patrol, which requires the coolest heads and the bravest men. In battle one has the feel of the touch of his comrade's elbow, but on the night patrol one is away out in the darkness, fighting the great unknown, the awful darkness, the barbed wire, shell holes and a hidden enemy on ground which he does not know."



PAUL JAMES GATES

Paul James Gates, Garrison, North Dakota. Graduating from his town high school in 1917, he entered the University of North Dakota in the fall of 1918. An older brother was already in the trenches in France, and Paul was eager to follow. But he was also desirous of continuing his education. In the S. A. T. C. he saw an opportunity of doing both so readily joined. But the influenza cut short his hopes in both lines. He died on October 22, yielding his life for his country as truly as tho killed in battle on foreign soil.



LYLE RICHMOND HELMKAY

Lyle Richmond HelmKay, Rugby, North Dakota. Graduated from the Grand Forks High School in June, 1914, and entered the University in October, completing the Civil Engineering course and receiving the B. S. degree in 1918. He was prominent in athletics during his entire University course and captain of the football team in 1917-1918. Upon graduation he at once enlisted in the Engineering Reserve Corps, and was ordered to continue his training at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology until called into active service. Before the work of the Institute opened in the fall, however, he was stricken with the influenza which, developing into pneumonia, caused his death in October, at Chicago, Illinois.



GEORGE A. HILL

George A. Hill, Ardock, North Dakota. A student in the University High School in 1910-11. He enlisted on June 3, 1918, with the eager enthusiasm of a boy, in the United States Navy, for service in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. He was assigned to the training station at Seattle, Washington. There he contracted pneumonia and died on October 12, 1918.

PHILIP EDWARD JOOS

Philip Edward Joos, Jamestown, North Dakota, graduated from the Jamestown High School June, 1910. Three years later he entered the College of Law of the University of North Dakota, remaining one year. He enlisted shortly after the United States entered the War, was early sent across, and saw much service. In July, 1918, following prolonged trench service, he was sent to a base hospital for treatment for Diphtheria. This, he wrote home, was the first rest he had had since going across. Recovering, he was placed in a replacement camp and hoped to rejoin his old Company. This he did



CORPORAL PHILIP EDWARD JOOS

as told in a letter of a comrade: "We were in the great Argonne Drive. Philip, after being dismissed from the Hospital, learned of his Company's whereabouts and that they were going into battle and hurried and caught us the first day out. I had merely time to shake hands with him and hear him say how glad he was to get back with the Company for the big 'blowout'. The next time I saw him (four days later) was on Sunday, the 29th of September. We had taken a certain wood from the Germans and they were trying to flank us by counter attacks. It was necessary to meet them out in the open. Concealed machine guns took heavy toll on our ranks. Philip was hit in the stomach and was sitting up when another bullet struck him in some vital spot."

Another comrade in the experiences of the same fatal day writes that about 20 minutes before he fell, Philip had asked him to write his parents should anything happen to him. They were only a few feet apart when he was hit. The friend tried to take him back to first aid, but it was too late. And the friend, himself, was wounded only a few minutes later.

The Captain of the Company, Raymond W. Cater, says, in a letter telling of his death: "Corporal Joos has been with this company since the middle of May and was highly respected by all who knew him. He was an excellent soldier and was always ready and willing to do any task that was given him. Such valuable men as he it is very hard to part with, but we have not the say when we shall leave this world."

In letters home Corporal Joos gave appreciative testimony to the good work of both Y. M. C. A. and the Red Cross. He lies buried in an American cemetery about 20 miles northwest of Verdun, buried "with all military honors."



SYDNEY EDGAR KRAABEL

Sydney Edgar Kraabel, Hope, North Dakota, graduated from the high school of his native town in 1918 and entered the University of North Dakota the same fall in the collegiate section of the S. A. T. C. But he was a soldier-student only a very short time, since the dread influenza and pneumonia early seized him. He died on October 19, only eighteen years of age. What a pity!



EMMONS V. LINWELL

Emmons V. Linwell, Northwood, N. D. Mr. Linwell took the first two years of his preparatory work in the Northwood High School and later attended the Polytechnic High School of Los Angeles, California. In the fall of 1909 he entered the Model High School of the University of North Dakota, remaining one semester. He was twin brother of Miss Delia Linwell, also a student at the University, and a younger brother of Wendell H. Linwell, who graduated from the College of Law in 1909. Mr. Linwell was stationed at Camp Dodge in the early summer, where he suffered an attack of pneumonia. Just recovering from that he was stricken with appendicitis, which caused his death in October.



LIEUTENANT GRANT ANDREW McDONALD

Grant Andrew MacDonald, Grafton, North Dakota. Entered the University from the Grafton High School in 1912, taking up a mechanical engineering course. He was conscientious and earnest in his college work and popular with his fellows, a member of the Delta Sigma fraternity. As a member of Company C, 1st N. D. Infantry, he went with that organization to the Mexican border, serving as Quartermaster Sergeant until the regiment was mustered out. When his company was again called into service in July, 1917, he responded, and was recommended for the first Officers' Training Camp at Ft. Snelling. At the close of the course he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the National Army, and assigned to Co. H., 349th Infantry, made up of Illinois men, and trained with that organization at Camp Dodge. While acting temporarily as scoring officer on the rifle range, in place of his captain, Lieutenant McDonald was fatally injured and died within a few hours. He had greatly desired active service, the opportunity to be in the thick of the fray, and when a few days before the accident, orders came for his regiment to prepare for foreign service, he was overjoyed. He had been recommended for promotion to a first lieutenancy for conscientious and faithful service and marked ability as an officer.



RAY C. PINKHAM

Ray C. Pinkham, Fargo, North Dakota. Graduated from the University Law School with the class of 1912. While at the University Mr. Pinkham was a strong student and very popular with his fellows—a member of the Phi Delta Phi and Alpha Kappa Zeta fraternities. Upon completing his law studies, he went to Kildeer, Dunn County, North Dakota, and began his practise. Here he remained five years—till the United States entered the War. Impatient for service, he enlisted on September 18, 1917, at Beach, North Dakota, with Co. M of the 2nd N. D. Regiment. From here he was shortly sent to Camp Greene, N. C., where he was in training until December when, with Co. M, 164th Inf., he was ordered to France. From unfortunate but unavoidable exposure he contracted a severe cold which soon developed into tuberculosis and he was ordered to bed just one month after his arrival in France. For five months he lay in a Base Hospital at Blois, France, and from there was invalided home in July, 1918. From July till November he was kept at a Sanatorium at Otisville, New York, and then sent to a military hospital at Denver, Colorado. Here he died on June 12, 1919.



SOREN JOHNSON RASMUSSEN

S. John Rasmussen, Minot, North Dakota. A student at the University in 1915-1916. On November 15, 1917 he enlisted as a private in the Regular Army, and was assigned to Company B, 4th Regiment, Infantry Corps, stationed at Newport News, Va. His regiment sailed for France in April, 1918, and was sent almost immediately to the front. In a severe engagement at Chateau Thierry on July 24, 1918, his company was reduced from 250 to 82, and he himself fell with his comrades. Three days before, on July 21, he had captured two Prussian guards two miles away from the American line, and for this it was said he was to be decorated, but before the recommendation could be made, so rapidly were events moving, all the officers of his company were killed in the above engagement.



LYLE BARNES RICH

Lyle Barnes Rich, Willow City, North Dakota. Graduated from the Willow City High School in 1910. Entered the University of North Dakota in the following fall and graduated in 1914 with the B. A. degree and the Certificate in Medicine. He entered the Johns Hopkins Medical school in the fall of 1915, where he remained two years as a student, cutting his work short, when in May, 1917, he enlisted for overseas service with the Johns Hopkins Medical unit. This unit went to France with the first contingent under General Pershing. His work there was in the laboratory of Base Hospital No. 18, the first Base Hospital in France under American administration. In December, 1917, he contracted typhoid fever and died on December 11. In June, 1918, the Johns Hopkins Medical School conferred upon him, posthumously, the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Miss Minnie Nyberg, who went from the University of North Dakota for Red Cross service overseas, was attached to a hospital unit stationed very near the front. She writes that on one of her walks thru the country she found herself within "a most beautiful cemetery,"

and there on the hillside in one of the loveliest spots in France, she found the grave of Lyle Rich, one of the first North Dakota boys to lose his life there. A simple stone, placed by the Johns Hopkins unit, marked his resting place. The flag upon the grave had become badly torn but she replaced it with her own small silk one, and beside it laid fresh flowers.



COLONEL FRED E. SMITH

Fred E. Smith, last stationed at Fort Slocum, New York, was one of the early graduates of the University, receiving the B. S. degree in 1894. He came of a military family, his father, Col. Eliphaz Smith, having been a Colonel in the Civil War. During his college days he was much interested in military training at the University and served as first lieutenant of one of the cadet companies under Lieutenant Charles S. Farnsworth, now Major General Farnsworth, commanding one of the divisions of the American Expedition-

ary Force in France. At the time of his graduation he ranked as Cadet Captain and was recommended to the War Department as one of the two best military students of the year.

Upon the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, young Smith volunteered and served with distinction in the Philippines. At the close of the war he was suddenly summoned to Manila and, upon but a single day's notice, took his examination for entrance into the Regular Army. He was commissioned as First Lieutenant and joined the Third Infantry. During the years that followed, he rose gradually in rank until he became a Lieutenant Colonel. It is probable that this is the highest military rank attained by any alumnus of the University of North Dakota. He arrived in France on May 14, 1918; his regiment, consisting largely of New York troops, went to the front on July 17, and for the next two months was in the thick of the fight.

The story of Col. Smith's heroism is given in the citation in divisional orders of February 2, 1919, signed by Major Gen. Robert Alexander, 77th Division, as follows:

"Lieut. Col. Fred E. Smith, 308th Infantry (deceased), until he was killed in the forest of Argonne on September 28, 1918: This officer served with his regiment in each of its most severe engagements and by his splendid heroism and personal courage under fire was of the highest inspiration to the officers and men of his command. Whether in command of the regiment or second in command, he was to be found usually in the most forward position, directing his operations personally. When in charge of operations in the outpost zone on the Vesle river, near Ville Savoye, from August 21 to August 25, 1918, Lieut. Col. Smith frequently proceeded along the lines, exposing himself fearlessly under the heaviest shell fire. His devotion to his men showed extraordinary heroism, he himself refusing to take cover while he pointed out advantageous shelter for others. He aided in the evacuation of the wounded under shellfire.

"When rations were scarce and the forwarding of supplies extremely difficult, he cooked portions of food for those most in need and carried it to their funkholes. While pushing the military situation to the utmost, he always had time for some deed of thoughtfulness which kindled new enthusiasm in officers and men subjected day and night to terrific bombardment from enemy high explosives and gas shells. His post of command was a refuge for the wounded and exhausted, while he himself remained without cover under fire, directing his operations on the fore slope of a hill under enemy observations.

"On the morning of September 29, 1918, in the Argonne, southwest of Binarville, Lieut. Col. Smith revealed in going to his death the same absolute disregard of personal danger which had endeared him to officers and men in his regiment. Communications from the forward regimental P. C. to the battalion leading the advance had been interrupted, temporarily, by the infiltration of small parties of the enemy armed with machine guns. This officer insisted upon leading,

personally, a party of two other officers and ten enlisted men sent forward to re-establish runner posts. The guide became confused, the party strayed to the left flank and beyond the outposts of the troops in support and suddenly came under fire from a group of German machine guns only fifty yards away. Lieut. Col. Smith shouted to the other members of the party to take cover. Disregarding his own danger, he pulled his pistol and opened fire on the German gun crew.

"He fell severely wounded in the side, but bravely regained his footing and continued to fire on the enemy until most of the men of his party were out of danger. He then refused first aid treatment, made his way in plain view of the enemy to a spot where he obtained several hand grenades and returned to his former position, all the while under terrific machine gun fire. Wounded again, mortally, he fell just as he was attempting to find the exact location of the nearest machine gun nest preparatory to attacking it with hand grenades."

Col. Smith lost his life in the attempt to get to the rescue of the famous "Lost Battalion," commanded by his friend and fellow officer, Maj. Charles W. Whittlesey. Maj. Whittlesey was promoted, in the field, to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, filling the place made vacant by the death of Col. Smith. Maj. Whittlesey writes to Mrs. Fred E. Smith, "Colonel Smith's life with our regiment, his courage and kindness, are a very proud memory to me, and it makes the sacrifice of this man seem finer because I knew the spirit that moved him." Another fellow officer, Lieut. Arthur McKeogh, who served as adjutant to Maj. Whittlesey in the "Lost Battalion," in an appreciation of Col. Smith, writes, "When the news of his death sped thru that muddy, bloody Argonne, the boche had gained a victory in morale the broadspread influence of which he could never have appreciated. But by the same stroke, the boche had so intensified the hatred of his opponent that whereas there was one cross above the revered grave of Col. Smith, the crosses that rose above boche heads were legion."

The citation was prepared by Capt. Edwin Newell Lewis, who was at that time First Lieutenant, 308th Infantry, and had served as Col. Smith's adjutant. In a personal letter to Mrs. Smith, Capt. Lewis writes, "On the afternoon of October 2nd as I was hobbling back to the rear, almost too exhausted to travel, I found a little group of officers and men with heads bared, standing in the yard of a ruined church at La Harazee, the battered ghost of a town where we had jumped off a few days before. I wobbled a bit, to be sure, but nevertheless, I, too, removed my mud-stained helmet and the tears streamed down my face as the Padre read the simple soldierly committal service at the grave of Lieut. Colonel Fred E. Smith."

The United States Congress, in recognition of Col. Smith's valor, as described in the above citation, awarded him posthumously the Congressional Medal of Honor, "*for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy*

near Binarville, France, Sept. 28, 1918." This medal is the highest recognition his country can give, there having been at this time only 67 medals of honor awarded in this war, while, in the same period, over 4,000 distinguished service crosses had been awarded.

France has since then sent two medals to Col. Smith's widow. The first was the bronze Croix de Guerre, with one palm, meaning a citation, in which they describe him as "*Officier d'un courage et d'un dévouement admirables.*" ("an officer of admirable courage and devotion"). Later came the beautiful Legion of Honor Medal, of solid gold with green and white enamel, corresponding to our Congressional Medal of Honor. And just recently another honor has been conferred—the Masonic Medal, awarded by his lodge. Colonel Smith had become a Mason in 1918 when in military service with the North Dakota troops in the Philippines.

These medals are the most priceless possession of his widow, who was Miss Clara Ripley, of Minneapolis, and of their 13 year old daughter, Kathryn, and of their adopted son, Walter Newkirk Smith, 8 years old, who was the child of Fred's youngest brother, Clinton. Walter was left an orphan when both parents met their death in climbing Mt. St. Helens, Washington. Col. Smith's family now make their home at 646 60th St., N. E., Portland, Oregon.

While all these honors and tokens of appreciation are highly valued by the friends who are left, they but illy take the place of the loyal son, the devoted husband, and the loving brother. And Colonel Smith's country mourns his untimely death, surely because it appreciates his noble service of more than twenty years—but shall we not say even more because it is thereby deprived of a greater service which he would have been able to render in the years to come had his life been spared?

Two of Col. Smith's brothers, Clinton B. Smith and Dr. Myron W. Smith, a sister, Dr. Cora Smith King, and two cousins, Mary B. Crans and Emma Crans, are also graduates of the University of North Dakota. An older brother, William Barnes Smith, was a student of the University of North Dakota, leaving before graduation to go into business, and is the only one of the family remaining in North Dakota, being located at Devils Lake. The mother, Mrs. Emma Barnes Smith, who formerly made her home with Col. Fred Smith's family, now resides in Washington, D. C.



LIEUTENANT LESTER MILLS SMITH

Lester Mills Smith, Grand Forks, North Dakota. Mr. Smith entered the University from the Grand Forks High School in September, 1910. He graduated from the Arts-Law course in June, 1914. During his college course he made an excellent record in debating and oratory, winning a place as Intercollegiate Debater and as State Orator in the International Oratorical Contest. He was also a member of the honorary society of Delta Sigma Rho. On the completion of his University course Mr. Smith entered the practise of law at Crosby, North Dakota, where he remained for three years, until his draft call on September 18, 1917.

He was first assigned to the Officers' Training School at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Completing the work there, he was commissioned First Lieutenant, Btt'y. B., 338th F. A., immediately sent to France and placed in an artillery school at Saumur. From there he was sent into the front lines, and had been in action but ten days when he met his death. This occurred on Wednesday, October 2nd, during the

third day of the hard-fought battle in the Argonne Forest. Lieutenant Smith, with a companion, was inspecting an abandoned dugout and was seriously wounded by a high explosive shell that struck close by. He died while being removed to a hospital.



CORPORAL ARTHUR B. STEWART

Arthur B. Stewart, Minot, North Dakota. Attended the University in 1912-13 and the first semester of 1913-14. He enlisted at Minot, N. D., and was assigned to Camp Dodge, Iowa, Regimental Headquarters, 350th Inf., 88th Division; was made Corporal and went with his company to Hericourt, France. Here he contracted bronchial pneumonia, resulting from Spanish Influenza, and died October 15, 1918. He is buried in the American Military Cemetery at Hericourt.



FRED ELLERY TAYLOR

Fred Ellery Taylor, Jamestown, North Dakota. Graduated from the Jamestown High School in 1907, and entered the University of North Dakota in the fall of 1910, receiving the degree of B. S. in Electrical Engineering in 1914. In January, 1918, he became night superintendent in a munitions factory in Springfield, Illinois. About the middle of March, while engaged in his work, he breathed poisonous fumes, and never recovered from the effects. He died on March 25.



LEETE G. VAN SYCKLE

Leete G. Van Syckle, Grand Forks, North Dakota. Mr. Van Syckle entered the University High School from the Northwestern Military Academy in September, 1909, and was a student in that school for several semesters, from 1909 to 1913. In answer to the draft, he went, on September 3rd, 1918, with a contingent to Camp Grant, Rockford, Illinois. On September 30th, he was transferred to Camp Hancock, Georgia. He was taken almost immediately with the dread influenza and died on October 5th. Mr. Van Syckle was quiet and reserved, very much of a gentleman. He had an artistic temperament, was a musician of promise, and in touch with all the finer things of life. Tho large in stature, he was never rugged, and fell an easy victim to the dread disease.



FRED CALVIN WAGNER

Fred C. Wagner, Rolla, North Dakota. Was for two years a student at the University, in 1914-1916, making a splendid record, as he had also during his high school course at Rolla, N. D. In May, 1917, at the age of nineteen he enlisted as an expert rifleman in the Marine Corps. He was first assigned to 150th Company, 1st Machine Gun Replacement Battalion, and with them went overseas. He was later transferred to the 73rd Co., 6th Reg. U. S. Marines. On the morning of July 18, 1918, his company went into action, taking part in the Chateau-Thierry drive. They followed the 5th Marines, who were leading the attack. On the following morning the 6th Marines took the lead before Vierzy. The battle-ground was a wheat field, almost level, and offered no protection from the enemy observation or fire. They reached their objective, but their gun was hit by a German shell which killed most of the gun crew. Disregarding his own danger, Mr. Wagner volunteered to help in carrying the wounded into Vierzy, where the first aid station was located, and in this merciful service he met his own death.



HIRAM ORRN WIPER

Hiram Orrn Wiper, Enderlin, North Dakota, graduated from his home high school in June, 1918, and entered the University of North Dakota, a few months later, a member of the Students' Army Training Corps. Superintendent Sweetland, of the city schools, says of him: "Eager to enroll and get into the service thru the training corps; strongly of the belief that America was in the right." But his eagerness availed him naught. Tho strong and rugged, he was not able to cope with both influenza and pneumonia and fell a victim on October 25. The above photograph is an enlargement of a kodak picture of the young man as one of the basketball group, the only picture the parents had. Hiram had been impatiently awaiting the coming of his uniform that he might have an "appropriate" picture taken to send home. But the khaki did not come in time.



LAUREN PAUL WIRKUS

Lauren Paul Wirkus, Minto, North Dakota, graduated from the Minto High School in 1913 and entered the University in the fall of 1914, in the College of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, with 18 high school units and a fine scholarship record. Owing to poor health, however, he was obliged to leave before the close of the year. He enlisted for service at Grand Forks, North Dakota, on October 21, 1917, and was at once sent to Jefferson Barracks, but later transferred to Fort Leavenworth and still later sent overseas. He served as a Private in Company "C", 5th Field Battalion, Signal Corps. He was cited for bravery in the famous Chateau Thierry engagement in July, 1918, and killed in action on October 10 of the same year.

MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY

Anderson, Seymour E., Assistant in the School of Mines. Camp Secretary, National War Work Council of Y. M. C. A. Stationed (1) Camp Cody, N. Mex., (2) S. A. T. C. Post, University of North Dakota.

Ballard, John W., Instructor in Accounting, Department of Economics. Enlisted September 5, 1917, at Rochester, N. Y., only a few weeks after being added to the faculty of the University. Sent at once to Camp Dix, Wrightstown, New Jersey, where he was kept till sent overseas on May 17, 1918. He was in training in France till August 5, when he was sent to the front and kept there continuously, with only ten days' intermission, till the armistice was signed. He served on the Toul sector, in the St. Mihiel drive, and on the Meuse-Argonne. He rose from the ranks, without the aid of an officers' training school, from Private to Second Lieutenant, Adjutant General's Section. After the armistice, Mr. Ballard served for three months on the faculty of the American Expeditionary Force University at Beaune, lecturing on Business Organization to a class of 1452 men. He was discharged on July 12, 1919. Now at the University.

Brush, Henry R., Professor of Romance Languages, Educational Recruiting Secretary, Central Military Department, National War Work Council of Y. M. C. A. of the United States. Served during year 1918-19. Returned to his duties at the University.

Budge, William E., Research Assistant in School of Mines. Enlisted, March 3, 1918, as Private, Fourth Officers' Training Camp, Fort Monroe, Va. Second Lieutenant, 3rd C. A. C., U. S. A. Instructor in Heavy Artillery School, Angers, France. Returned to his duties at the University.

Bullock, Lillian E., Manager of the University Commons, 1914-1918. Red Cross Canteen Service, at Newport News, Virginia.

Campbell, Robert D., Lecturer in School of Medicine. Captain, Medical Corps, U. S. A. Assigned (1) Base Hospital, Camp Grant, Illinois, (2) Base Hospital Unit 79, Fort Des Moines; (3) A. E. F., France. Promoted to rank of Major. Returned to his practise in Grand Forks. Resumed duties at the University.

Cooley, Mrs. John B., Acting Secretary Extension Division. Welfare Work, National War Work Council, Y. W. C. A. (See page 197).

Cooley, Roger W., Professor of Law. Assistant Counsel, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Washington, D. C.

Cox, John W., Director, State Public Health Laboratory. Captain, Medical Corps; U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

Crouch, Calvin H., Professor of Mechanical Engineering. War Construction Work, with Deane Steam Pump Co., Holyoke, Mass.

Dean, Alfred, Lecturer in School of Medicine. Enlisted, 1918, at Grand Forks, N. D. First Lieutenant, M. C., U. S. A. Assigned

to Base Hospital at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas. Discharged Jan. 22, 1919, at Ft. Sam Houston. Returned to his practise in Grand Forks. Resumed duties at the University.

Doak, Henry A., Assistant Professor of English. Entered R. O. T. C., Ft. Sheridan, Illinois, July 18, 1918; commissioned Second Lieutenant, October 1st, and detailed as Personnel Adjutant at the S. A. T. C. Post, University of North Dakota. Resumed his duties at the University.

Farnsworth, Charles S., Commandant, U. N. D., Cadet Corps, 1894-1898, as First Lieutenant, 19th Inf., U. S. A. At the outbreak of the recent war he was commissioned Major General and placed in command of the 37th Division of the A. E. F., France. For the fine service of this Division in the siege of Ghent, General Farnsworth was decorated by King Albert of Belgium on his recent visit to America.

Fodness, Mabel, Field Investigator, State Public Health Laboratory. Red Cross Nursing Service. Assigned (1) Base Hospital, Camp Fremont, Cal., (2) Belgium Relief Work, A. M. R., France.

Ford, Burton C., Formerly Bacteriologist, State Public Health Laboratory. Private, Hospital Corps, U. S. A., Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Greenleaf, William H., Field Organizer of Extension Division, 1914-15. Registrar and Secretary of Bureau of Public Information, 1915-17. Rejected for enlistment, but later accepted for limited service. First Class Private, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A. Assigned to office of Personnel Adjutant and Trade Test Department at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Discharged April, 1919, at Camp Dodge. Later in charge of Post, War Camp Community Service at Minneapolis, Minnesota, and Grand Forks, North Dakota. Now an instructor in the University and Secretary of the State Alumni Association of the University of North Dakota. (See this periodical, Volume X, No. 1, October, 1919, pp. 121-127, "An Alumnus of the University Who did not get Across.")

Hanford, Wesley W., Bacteriologist, State Public Health Laboratory. Private, M. C., U. S. A., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Healy, Henry H., Lecturer in School of Medicine. Captain Medical Corps, U. S. A. Assigned (1) Base Hospital 52, Camp Gordon, Ga., (2) Base Hospital 15, Chaumont, France. Promoted to rank of Major. Since discharged on April 25, 1918, has accepted a commission as Major in M. R. C. in charge of Vocational Aid Branch of the Red Cross Home Service work in Grand Forks. Resumed practise in Grand Forks and duties at the University.

Keator, Alfred D., Librarian. In the American Library Association War Service, stationed at Camp Humphreys, Virginia, during June, July, and August, 1918.

McCoy, A. E., Formerly Bacteriologist, State Public Health Laboratory. Private, M. C., U. S. A., A. E. F., France.

McVey, Charles H., Instructor in Military Science and Tactics. Major of Infantry, U. S. A. Resigned, May, 1918, to engage in Educational Service, National War Work Council, Y. M. C. A.

Mercer, L. V., Instructor in Shop Work, College of Engineering. Private, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A. Government Inspector of Small Arms and Munitions, Scovill Manufacturing Company, Waterbury, Conn.

Nyberg, Minnie E., University Nurse. Red Cross Nursing Service, Base Hospital 26, A. E. F., France. This hospital unit was cited for conspicuous bravery in service.

Olson, George E., Instructor in Commercial Subjects. Private, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A. Ordnance Supply School, Camp Jackson, S. C.

Park, Stephen A., Instructor in Economics and Political Science. Captain of Infantry, O. R. C., Ft. Dodge, Iowa.

Richardson, George E., Instructor in Bacteriology and Pathology. Private, M. C., U. S. A. Base Hospital, Camp Dodge, Ia.

Shriver, Ellsworth H., Instructor in School of Mines. Second Lieutenant, E. C., U. S. A., Camp Meade, Md.

Smith, Frederick, Instructor in Classical Languages. Private O. C., U. S. A., Co. C, Ordnance Supply School, University of Chicago, Camp Hancock, Ga., A. E. F., France, Mehren-sur-Yeore, Ordnance Supply Camp. Served thirteen months as correspondence interpreter, and after the armistice was with the American School Detachment in the University of Montpelier in southern France. Later was one of twenty-five successful candidates out of several thousand to receive a Carnegie fellowship for advanced study in a French university. This honor is awarded only to graduate students who saw service with the American Expeditionary Forces. Resumed duties at the University.

Stearns, Wallace N., Instructor and Assistant Professor of History, 1909-12. Educational Service, National War Work Council of Y. M. C. A.

Stephenson, Edward B., Assistant Professor of Physics. Captain, E. R. C., in charge of Sound Ranging Personnel, Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C. Instructor in Sound Ranging, Camp Humphreys, Va.

Taylor, A. Hoyt., Professor of Physics. Lieutenant, Naval Reserve Corps; Commanding Officer in Naval Radio. Assigned (1) Great Lakes, Illinois, (2) Belmar, N. J., (3) Norfolk, Va. In charge of radio service on the Atlantic Coast. Promoted to rank of Lieutenant-Commander, U. S. Navy. Recently promoted to rank of Commander. Stationed at Washington, D. C.

Taylor, John Adams, Assistant Professor of English. Engaged in educational service under the auspices of the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. Educational Director of Camp Is-sur-Tille, France, for ten months, and for two months a member of the faculty, English Department, of the American Expeditionary Force University, being Lecturer and Supervisor in Army Post Schools. Discharged, August 6, 1919. He has now resumed his duties at the University.

Terrell, Harry E., Secretary University Y. M. C. A. Enlisted Cedar Rapids, Iowa, December 8, 1917. Chauffeur rating Air Service, 207th Aero Squadron. Stationed (1) Barrow Field, Texas, to September 18, 1918, (2) Call Field, Texas, to January 12, 1919. Clerical work. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, January 29, 1919. Now at the University.

Trimble, Harry C., Assistant Professor of Chemistry. Was drafted for Chemical Warfare Service, and detailed on furlough for special instructional work with S. A. T. C., University of North Dakota.

Wells, George F., Professor of Law and Dean of Law School. Assistant Secretary, War Labor Board, Washington, D. C. Assistant Counsel, U. S. Shipping Board, and Emergency Fleet Co-operation, Washington, D. C. Still in service, on leave-of-absence.

Witherstine, W. H., Lecturer in School of Medicine. First Lieutenant, M. C. Assigned to United States General Reconstruction Hospital No. 1, Williamsbridge, N. Y. Returned to his practise in Grand Forks and resumed duties at the University.

UNIVERSITY WOMEN IN WAR SERVICE

ALUMNI, FORMER STUDENTS, AND UNDERGRADUATES

Bollom, Mrs. C. E., (Josephine Hamel), Hardis, Montana. B. A. 1909. Canteen service, at Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.

Cathro, Frances Lorene, Bottineau, North Dakota. B. A. 1917. Miss Cathro entered King's County Hospital, New York, in July, 1918, for training as a Red Cross Dietitian, expecting to be sent overseas. She spent five months in this preparation, but the signing of the armistice made it unnecessary that she be sent across. On December 1st she was sent to Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C., where she served in charge of a Hostess House cafeteria for four months. This was a large work there being 45,000 men in camp. From here she was transferred to Camp Dodge for an even larger work and remained there till discharged on July 22, 1919.

Cooley, Mrs. John B., (Ethel Halcrow), Grand Forks, North Dakota. B. A. 1914. Acting Secretary of the Extension Division, University of North Dakota. During 1917-18, while awaiting release from her University duties so as to engage in war work, Mrs. Cooley was active in all the Red Cross and other welfare drives taking place at the University and Grand Forks. As soon as released she entered the Y. M. C. A. war work as public entertainer, dramatic reader, and was sent to Camp Dodge working in the hospitals during the day time and at public entertainments in the evenings. From there she was transferred to Camp Custer, near Battle Creek, Michigan. She began her work at Camp Custer on December 17, 1918, and continued it for about three months. Not only did she herself serve as public entertainer but directed the dramatic activities of the large camp. With her assistance ambitious programs were put on at the camp and in the city of Battle Creek thus raising large sums of money for recreational features of the camp. Here she also worked with the Community Church located at Augusta, about a mile from Camp, a large undenominational institution planned to meet the needs of the huge camp. In all Mrs. Cooley was in the service about twelve months.

Davies, Mabel S., Grand Forks, North Dakota. B. A. 1918. Club organizer, Girls' Patriotic Service League, War Camp Community Service. This organization is a governmental agency, and a branch of the War and Navy Department Commissions on Training Camp Activities. The work falls into two divisions, the departmental and territorial. Miss Davies' work was in the territorial division, and covered the suburban communities of Glencoe, Winnetka, and Wilmette, near Chicago, and special mention is made of her success in organizing girls' dramatic clubs.

Gibson, Olive Irene, Saint Thomas, North Dakota. A 4, SS, 1917. Entered the service on September 25, 1918 at Miles City, Montana, as Dietitian in the Medical Corps. Stationed at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, and at Fort Douglass, Utah. Not

formally discharged, but released on furlough. Now teaching at Donnybrook, North Dakota.

Hamilton, Helen M., Grand Forks, North Dakota. LL. B. 1905. Field Secretary, Northern Division, Amer. Red Cross Society. In active Red Cross service since April 1917.

Healy, Gertrude, Grand Forks, North Dakota. B. A. 1917. Reconstruction Aide, Physiotherapy Division, American Red Cross Service. Took summer course in Reconstruction Work at Reed College, Portland, Oregon, summer of 1918. Appointed to overseas duty in October, and immediately reported at New York. But sailing orders were delayed and the armistice was signed after which no Reconstruction Aides were sent across. Assigned to duty in the United States. First stationed at Camp Upton, New York, later transferred to the Staten Island General Hospital, Brooklyn, New York. Still in Service.

Heaton, Mrs. Emily C., (Emily C. Covert), Billings, Montana. Entered service April 2, 1918, at Billings as Army Nurse and left at once for Lakewood, N. J., to join Base Hospital No. 26, popularly known as the Mayo Unit. On June 3d, sailing orders were received and the passage to France via Liverpool was made without incident. Stationed at Base Hospital Center Allerey, Soane et Loire, Mrs. Heaton was Assistant Chief Nurse in Base Hospital 26 from July, 1918, till the latter part of January, 1919. This hospital was at first organized as a Red Cross Base Hospital, but was later taken over by the Army. Sailed from Brest in February. Discharged April 16, 1919.

Holman, Mrs. Charles, (Genevieve Turner), Washington, D. C. A 4, 1911-12. Director of Recreational Activities, War Camp Community Service, Washington, D. C.

Hughes, Elizabeth A., Java, South Dakota. B. A. 1917. Took Red Cross Training Course, and on completion registered in Chicago for Nursing Service.

Kirk, Ida B., Niagara, North Dakota. B. A. 1907. Secretary of Niagara Red Cross Auxiliary. Later engaged in Government war work at Washington, D. C.

Lampert, Margaret, Chicago, Illinois. B. A. 1913. Registered in December, 1917, for front-line ambulance driving; rejected on account of sex. Filled vacancy caused by draft in the office. General Red Cross work.

Linwell, Delia, Northwood, North Dakota. A 1, 1909-10. Dramatic Director, War Camp Community Service, U. S. War Department, directing the work of a group of selected players from New York City who went from camp to camp, playing in the camp theaters, the audiences frequently numbering from 2000 to 2500 soldiers. Later was appointed one of the two delegates from North Dakota of the General Federation of Women's Clubs to carry on recreational and welfare work in the furlough houses in France. Under the National War Work Council of Y. M. C. A., \$2,000,000

was raised by the Federation for the purpose of sending these workers to France. Five women were assigned to each furlough house, one acting as hostess, one as director of entertainment, and the remaining three as general reconstruction workers.

Luros, Mrs. L. L., (Gretchen Oeschger), Detroit, Michigan. B. A. 1913. Engaged in research work for the United States Government, at Detroit, Mich.

McGlinch, Anne, Minto, North Dakota. Miss McGlinch was a student in the University for several years, completing her work in 1901. She was accepted by the Y. M. C. A., Middle Western Section, at Chicago, Ill., September, 1918, for canteen service overseas. At first she was stationed at Alencon, France, with the 37th Division of which Major-General Farnsworth, formerly Commandant of the U. N. D. Cadet Corps, was in command. When that Division was transferred, she was assigned to the 91st Division and later sent into Germany. Here she was assigned to assist in a "Y" Hut at or near Coblenz where the First Battalion of the Fifth Marines was stationed. Discharged, August 15, 1919, at New York.

Nielson, Hazel Belle, Valley City, North Dakota. B. A. 1911. One of two representatives of the North Dakota Branch of the General Federation of Women's Clubs assigned for Recreation Work under the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. Sailed from New York for France, January, 1919. These young women, two from each state, were assigned to the two large receiving stations organized in southern France, the purpose being to provide for the American soldiers there on leave a welcome and recreation thru a representative from their own home state. (See this periodical, Volume X, No. 1, October, 1919, pp. 128-135, "Experiences of a University Woman 'Over There'".)

Noltmier, Mildred M., Valley City, North Dakota. B. A. 1916. Assistant Secretary of the Barnes County Chapter of the American Red Cross, the work including civilian relief and all other branches of Red Cross work in the county.

Rohde, Else Caroline, Grand Forks, North Dakota. B. A. 1916. July 7, 1918, accepted for service by the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. Reported at once to Washington, D. C., and was immediately sent to Charleston, S. C., in charge of the cafeteria in the Community House, provided by Mrs. Rockefeller for the comfort and convenience of girls in government employ. About the middle of September she was transferred to Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., in charge of the Hostess House cafeteria, located at that place. From there she was later transferred to similar work in the Air Service Depot at Camp Morrison, Va. An attack of influenza secured her release and sent her home early in January, 1919.

Sand, Sarah S., Emerado, North Dakota. R. N. 1915. Volunteered April 20, 1917, with the Bismarck Surgical Section No. 1, American Red Cross, later merged with Base Hospital No. 60, which mobilized for overseas service at Camp Jackson, S. C., in April, 1918. This Hospital Unit was transferred in September to Bazailles,

France, a village in the Meuse valley, ten miles from Neufchateau, and by October was ready for service, at a time when the drive was heaviest and wounded soldiers by the hundreds arrived daily. Remained at this hospital until the Unit was mustered out.

Serumgard, Inez M., Devils Lake, North Dakota. B. A. 1915. Since March, 1918, engaged in allied war work, in the Ordnance Division, U. S. War Department, Washington, D. C.

Spillane, Harriet, Balfour, North Dakota. B. A. 1914. Enlisted in New York in the spring of 1918, as Dietitian under the American Red Cross, and also with the National War Work Council of the Y. W. C. A. Served as Dietitian at the Kingston Avenue Hospital, where many of the patients were soldiers and sailors; was Dietitian at the Hostess House at Camp Bowie, until assigned to Base Hospital No. 60, which unit mobilized on September 27, 1918, at Camp Jackson, S. C., and on reaching France was stationed at Bazoilles.

Sullivan, Helen J., Langdon, North Dakota. B. A. 1906. Entered service April, 1919, under the auspices of the National Catholic War Council. She was manager of the Etoile Service Club at Paris, ministering to the needs of soldiers and sailors. She was still in service the last heard.

Ueland, Alice M., Roseburg, Oregon. B. A. 1910, M. A. 1918. Reconstruction Aide, Physiotherapy Division, American Red Cross Service. Took summer course in Reconstruction Work at Reed College, Portland, Oregon, summer of 1918. Appointed to overseas duty in October, and immediately reported at New York. But sailing orders were delayed, and the armistice was signed, after which no Reconstruction Aides were sent across. Assigned instead to duty in the United States. First stationed at Denver, Colorado, in Reconstruction Hospital No. 1; later transferred to Fort Sheridan, Illinois, for similar work in a hospital given over largely to the care of nerve patients.

Veitch, Edith J., Grand Forks, North Dakota. Ed 3, A 3, 1916-17. Enlisted in fall of 1918 as Nurses' Aid and Refugee worker under the American Red Cross, and sailed from New York early in November. When she reached Paris the need for aids had been filled, and with the signing of the armistice the refugee work was taken over by the government. She was therefore transferred to the canteen service and sent to Toul, France. In appreciation of her work there, she was named honorary captain of Company H, 56th U. S. Infantry, a part of the Army of Occupation, and known as one of the most famous infantry organizations in the entire A. E. F., composed entirely of men of the Regular Army, who have been in the worst battles on the western front. The most of her work, however, was done with the Second Army. Discharged Aug. 17, 1919, New York.

Wright, Minnie C., Grand Forks, North Dakota. B. A. 1898. Enlisted in May, 1917, as Nurse with the Johns Hopkins Medical Unit, which went to France with the First Contingent, under General

Pershing. With this Unit was assigned to Base Hospital 18, the first Base Hospital in France under American Administration.

In addition to the above individual records, the following summary indicates the patriotic service, in part, of the women of the University in their local communities:

ALUMNAE ONLY

General Red Cross work and Food Conservation and Production	81
Official organization and instructional work under the Red Cross, U. S. Food Administration, and other lines of allied patriotic work	16
Four-Minute Women and other patriotic speaking	5
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ALUMNI*

Anderson, Lawrence J., Grand Forks, North Dakota. B. A. 1913. Called in the second draft. Private, M. C., U. S. A. Assigned to Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Anderson, Peter, Minnewaukan, North Dakota. B. A. 1908. Member, Ex. Com., Co. Chap., Amer. Red Cross. Treasurer, local Red Cross branch. Member Co. Com., Thrift Stamp sale. Local Manager Army Y. M. C. A. Fund Campaign.

Anderson, Seward Cuyler, Fargo, North Dakota. B. A. 1916. Enlisted May 26, 1917 at Valley City, N. D. Stationed (1) Camp Greene, N. C., (2) Camp Mills, L. I. Second Lieutenant Co. G., 164th Inf., 41st Div., A. E. F. France. Sailed from Camp Merritt for overseas service Dec. 11, 1917, in the "Leviathan" on its first trip as U. S. transport; served eight months with Depot Div. (formerly the 41st) of First Army Corps, establishing S. O. S. for A. E. F. at Chattillon sur Seine; took course for non-commissioned officers at La Valbrune, was promoted to first class Private, Corporal, Sergeant, Battalion Sergeant-major and received certificate of eligibility for commission, which he later received. After signing of the armistice was recommended for short course at the University of London.

Anderson, Seymour E., Grand Forks, North Dakota. B. A. 1913. See page 193.

Arnegaard, Ole, Hillsboro, North Dakota. B. A. 1896. Treasurer Traill Co. Chap., Amer. Red Cross. Treasurer, Trail Co. Army Y. M. C. A. Fund Campaign.

Aronson, Axel T., Kalispell, Montana. LL. B. 1916. Member of Legal Advisory Board.

Auger, Berchmans, Grangerville, Idaho. LL. B. 1904. Secretary Co. Council of Defense (Idaho Co., Idaho). Permanent member of Legal Advisory Board. Fuel Administrator, Camas Prairie Line, Grangerville, Idaho.

Austinson, Theodore C., Crosby, North Dakota. LL. B. 1904. Clerk, local Draft Board.

Bach, C. B., Minot, North Dakota. LL. B. 1904. Member Local Com., Liberty Loan Campaign. Member Local Com., Red Cross Campaign. Member Local Com., Army Y. M. C. A. Fund Campaign.

Bacon, William C., Great Falls, Montana. B. A. 1913. Enlisted September 11, 1917, at Great Falls, Mont. Private Q. M. C. Balloon Div., U. S. A. Assigned to Fort Omaha, Nebr.

*In this service list students are groupd as Alumni, Former Students, Undergraduates, Members of the S. A. T. C., and High School Students. Among **Alumni** are found all who had taken degrees from the institution prior to 1917, the year when the United States entered the war; among **Former Students** are found all whose connection with the University had ceased before the fall of 1916, but who had not taken degrees; and among **Undergraduates** are found all who entered the war as such, that is, those whose period of study was interrupted by the service; this, of course, would include all who registered in the University during the years 1916-17, 1917-18, and 1918-19, and within those years entered the service.

Baldwin, John G., Poplar, Montana. B. A. 1900. Enlisted December 15, 1917, at Great Falls, Montana. Private first class, H. Co., 31st Inf., R. A. Assigned to Ft. Wm. McKinley, P. I. Jan. 5, 1918. Trans. to A. E. F. Siberia, Aug. 22, 1918, landing at Vladivostok. Engaged in military duty in the coast provinces.

Bangs, Philip R., Grand Forks, North Dakota. B. S. 1913, J. D. 1915. Enlisted March 30, 1918, at Grand Forks, North Dakota. Private (Scout), Intel. Sec., Co. F, 2nd Bn., 138th Inf., 35th Div., U. S. A. Served in St. Mihiel and in Argonne-Meuse offensives. Wounded in Argonne Forest battle, Sept. 27, 1918, by H. E. S. Discharged March 28, 1919 at Camp Mills, L. I.

Barnes, Paul M., Glen Ullin, North Dakota. C. E. 1911. Enlisted Sept. 21, 1917, at Glen Ullin, N. D. Private Co. A, 29th Engineers, A. E. F. France. Promoted to First Sergeant.

Bates, David Proyer, Larimore, North Dakota. LL. B. 1907. Enlisted June, 1917, at Larimore, N. D. Candidate, O. T. C., Ft. Snelling, Minn. Second Lieutenant, 168th Inf., U. S. A., A. E. F. France.

Bennett, Charles B., Aneta, North Dakota. E. E. 1913. Electrical Inspector, Navy Department (Civil Service). Rejected for both enlistment and draft on account of defective vision.

Besse, J. R., Spencer, Iowa. B. A. 1905. Enlisted as Cadet in Coast Guard Academy, Baltimore, Md., June 5, 1906. Assigned as instructor at U. S. Naval Training Camp, San Pedro, Cal., with rank of lieutenant junior grade. Promoted to Lieutenant-Commander, U. S. S. "Explorer", Bremerton, Wash.

Bitzing, H. R., Mandan, North Dakota. LL. B. 1905. Enlisted at Camp Cody, New Mexico, Aug. 27, 1917. Assigned to Judge Advocate General's office with rank as Major. Transferred to A. E. F., France and promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. Was successively (1) Division Judge Advocate, 34th Div.; (2) First Assistant Judge Advocate of 2nd Army; (3) Division Judge Advocate, 1st Div., with headquarters at Montabam, Germany.

Bjerken, Frederick N., Red Wing, Minnesota. B. A. 1913. Enlisted at Red Wing, Minn., Aug. 1, 1917. First Lieutenant, M. C., U. S. A. Stationed (1) Ft. Riley, Kans., (2) Camp Pike, Ark., (3) Camp Dix, N. Y., (4) Base Hospital 22, A. E. F. France. Commissioned Captain in command of 348th Ambulance Co.

Bliss, Jay W., Bismarck, North Dakota. E. M. 1908. Enlisted Sept. 23, 1918. Assigned to Co. 2, E. O. T. S., Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., and commissioned First Lieutenant Eng'rs, U. S. A. Discharged and commissioned First Lieutenant U. S. Eng'rs. Res. Corps.

Boise, Charles W., Jamestown, North Dakota. E. M. 1908. Enlisted, Eng'rs Res. Corps, U. S. A.

Boise, David W., Hurley, New Mexico. E. M. 1906. Chairman "Four Minute Men", Hurley, N. Mex. Chairman, Community Council of Defense. Chairman, Legal Advisory Board. Local

Federal Enrolling Agent. Chairman, three Liberty Loan campaigns. Chairman, United War Fund Campaign. Chairman, Red Cross War Fund Campaign.

Bradley, H. C., Bismarck, North Dakota. LL. B. 1908. Voluntary induction, Nov. 4, 1918, Bismarck, N. D. Assigned to F. A. C., C. O. T. S., Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky. Discharged Dec. 7, 1918, at Camp Zachary Taylor.

Brannon, George Ray, Dickinson, North Dakota. B. A. 1911. (See page 157).

Brockhoff, Frederick J., Grand Forks, North Dakota. LL. B. 1913. Enlisted May, 1917, at Grand Forks, N. D. Candidate, O. T. C., Ft. Sheridan, Ill. Commissioned Second Lieutenant and assigned to Camp Grant, Ill. Promoted to First Lieutenant, Co. K. 334th Inf., 86th Div. Transferred to A. E. F. France, Sept. 8, 1918.

Brownlee, Clarence P., Amidon, North Dakota. LL. B. 1911. Government Appeal Agent, Hope County, N. D.

Budge, Ernest J., Kansas City, Missouri. C. E. 1913. Enlisted October 9, 1918, Grand Forks, N. D. Private, 304th C. T. C. Camp Colt, Gettysburg, Pa. Transferred, 303 Tank Corps, A. E. F. Langres, France. Discharged, March, 1919.

Budge, William E., Grand Forks, North Dakota. E. M. 1911. Enlisted, Mar. 3, 1918, Grand Forks, N. D., as Private, Fourth Officers' Training Camp, Fortress Monroe, Virginia. Second Lieutenant, 3rd C. A. C., U. S. A. Instructor in Heavy Artillery School, Angers, France. Discharged Feb., 1919; now an instructor, University of North Dakota.

Burke, Thomas H., Hardin, Montana. LL. B. 1908. Enlisted October 26, 1918, at Hardin, Montana. Private, 16th Obs. Btt'y., F. A. O. T. S., Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky. Discharged December 23, 1918. Chairman, Big Horn County War Savings Stamp Committee.

Burling, Edwin, Detroit, Minnesota. B. A. 1912. Enlisted July 12, 1918, for Chaplain's Training School, Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky. First Lieutenant and Chaplain, 47th C. A. C. Transferred to 6th San. Tr., 53rd Inf., 6th Div., U. S. A. Reached France October 26, 1918; stationed at Moitron, Cote d'orr.

Burns, Frank, Sheldon, North Dakota. E. E. 1916. Enlisted August, 1917. Private, Radio Div., Signal Corps, U. S. A. Stationed at Duluth, Minn.

Burtness, Olger B., Grand Forks, North Dakota. LL. B., 1907. President, Grand Forks Stars and Stripes League. Member, Bd. of Dir., Grand Forks Chap. Amer. Red Cross.

Cameron, J. Steward, New Rockford, North Dakota. LL. B. 1908. Enlisted July, 1917, at New Rockford, N. D. First Lieutenant, 164th Inf., U. S. A., A. E. F. France.

Campbell, Thomas D., Los Angeles, California. B. A. 1904. Appointed, under the Dept. of the Interior, as Chairman of an

Agricultural Commission to introduce American methods and machinery in France and Algeria, a plan which was later changed for the development of Indian wheat lands in the U. S. Contract was made for the development of 200,000 acres of wheat land as a war measure, for the production of wheat to be turned over to the Food Administration. The project was financed by Mr. J. P. Morgan, by whom a fund of two million dollars was underwritten. Since June, 1918, with the use of engines and high school boys, 40,000 acres have been prepared and seeded in the Indian Reservations in Montana and it is expected within three years to increase this to 200,000.

Carney, E. C., Williston, North Dakota. LL. B. 1904. President, Williston Chapter American Red Cross. Four-Minute Man.

Carr, Andy M., Minot, North Dakota. B. A. 1913. Enlisted, June, 1918, at Chicago, Ill. First Lieutenant, M. R. C., U. S. A., A. E. F. France.

Challoner, George T., Putnam, Connecticut. E. E. 1911. First Lieutenant, 3rd Inf., Connecticut Home Guards. Trained drafted men as radio operators.

Chase, Murrey Chapman, Grand Forks, North Dakota. LL. B. 1910. Chairman, Four-Minute Men.

Christianson, Ole, Crookston, Minnesota. B. S. in C. E. 1915. Enlisted at Crookston, Minn. Private, Hdqts. Co., 53 Inf., U. S. A., A. E. F. France.

Christie, Howard C., Kawende, Manitoba, Canada. E. E. 1910. Enlisted and served with Can. E. Force.

Coghlan, Michael J., St. John, North Dakota. LL. B. 1903. Enlisted Feb. 1916, at Calgary, Canada, in the American Battalion of the Canadian Forces. Private, I. C. V. H. France.

Colborn, George O., Grand Forks, North Dakota. LL. B. 1909. Director of Thrift Stamp Sale in schools of Grand Forks county.

Cole, James Lester, Kenmare, North Dakota. B. A. 1916. (See page 163).

Comfort, Arthur B., Spokane, Washington. B. A. 1906. Four-Minute Man.

Conmy, E. T., Fargo, North Dakota. LL. B. 1909. Four-Minute Man. Member, Legal Advisory Board for Cass County. Organized local chapter American Red Cross.

Conmy, John P., Pembina, North Dakota. B. A. 1906, LL. B. 1907. Enlisted July 23, 1918, at Fort Logan, Colorado. Hq. Co., 331st Battalion, 306th Brigade, Tank Corps, U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Stationed (1) Camp Colt, Pa., (2) Langres, France, (3) Vargennes, France. Private—promoted to Sergeant; Reserve Commission as Captain, J. A. G. D., effective in discharge. Discharged at Camp Meade, Md., March 28, 1919.

Connolly, Louis H., Mandan, North Dakota. LL. B. 1905. Four-Minute Man.

Connor, Clyde C., Stanfield, Oregon. B. S. 1915. Enlisted, Aug. 31, 1917 at Cleveland, Ohio. Apprentice Seaman, Transp. Ser. U. S. N. Promoted (1) Seaman 2|c; (2) Quartermaster 3|c; (3) Ensign. Assigned to (1) U. S. S. "Indiana;" (2) U. S. S. "Agememnon."

Coulter, John Lee, Morgantown, West Virginia. B. A. 1914. Enlisted, October, 1918, at Washington, D. C. Major, Production Staff, Air Service, U. S. A. Prior to accepting military rank, served in civilian capacity with the Exports Council, the Food Administration, the War Industries Board, and in the War Department. Was honorably discharged Dec. 7, 1918, to accept appointment with Army Overseas Educational Commission for service in France. From this mission he has recently returned. The nature of the service and the estimation in which it is being regarded in France are gathered from an honor conferred on Dr. Coulter about the middle of November. At a public meeting held in Chicago, Professor Rochat, a member of the French High Commission, in the name of the Government of France, conferred upon him the decoration of "Chevalier du Merite Agricole," "in recognition of service performed by way of assisting and advising in the reconstruction work in the agricultural districts of France."

Cowper, William L., Michigan City, North Dakota. B. S. 1894. (See page 164).

Crewe, Percy S., Mohall, North Dakota. LL. B. 1904. Member, Legal Advisory Board.

Crombie, W. Ransom, Cavalier, North Dakota. E. M. 1913. Enlisted, Eng'r. Corps, U. S. A., A. E. F. France.

Crothers, Asa R. E., Spokane, Washington. LL. B. 1907. Member, Legal Advisory Board.

Currie, Rolla P., Washington, D. C. B. A. 1893. Member of Sanitary Corps, Washington, D. C. Member, Home Defense League, District of Columbia.

Dahl, Thorwald I., Grafton, North Dakota. B. A. 1913. Enlisted July 19, 1918, Philadelphia, Pa., Yeoman 1|c, U. S. N., Washington, D. C. Chairman, Walsh County Fuel Administration Assoc. Member Legal Advisory Board.

Daugherty, Thomas G., Powers Lake, North Dakota. LL. B. 1913. Chairman, Four-Minute Men. Member, Legal Advisory Board.

Dawson, Claude L., Sentinel Butte, North Dakota. LL. B. 1914. Enlisted Nov. 17, 1917, 2nd O. T. C., Fort Omaha, Nebr., Cadet, Balloon Div., Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Dean, Arthur C., Reynolds, North Dakota. B. A. 1915. Enlisted, May 7, 1917 at Reynolds, N. D. Lieutenant, Medical Department, U. S. N. Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Receiving Ship, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dempsey, J. W., Lansing, Iowa. LL. B. 1910. Four-Minute Man; Explosives Licensing Agent; Director Local Chapter American Red Cross; Member Legal Advisory Board.

Devaney, Henry J., Cambridge, Idaho. LL. B. 1905. Secretary, Local Defense League; Secretary, Local Chapter American Red Cross.

Devaney, Thomas, Langdon, North Dakota. B. A. 1901. Four-Minute Man; Member Executive Committee, American Defense League; County Fuel Administrator; Member, Legal Advisory Board.

Diesem, H. R. S., LaMoure, North Dakota. B. A. 1910. Four-Minute Man. Known to have been in service but no record.

Dolve, Nels O., Velva, North Dakota. LL. B. 1907. Chief Clerk, Local Draft Board.

Douglas, J. Frank, Seattle, Washington. B. A. 1896. Enlisted, October, 1918, Seattle, Wash. Major, Q. M. D., U. S. A. Depot Quartermaster, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 5, 1918 to April 1, 1919. Chairman, Red Cross Membership Campaign, Seattle, resulting in 135,000 members. Discharged, April 1, 1919.

Douglas, James H., Seattle, Washington. B. A. 1900. Entered Legal Branch, Cantonment Div., U. S. A. Aug. 16, 1917. Transf. Feb. 15, 1918 to office of Director of U. S. Government Explosive Plants, as Administrative Assistant. Commissioned Major Ord. Dept., U. S. A., Oct. 28, 1918. Discharged Washington, D. C., Dec. 31, 1918.

DuBois, Charles F., Grand Forks, North Dakota. B. A. 1913. Enlisted, June, 1917, at Detroit, Mich. First Lieutenant, Co. A., Bn. 7, M. R. C., U. S. A., Camp Greenleaf, Ga. Stationed also at Camp Humphreys, Va., and Camp Crane, Pa. Assigned to U. S. A. General Hospital No. 36, Detroit, Mich.

Duffy, F. Clyde, Minnewaukan, North Dakota. LL. B. 1912. Chairman, Finance Com., Co. Chapter, Amer. Red Cross. Chairman, Soldiers' Library fund. Member Legal Advisory Board.

Duggan, Fred S., Spokane, Washington. LL. B. 1903. Member, Local Draft Board, which handled 4754 registered men and was the clearing board for Gonzaga University Student Officers' Training Camp. This board is under the Selective Service Section of the War Department.

Duvall, Virgil H., Aledo, Illinois. B. A. 1915. Enlisted, Jan. 10, 1918, at Aledo, Ill. Private, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A. Assigned (1) University of Chicago, (2) Camp Jackson, S. C., (3) Camp Hancock, Ga., (4) Washington, D. C., (5) Camp DuPont, Va. Commissioned Second Lieutenant, October 1, 1918. Discharged Jan. 20, 1919, at Pamman, Va.

Eastman, Dan V., Johnston, North Dakota. LL. B. 1913. Enlisted, Oct. 18, 1917, at Johnstown, N. D. Private, 84th Aero Squadron, Av. Sec., Sig. Corps, U. S. A., Kelly Field, Texas.

Elken, Clarence L., Mayville, North Dakota. LL. B. 1913.

Enlisted, April 1, 1918, at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Private, Co. 12, 3rd Bn., 163 Depot Brigade, Camp Dodge, Ia. First Sergeant, Inf. Corps, C. O. T. S., Camp Grant, Ill. Discharged Camp Grant, Ill. Dec. 4, 1918.

Engesather, Henry E., Petersburg, North Dakota. B. A. 1916. Enlisted, Dec. 8, 1917, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Corporal, (Musician), Band Det., Q. M. C., U. S. A., Camp Meigs, D. C. Discharged Mar. 12, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Ia.

Feetham, Lawrence R., Grand Forks, North Dakota. LL. B., 1914. Enlisted spring of 1918 at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky. Private F. A. C., O. T. S. Second Lieutenant, F. A. C., U. S. A.

Ferguson, Frederick, Drayton, North Dakota. B. A. 1916. Enlisted, Oct. 1917, at Drayton, N. D. Private, M. R. C., U. S. A.

Fisher, Edgar A., Ray, Arizona. M. E. 1913. (See page 170).

Fisher, Lawrence F., Dickinson, North Dakota. B. A. 1911. Enlisted, July 28, 1918, at Dickinson, N. D. First Lieutenant, M. C., U. S. A. Stationed (1) Camp Greenleaf, Ga., (2) Camp Johnson, Fla., (3) Ft. Barrancas, Fla. Discharged, Jan. 23, 1919, at Ft. Barrancas, Fla. Prior to enlistment served as Physical Examiner for Co. Draft Board.

Fitch, Harry Norton, Aberdeen, South Dakota. B. A. 1915. Enlisted, March 16, 1918, Minneapolis, Minn. Private, Psych. Co. No. 1, Med. Corps, Camp Greenleaf, Ga. Private, Psychological Board, Camp Gordon, Ga. Second Lieutenant, (Clinical Psychologist), Camp McClellan, Ala. Student, Trade Tests School, Camp Greenleaf, Ga. Head of Psychological and Survey Section, Educ. Service, U. S. A., Gen. Hosp. No. 10, Boston, Mass.

Flannagan, Joseph J., Towner, North Dakota. B. A. 1901. Recruiting Agent for Officers' Training Camps.

Flett, Charles M., Hamilton, North Dakota. E. M. 1911. Enlisted, Av. Sec., Signal Corps, U. S. A. Captain, Av. Sec., Balloon Div., Air Service, U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Awarded the *Croix de Guerre* for bravery in a fight with German air machines, during which his balloon was shot to the ground. Thru the courage of Captain Flett all records and valuable instruments were saved.

Flint, Howard R., Bismarck, North Dakota. E. E. 1916. Enlisted Sept. 24, 1917, at Bismarck, N. D. First Lieutenant, Co. F, 116th Eng's, U. S. A., A. E. F., France.

Foote, S. Ralph, Choteau, Montana. LL. B. 1913. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1918, Choteau, Mont. Private, Co. L 75th Inf., 13th Div., U. S. A., Camp Lewis, Wash. Corporal, Nov. 8, 1918. Recommended for O. T. C. at Camp Kearney, Nov. 15, 1918.

Francis, Ernest A., Williston, N. D. LL. B. 1916. Member, Legal Advisory Board. Member, Loyalty League.

Francis, D. Robert, Waterbury, Connecticut. B. A. 1909. Production Engineer for Company making machinery for the Navy entirely. No other concern in the country made anything that could take its place.

Frazier, Lynn J., Bismarck, North Dakota. B. A. 1901. Governor of North Dakota during war period.

Frebel, Fred B., Coteau, North Dakota. LL. B. 1914. Enlisted, Dec. 10, 1918, Coteau, N. D. Private, 85th Co. U. S. Marines, Paris Island, S. C.

Gies, Victor, Winnipeg, Man., Canada. LL. B. 1915. Enlisted Spring, 1918, at Camp Dodge, Iowa. First Lieutenant, Co. K., 809th Inf., U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Eleven months' overseas service.

Gilby, Roy F., Detroit, Michigan. B. S. in M. E. 1914. Called in the draft but assigned to production work with a Machine company making army trucks.

Gilroy, William T., New Castle, Indiana. B. A. 1910. Enlisted, (date not known). Private, Av. Sec., Air Ser., U. S. A. Stationed at Greencastle, Ind.

Gjelsness, Rudolph H., Reynolds, North Dakota. B. A. 1916. Enlisted, Dec. 3, 1917, at Urbana, Ill. Private, 5th Co., 3rd Reg. Air Service Mechanics, Kelly Field, Texas. Corporal, Hdqts. Enlisted Staff, A. E. F., University, Beaune, France. Instructor in Library Department. Discharged, April, 1919, in France, but remained overseas with the A. L. A., in Paris and Coblenz, until September.

Glaspell, Cyril J., Grafton, North Dakota. B. A. 1913. Enlisted, May 16, 1917, at Chicago, Ill. First Lieutenant, M. C. U. S. A. Captain, M. C. 2nd Div., U. S. A., attached to B. E. F., and assigned to Gen. Hosp. 18, at Camiers, France. Twenty-one months overseas service in France and Belgium. A witness of the first casualty in the American forces, Sept. 4, 1917. Discharged May 15, 1919, at Camp Grant, Ill.

Graham, F. J., Ellendale, North Dakota. LL. B. 1906. Chairman, Co. Chap., Amer. Red Cross. Chairman, Committee on 4th and 5th Liberty Loan Campaigns.

Graham, John C., Richey, Montana. B. A. 1913. Enlisted, April 30, 1918, at Glendive, Mont. Supply Sergeant, 30th Co., 8th Bn., 166th Depot Brigade. Stationed at Camp Lewis, Wash. Discharged Dec. 21, 1918.

Graham, Milton P., Carrington, North Dakota. B. A. 1913. Enlisted, Aug. 4, 1917, at Minot, N. D. First Lieutenant, M. C., U. S. A. Assigned to 161st Amb. Co., 1st Corps San. Tr., A. E. F., France. Joined the American Army in France Dec. 31, 1917; served in front line area June 6, 1918 to Nov. 11, 1918, with thirteen different organizations and on all fronts from Vosges mountains to Argonne-Meuse.

Graham, Robert W., Buffalo, New York. E. E. 1913. Enlisted Nov. 25, 1917, at Minot, N. D. Lieutenant Jr. Gr., U. S. N. R. F. Assigned as Electrical Officer on U. S. Battleship "Arizona", which was one of President Wilson's escort into France and led the fleet in the New York harbor, Dec. 26, 1918.

Greenleaf, William H., Grand Forks, North Dakota. B. A. 1911. (See page 194.)

Gunderson, Ole S., Christine, North Dakota. LL. B. 1907. Chairman, Four-Minute Men. Member, Local Advisory Board.

Halcrow, Ethel E., Grand Forks, North Dakota. B. A. 1914. (See page 197, Cooley, Mrs. John B.)

Hamel, Josephine L., Hardis, Montana. B. A. 1919. (See page 197, Bollom, Mrs. C. E.)

Hamilton, Helen M., Grand Forks, North Dakota. LL. B. 1905. (See page 198.)

Halls, Carl B., Webster, North Dakota. LL. B. 1909. Four-Minute Man.

Hancock, Elmer Russell, Emerado, North Dakota. B. A. 1916. Enlisted, April 7, 1917, at Chicago, Ill. First Lieutenant, M. C. U. S. N. Assistant Surgeon, U. S. S. "Aroostock."

Hancock, Ernest W., Minot, North Dakota. B. A. 1915. Enlisted, May 15, 1918, at Chicago, Ill. Captain, M. C., Canadian Army. Stationed (1) London, Ont., Can., (2) with C. E. F., London, England.

Hancock, John M., Washington, D. C. B. A. 1903. Enlisted June 6, 1904, Washington, D. C. Commissioned (1) Ensign, Pay Corps, U. S. N., (2) Lieutenant Commander, (3) Commander (Jan. 11, 1918). In charge of all purchases for the Navy since Oct., 1914. Member of Price-fixing committee during the war. Commander Hancock has recently severed his connection with the Navy, temporarily, at any rate, and is now engaged in business in Chicago.

Harris, John G., Williston, North Dakota. B. A. 1914. Enlisted at Williston, N. D. Sergeant, Inf. Corps, Regular Army.

Harris, W. W., Goodrich, North Dakota. LL. B. 1913. Local Com., War Savings Stamp Sale. Member, Legal Advisory Board. Chairman, Committee, Y. M. C. A. Fund Campaign. (Helped raise over \$400 in town with a population of 500 German people).

Haugen, Martin O., Grand Forks, North Dakota. LL. B. 1908. Member, Legal Advisory Board. Assistant Local Draft Board.

Hawver, Otto R., Saco, Montana. LL. B. 1907. Assistant, Legal Advisory Board. Recruiting for Public Service Reserve.

Healy, Ralph, Juneau, Alaska. E. M. 1911. Treasurer County Chap. Amer. Red Cross. Chairman, Publicity Bureau. Chairman, Four-Minute Men.

Heising, Raymond A., East Orange, New Jersey, E. E. 1912. Enlisted, Spring 1917, at East Orange, N. J. Private E. R. C., U. S. N. Assigned to radio research and production for both Army and Navy, in the shops of the Western Electrical Company, East Orange, N. J.

Hemp, Albert B., Wimbledon, N. D. LL. B. 1913. Enlisted Feb. 15, 1918, Wimbledon, N. D. Private, Av. Sec., Sig. Corps, U. S. A. Captain, County Chapter, American Red Cross.

Herigstad, Omor B., Minot, North Dakota. LL. B. 1909. Chairman, Legal Advisory Board. Government Appeal Agent. Four-Minute Man.

Hermann, Thorhallur, Winnipeg, Man., Can. C. E. 1913. Enlisted in 1915, at Winnipeg, Man. Private, Canadian Eng'rs., C. E. F.

Hesketh, Thomas, Rolla, North Dakota. B. A. 1915. Enlisted July, 1917 at Rolla, N. D. First Lieutenant, Co. L, 164th Inf., 41st Div., A. E. F., France.

Hilborn, Ernest C., Valley City, North Dakota. B. A. 1905. Chairman, County Y. M. C. A. War Fund Campaign. Chairman, Co. United War Work Campaign. Member State Personnel Committee, Y. M. C. A.

Hinds, Henry, Washington, D. C. B. A. 1906. Assigned as member of the U. S. Geological Survey to allied scientific work: (a) Research on war minerals. (b) Search for new petroleum fields in jungles of Panama and Costa Rica.

Hofto, Jacob Arnold, Des Moines, Iowa. M. A. 1914. Enlisted Aug. 27, 1917, at Ft. Snelling, Minn. Army Candidate, 2nd R. O. T. C. First Lieutenant, Inf. Res. Corps, U. S. A., Nov. 27, 1917. Transferred to Camp Dodge, Ia., and attached (1) 163rd Depot Brig., (2) "I" Co., 349th Inf., 88th Div., (3) Hdqts. Co., 349th Inf. On det. ser., as student in Inf. Sch. of Arms, Ft. Sill, Okl., April-May, 1918, as instructor May-July, 1918. Returned to Camp Dodge and attached to "D" Co., 350th Inf., for transportation overseas. Arrived Cherbourg, France, August 29, and rejoined 349th Inf. Sept. 1. On spec. duty, Div. Hdqts., 88th Div., on Toul front, Haute-Alsace Sector and Meuse-Argonne offensive. Senior instructor in Div. Sch. of Arms, Nov. 14-24, 1918, and had charge of all schools in the division after the armistice until disbandment. Commissioned Captain of Infantry, U. S. A., Feb. 25, 1919. Discharged June, 1919.

Holmes, William S., Grand Forks, North Dakota. LL. B. 1915. Enlisted, May 15, 1917, Ft. Snelling, Minn. Army Candidate R. O. T. C. First Lieutenant, Q. M. C., Depot Brigade, U. S. A., New York, N. Y.

Holt, Grover J., Blabon, North Dakota. B. S. in M. E. 1916. Enlisted Dec. 10, 1917, Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Assigned (1) Co. "A", 5th Eng'rs. R. A., Corpus Christie, Texas, (2) 4th E. T. R. Camp Humphreys, Va. (3) 116th Eng'rs., U. S. A., Camp Lee, Va. Second Lieutenant, 116th Eng'rs. Train. A. E. F., France. Discharged April 1, 1919, Camp Dix, N. J.

Horner, Herbert F., Fargo, North Dakota. J. D. 1915. Four-Minute Man.

Houska, Charles H., Bisbee, North Dakota. LL. B. 1905. Chairman, Four-Minute Men.

Howland, Garth A., Fargo, North Dakota. B. A. 1912. Enlisted Feb. 6, 1918, Ft. Riley, Kans. Private, M. O. T. C., Ft. Riley, Social Service visitor in hospitals.

Hunt, Charles E., Grand Forks, North Dakota. B. A. 1912. Commissioned Captain, Med. Dept., 1st N. D. Inf. (164th Inf. U. S. A.) at Bismarck, N. D., Dec., 1916, by Gov. Hanna. Commissioned Major, Med. Dept., 1st N. D. Inf., June 25, 1917 by Gov. Frazier. Assigned (1) Ft. Lincoln, Neb., (2) Camp Greene, (3) Camp Mills, (4) A. E. F., France. Attached to Field Hospital 162, San. Tr. 116, 41st Div., U. S. A. Discharged June, 1918, in France. Was first physician from North Dakota to enter active service in present war.

Husband, William C., Harlowtown, Montana. LL. B. 1907. County Chairman, Legal Advisory Board. County Chairman, Y. M. C. A. War Fund Campaign.

Hutchinson, W. H., LaMoure, North Dakota. B. A. 1905. County Chairman, War Work Council. County Chairman, Liberty Loan Campaign.

Hydle, Lars L., Grand Forks, North Dakota. B. A. 1911. Chairman, County Chap. Junior Red Cross. Four-Minute Man.

Ingram, Joseph A., Grand Forks, North Dakota. E. M. 1911. Enlisted, Spring of 1918, at Grand Forks, N. D. Candidate, E. O. T. C., Camp Humphrey, Va. Second Lieutenant, E. R. C., U. S. A.

Jackson, Rev. Bruce E., Williston, North Dakota. B. A. 1906. Enlisted, Sept. 20, 1917, at Camp Dodge, Ia., for war work under the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. Assigned to American Y. M. C. A., Paris, France. Began overseas service March 1, 1918.

Jackson, Leroy F., Pullman, Washington. B. A. 1902. Enlisted May 13, 1917, 1st O. T. C. at Presidio of California. First Lieutenant C. A. C. (N. A.) U. S. A. Assigned to 63rd C. A. C., U. S. A. Ft. Worden, Wash. Discharged Feb. 4, 1918. Appointed Educ. Sec'y., Army Y. M. C. A.

Jahr, Simon, Wilton, North Dakota. B. A. 1897. Member of the Home Guard.

Jennings, George M., Missoula, Montana. B. A. 1903. Member of Medical Advisory Board for Western Montana.

Johnson, Albert J., DeLamere, North Dakota. B. A. 1914. Rejected for enlistment in the Med. Corps. Enlisted Mar. 14, 1918, as Apprentice Seaman, N. R. F., U. S. N.

Johnson, Edward S., Solen, North Dakota. LL. B. 1908. Government Appeal Agent. Member Legal Advisory Board. Co. Enrolling Agent, U. S. Public Reserve. Director, Local Chap. Amer. Red Cross.

Johnson, John B., New York, N. Y. M. S. 1914. Assigned

to special research work for the Signal Corps, U. S. A., in the shops of the Western Electric Company, New York City.

Johnson, Richard W., Dickinson, North Dakota. B. S. in M. E. 1915. Called in the draft Sept. 18, 1917. Private, Co. G, 302 Inf., Camp Lewis, Wash.

Johnson, Sveinbjorn, Grand Forks, North Dakota. M. A. 1906. LL. B. 1913. Four-Minute Man.

Johnson, Thomas, Minneapolis, Minnesota. B. A. 1908. Rejected for enlistment in the Marine Corps, U. S. N.

Johnson, Thomas G. Kildeer, North Dakota. B. A. 1909. LL. B. 1910. Enlisted Sept. 12, 1918. Candidate C. O. T. S., Camp Pike, Ark. Private Co. 4, 3rd Bn., Inf. Corps, U. S. A. Discharged Dec. 8, 1918, at Camp Uike, Ark. Chairman, Local Y. M. C. A. War Work Campaign.

Johnson, Viggo H., Cheyenne Falls, Colorado. LL. B. 1906. County Director, Thrift Stamp Sale. County Director, Liberty Loan Campaign. Member, Local Exemption Board.

Jorgenson, John A., Jamestown, North Dakota. LL. B. 1912. Associate Member, Legal Advisory Board. Director, District Liberty Loan Campaign.

Kamplin, Rheinhart J., Crosby, North Dakota. B. A. 1914. Four-Minute Man. Chairman Y. M. C. A. War Work Campaign. Known to have been called in the draft, but have no record.

Kelly, Clarence D., Hillsboro, North Dakota. LL. B. 1916. Enlisted July 9, 1916. Sergeant Co. L., 1st N. D. Inf.; in service on Texas border. First Lieutenant Co. F, 41st Inf. U. S. A. Assigned (1) Ft. Wayne, Mich., (2) Ft. Brady, Mich. Adjutant and Instructor S. A. T. C., Ft. Sheridan, Ill. and University, N. D. Appointed Professor of Military Science and Tactics, R. O. T. C., Cretin High School, St. Paul, Minn.

Kelsch, Clemens F., Mandan, North Dakota. B. A. 1915. Enlisted April 20, 1918, at Mandan, N. D. First Sergeant Co. A., 313th Eng'rs, 88th Div., Camp Dodge, Ia. Transferred (1) to Co. 10, Inf. Corps, (2) Mounted Troops of 19th Mil. Police, 19th Div., Camp Dodge, Ia. Served also on spec. duty for two months in Personnel office of 5th Tr. Group.

Kennedy, James P., Miles City, Montana. C. E. 1912. Enlisted July, 1918. Candidate, E. O. T. S., Camp Humphreys, Va. First Lieutenant, Eng'rs, U. S. A. Ordered overseas and ready at embarkation port, when armistice was signed. Was one of the student officers at Camp Humphreys who constructed a military bridge and swung it into place across a river in exactly fourteen minutes and fifty-three seconds, a record achievement in the construction of such bridges.

Kennedy, Laurence E., Grand Forks, North Dakota. LL. B. 1916. Enlisted at Grand Forks, August, 1918, and sent to Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri, but was rejected on physical grounds.

Kirk, Ida B., Niagara, North Dakota. B. A. 1907. (See p. 198.)

Kishpaugh, Arthur W., East Orange, New Jersey. E. E. 1912. Assigned for special research in the development of wireless apparatus for the government in the shops of the Western Electric Company.

Kishpaugh, Hampton M., Courtland, Calif. M. A. 1911. Enlisted but rejected for military service. Member of the Home Guard.

Kleveland, Henry E., Thor, Iowa. B. A. 1916. Called in the draft and assigned to Ft. Snelling, Minn. Rejected after two months' training.

Kneeshaw, R. Stanley, Grand Forks, North Dakota. B. A. 1913. Enlisted Spring of 1917. First Lieutenant, M. C., U. S. A. Captain, M. C., A. E. F., France. Commissioned Major, M. C., U. S. A.

Knudson, Ingwald L., Harlowton, Montana. LL. B. 1907. Four-Minute Man. Member Ex. Com., Local Chap. Amer. Red Cross.

Lampert, Margaret E., Elgin, Nebraska. B. A. 1913. (See page 198.)

Larson, F. H., Phoenix, Arizona. LL. B. 1905. Member Legal Advisory Board.

Larson, Randell J., Washington, D. C. B. A. 1913. Enlisted, May 1, 1917, at Washington, D. C. Private. Cavalry, D. C. Stationed, (1) 34 F. A., Camp McClellan, Ala., (2) Fort Meyer, Va., (3) Camp Lee, Va., (4) Camp Jackson, S. C., (5) Fort Sill, Okla. Promotions: (1) Second Lieutenant, Cavalry, R. C., Aug. 15, 1917, (2) Second Lieutenant, F. A. M., Dec. 15, 1917, (3) First Lieutenant, F. A. M., July 1, 1918, (4) Captain, F. A. M., U. S. A., Oct. 1, 1918. Discharged, Jan. 17, 1919, at Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

Learn, James M., Parshall, North Dakota. B. A. 1908. Four-Minute Man. Member, Fin. Com., Local Chap. Amer. Red Cross.

Leenhouts, William J., Lawrenceville, Illinois. M. S. 1914. Enlisted as candidate for a commission under Civil Service, at Washington, D. C., April 29, 1918. Second Lieutenant, Lub. Dept., Supply Sec., Aern. Div., Air Service, U. S. A. Assigned to Payne Aviation Field, West Point, Miss. Promoted from Oil Chemist and Oil Reclamation Expert to Lubr. Eng'r and head of Lubrication Dept. As result of Civil Service examination, received degree of "Aeronautical Mechanical Engineer."

Leonard, Frank A., Crosby, North Dakota. LL. B. 1908. Enlisted July, 1918 at Crosby, N. D. Candidate I. O. T. C., Camp Pike, Ark. Discharged Nov. 14, 1918, after nine days of service. Chairman, Four-Minute Men. Member Crosby Home Guard.

Leverson, Oliver, Hazen, North Dakota. LL. B. 1905. Permanent Member Legal Advisory Board. Member of Home Guard.

Lindstrom, Albert L., Grand Forks, North Dakota. LL. B. 1915. Enlisted Aug. 27, 1917, at Ft. Snelling, Minn. Army Candidate, 2nd O. T. C. Second Lieutenant, 59th F. A. C., U. S. A.

Stationed (1) Camp Lewis, Wash., (2) Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., (3) Ft. Sill, Okl., (4) Camp Jackson, S. C.

Lovell, Harry B., Beach, North Dakota. M. E. 1910. Enlisted June, 1917 at Beach, N. D. Candidate, Marine O. T. C., Quantico, Va. Lieutenant, Mar. Det. on board U. S. S. "St. Louis", stationed in Cuban waters.

Lynn, Harry C., Linton, North Dakota. LL. B. 1910. Called in the draft Nov. 27, 1917. Private, Hdqts. Troop, 88th Div., U. S. A., A. E. F., France.

McClintock, George D., Rugby, North Dakota. LL. B. 1916. Enlisted Aug. 27, 1917, at Ft. Snelling, Minn. Candidate O. T. C. First Lieutenant, Co. H., 351st Inf., U. S. A., A. E. F. Eleven months overseas service. Discharged June 6, 1919 at Camp Lee, Virginia.

McCurdy, Fred E., Bismarck, North Dakota. LL. B. 1907. Government Appeal Agent. Chairman Legal Advisory Board.

McCutchan, Vernon L., Dickinson, North Dakota. B. S. in M. E. 1916. Enlisted June 10, 1918, at Paris Island, S. C. Private, 153rd Co., U. S. Mar. Gunnery Sergeant, 1st Co., Aviation Cadets. Discharged Jan. 27, 1919, at Philadelphia, Pa.

McFadden, J. Earl, Neche, North Dakota. J. D. 1915. Enlisted Aug., 1917, at Ft. Snelling, Minn. First Lieutenant, Inf. Corps, U. S. A., A. E. F., France.

McHaffie, Orval L., Grand Forks, North Dakota. B. A. 1916. Enlisted 1918, at Chicago, Ill. Private, M. R. C., U. S. A.

McGuire, D. Cleary, Grand Forks, North Dakota. E. E. 1913. Enlisted Aug. 1917. Chief Machinists' Mate, U. S. N. Promoted (1) C. M. M. to Ensign; (2) Ensign to Lieutenant Jr. Gr., (3) Lieutenant Jr. Gr. to Lieutenant. Assigned to U. S. S. "Oklahoma."

McIlraith, Edward J., Minneapolis, Minnesota. LL. B. 1914. Four-Minute Man. County Food Administrator.

McKay, Cecil A., Williston, North Dakota. B. A. 1914. Enlisted April, 1917 at Eugene, Oregon. Apprentice Seaman, U. S. N. Stationed at (1) Bremerton, Wash., (2) Annapolis, Md., for three months' training. Promoted (1) to Ensign, (2) Lieutenant Jr. Gr. Assigned to U. S. S. "Florida." In European waters in the war zone for fourteen months and witness the surrender of the German fleet.

McLean, John A., Grafton, North Dakota. E. M. 1905. Enlisted Oct., 1918, at Las Vegas, N. Mex. Captain, 428th Eng'rs., U. S. A. Assigned (1) Camp Cody, N. Mex., (2) Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va. Discharged March, 1919, at Camp Humphreys.

McLean, Hugh A., Hannah, North Dakota. B. A. 1916. Enlisted Feb. 27, 1918, at Chicago, Ill. Private, M. R. C., U. S. A. Inducted into S. A. T. C., Chicago, Oct. 23, 1918. Assigned to Sceleth Emergency Hospital, Chicago, Ill.

MacDonald, Alexander C., Fingal, North Dakota. B. A. 1912. Enlisted Aug., 1917, at Fingal, N. D. First Lieutenant, M. R. C., U. S. A. Assigned (1) Ft. Riley, Kan., (2) A. E. F., France.

Seven months overseas service. Discharged Jan. 24, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

MacDougall, Andrew S., Westhope, North Dakota. B. A. 1916. Enlisted Oct. 24, 1917, at Chicago, Ill. Private, M. R. C., U. S. A. Stationed (1) Rush Med. College, Chicago, (2) Murray Hospital, Butte, Mont.

Macnie, John S., Minneapolis, Minnesota. B. A. 1893. Enlisted April, 1917, and assigned to the University of Minnesota Hospital Unit. Entered active service April 2, 1918, at Ft. Riley, Kan. Chief of Ear, Eye, Nose, and Throat Service, U. S. A., Hospital 41, Fox Hills, Staten Island, N. Y. An attack of Acute Appendicitis and operation in June, 1918, prevented active service until Jan., 1919. Given rank of Captain on enlistment and later promoted to Major, Reserve Corps. Discharged May 21, 1919.

Marcley, Walter J., Minneapolis, Minnesota. B. S. 1891. Enlisted Feb., 1918, with the American Red Cross Commission, for tuberculosis relief work in France and Switzerland. After working for nine months among the refugees and soldiers' families in various parts of France, Dr. Marcley went, on Nov. 1, 1918, to Switzerland as Chief Physician in charge of the medical work among the refugees, with special reference to tuberculosis. The refugees represent some five or six nationalities, Russians, Serbians, Roumanians, and others of the allies, many of whom find themselves ill and in need. It is difficult to estimate the great value of this service.

Marquette, John J., Columbus, Ohio. LL. B. 1907. Enlisted at Columbus, Ohio. Captain, Av. Sec., Signal Corps, U. S. A., Assigned for special duty in the U. S. School of Military Aeronautics at Columbus, Ohio.

Martineau, Joseph L., St. Paul, Minnesota. B. A. 1911. Enlisted 1918 at St. Paul, Minn. Second Lieutenant, M. C., U. S. A. Assigned to Field Hospital No. 35, Camp Cody, New Mexico.

Martineau, Laureat L., St. John, North Dakota. LL. B. 1905. Four-Minute Man. Local Food Administrator. Local Explosives Licensor. Permanent Member Legal Advisory Board. Chairman, Local Chap., Amer. Red Cross. Chairman, Campaign Com. 2nd, 3rd and 4th Liberty Loans.

Matscheck, Walter C., Washington, D. C. B. A. 1912. Member of the Staff of the United States Food Administration, Washington, D. C.

Meagher, James R., Velva, North Dakota. LL. B. 1908. Local Inspector and Reporter, U. S. Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

Miller, James M., Westfield, Illinois. LL. B. 1908. Enlisted July 12, 1917 at Billings, Mont. Private Co. K., 14th Inf., U. S. A., Camp Lewis, Wash. Discharged June 13, 1919, at Camp Grant, Illinois.

Moberg, Erick G., University, North Dakota. B. S. 1916. M. S.

1917. Enlisted Dec. 11, 1917, at Berkeley, California. Corporal, 20th Company, 20th Engineers. Stationed (1) Fort McDowell, San Francisco; (2) Washington, D. C.; (3) Blois, France. Sixteen months overseas service. Discharged at San Francisco, June 11, 1919.

Montgomery, John A., University, North Dakota. B. A. 1910. Enlisted Jan., 1918. Private, M. R. C., U. S. A.

Montgomery, Robert H., Boston, Massachusetts. B. A. 1909. Member Legal Advisory Board.

Moore, Harry S., Lisbon, North Dakota. B. S. in M. E. 1915. Enlisted July 30th, 1916, at Lisbon, N. D. Second Lieutenant, Eng. Corps., U. S. A. Camp Humphreys, Va.

Moore, John H., Grand Forks, North Dakota. B. A. 1915. Enlisted July, 1917 at Chicago, Ill. First Lieutenant, M. C., M. O. R. C., Camp Riley, Kan. Captain, M. C., U. S. A. Assigned (1) Camp Riley, Kan. (2) Ft. Oglethorpe, Ark., (3) Ft. Sheridan, Ill., (4) Base Hospital 89, A. E. F., France. Served as Adjutant in B. H. 89 Mesves Center, the largest hospital center in the A. E. F. Also directed band and choir for benefit of the patients.

Morrison, Andrew E., Minneapolis, Minnesota. B. A. 1900. Registered for draft, 1917, Minneapolis, Minn. Assigned to War Production work, in a factory which operated twenty-three hours per day thruout the war, making ordnance parts, tractors, etc.

Moses, John, Hazen, North Dakota. B. A. 1914. J. D. 1915. Four-Minute Men. Chairman, Co. Com. on Civil and Mil. Relief. Chairman, Four-Minute Men. Chairman, Co. Com. on Civil and Mil. Relief. Volunteered for 1st and 2nd O. T. C., but physically disqualified.

Movius, Herbert J., Edgeley, North Dakota. B. A. 1911. Enlisted, 1917. Second Lieutenant, M. R. C., U. S. A.

Mulready, John J., Fargo, North Dakota. LL. B. 1915. Four-Minute Man. Member, Legal Advisory Board.

Murphy, Robert B., Grafton, North Dakota. B. A. 1916. Four-Minute Man. Secretary, Co. Chap. Amer. Red Cross.

Nelson, Alfred O., Dunn Center, North Dakota. LL. B. 1909. Four-Minute Man. Member Legal Advisory Board. Member Co. Efficiency Com.

Nelson, Norris H., Munich, North Dakota. B. A. 1909. Sec'y. Local Chap. Amer. Red Cross. Chairman Four-Minute Men. Chairman Smileage Book Campaign.

Nestos, Dr. Peter A., Minot, North Dakota. B. A. 1911. Secretary, Medical Advisory Board. Chairman, Co. First Aid Board.

Nestos, Reginald A., Minot, North Dakota. LL. B. 1904. Four-Minute Man. Member Liberty Loan Campaign Com. Organizer Local Chapter American Red Cross. Chairman, Local Y. M. C. A. War Work Campaign.

Netcher, Arthur L., Fessenden, North Dakota. LL. B. 1910. Member Legal Advisory Board. Four-Minute Man.

Nielson, Hazel B., Valley City, North Dakota. B. A. 1911. (See page 199.)

Noltimier, Mildred M., Valley City, North Dakota. B. A. 1916. (See page 199.)

O'Connor, J. F. T., Grand Forks, North Dakota. LL. B. 1908. Volunteered service to the government in any capacity. Recommended for commission as Major in Judge Advocate General's office. Collected subscriptions for Red Cross amounting to \$1000. Made many addresses on "The Great War."

O'Connor, William V., Grand Forks, North Dakota. B. A. 1896. Served in Liberty Loan Campaigns.

Oeschger, Gretchen H., Detroit, Michigan. B. A. 1913. (See page 199, Luross, Mrs. L. L.)

Oftedal, Axel, Fargo, North Dakota. 1911. Private, M. R. C., U. S. A.

Oftedal, Sverre, Fargo, North Dakota. B. A. 1909. Enlisted Aug. 27, 1918, at Fargo, N. D. Captain, M. C., U. S. A., (in active service). Discharged Dec. 21, 1918.

Owen, Owen Tudor, Grand Forks, North Dakota. LL. B. 1916. Enlisted 1917 at Grand Forks, N. D. Sergeant, Inf., Corps, U. S. A., Camp Custer, Mich.

Padden, W. H., Courtney, North Dakota. LL. B. 1906. Assoc. Member Legal Advisory Board. Member Com. on Liberty Loan Campaigns. Treas. Local Chap. Amer. Red Cross.

Page, Franklin, Hamilton, North Dakota. LL. B. 1915. Assoc. Member Legal Advisory Board.

Palmer, Archie J., Halliday, North Dakota. LL. B. 1914. Enlisted Sept. 12, 1918. Candidate, C. O. T. S., Camp Pike, Ark. Private, Co. 5, 3rd Bn., U. S. A. Discharged Dec. 8, 1918, at Camp Pike, Ark.

Patmore, Lewis Graham, Drayton, North Dakota. A. B. 1915. Enlisted, 1918. Private, M. C. U. S. A. Assigned to 162nd Amb. Co., 116th San. Tr., A. E. F., France.

Paulson, Paul M., Fessenden, North Dakota. LL. B. 1915. Enlisted Jan. 21, 1918, Minot, N. D. Second Lieutenant, Co. C, 383rd Inf., 96th Div. U. S. A. Stationed Camp Wadsworth, S. C., and Camp Gordon, Ga. Discharged Camp Wadsworth, Dec. 17, 1918.

Paxman, Dalton G., Hamilton, North Dakota. M. S. 1915. Enlisted Dec. 19, 1917, Baltimore, Md. Private Co. E, S. A. T. C., Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. Discharged, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 10, 1918.

Perrott, George St. J., Washington, D. C. M. A. 1915. Mr. Perrott entered the government service in July, 1917, as a civilian in the employ of the United States Bureau of Mines at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of developing a gas mask for the army. Here experiments were made on the proper kind of absorbent to put in the gas mask in order to protect our soldiers overseas from the

chlorine, mustard, and other deadly gases which the Germans used in warfare. Experiments were made with gas masks under actual war conditions, those engaged in the experiments being exposed to the gases in the same way as the soldiers in action. The next spring he enlisted, was given rank as First Lieutenant, and placed in the Chemical Warfare Service, Research Division. He was transferred to the American Experimental Station at Washington, D. C., and placed in charge of the Gas Mask Fabric Research Unit. This Unit develop means of protecting the soldiers against the poison gas in a very effective way. A fabric was develop for protecting the hands and body of the soldier from the effects of mustard gas. In the course of developing the fabric for the mask all men in the laboratory made actual tests on themselves as to the efficiency of the fabric in protection against mustard gas. A chemical method for detecting the presence of mustard gas in the field was also develop here. This was necessary due to the fact that mustard gas cannot be detected by the senses, and the soldiers were often badly burned internally by breathing the gas for long periods without knowing they were in it.

Mr. Perrott was subsequently assigned to the work of developing a mask for protection against poisonous smokes, and supervised the large-scale production of a protective fabric for keeping dugouts free from smoke and gas. He was to have gone to France in the middle of November, 1918, to supervise the construction of dugouts there, but the armistice was signed just before the time of his departure.

Perry, Monta M., Grand Forks, North Dakota. B. A. 1913. Enlisted Dec. 11, 1917, at Grand Forks, N. D. Fireman, U. S. N. Assigned to Naval Training Sta., Great Lakes, Ill. Second Pharmacist's Mate, Hospital Corps, Naval Hospital, New London, Conn. Discharged August 25, 1919, at Minneapolis, Minn.

Peterson, Charles F., Fargo, North Dakota. LL. B. 1915. Four-Minute Man.

Pinkham, Ray, Fargo, North Dakota. LL. B. 1912. (See p. 179.)

Pippy, William, Balfour, North Dakota. B. A. 1907. M. A. 1908. Chaplain, U. S. A., A. E. F. France.

Porter, Edward F., Ellendale, North Dakota. B. A. 1913. Enlisted November, 1917. Lieutenant, Co. N., 5th P. O. B., Cavalry Corps, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

Quirke, Terrence T., Minneapolis, Minnesota. E. M. 1912, M. S. 1913. Engaged in allied scientific work for the Canadian government, prospecting for war minerals.

Ray, Walter J., Medora, North Dakota. LL. B. 1912. Member U. S. Public Service Reserve. County Enrollment Agent.

Read, Ernest K., East Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. E. E. 1913. Enlisted Jan. 23, 1916, Pittsburgh, Pa. Assigned to Radio Sec., Sig. Corps, N. G., U. S. and Pa. Discharged to continue work with Westinghouse E. & M. which supplied \$60,000,000 of material and apparatus to government industries. Also conducted research work in developing design and test signal apparatus for U. S. Government

and Allies in Laboratories of Westinghouse E. & M. Co., New York.

Read, Harry, East Orange, New Jersey. M. S. 1916. Assigned to special research work for the U. S. Government on systems of communication, in the shops of the Western Electric Co., New York City.
(See page 181.)

Richards, Raymond, Kansas City, Missouri. E. M. 1906. Member of Staff of U. S. Fuel Administration at St. Louis, Mo. Member of staff of W. S. S. S., at Washington, D. C.

Richards, Wilson C., Dickinson, North Dakota. B. A. 1916. Enlisted Jan. 28, 1918. Private, Av. Sec., Sig. Corps, U. S. A.

Richardson, George E., Conway, Massachusetts. B. A. 1916. Drafted Oct. 29, 1918. Private 1/c, M. C., U. S. A., assigned to Base Hospital, Camp Dodge, Ia.

Robertson, Clarence L., Hebron, North Dakota. B. A. 1911. Enlisted Aug. 8, 1918, Mandan, N. D. Assigned 3rd Co. N. C. O. Sch., Camp MacArthur, Texas. First Sergeant, Co. G, 387th Inf., U. S. A. Discharged Dec. 4, 1918, Camp Cody, N. M.

Robertson, Clarence W., Park River, North Dakota. B. A. 1911. Enlisted May, 1917, Chicago, Ill. Member of Chicago Med. Unit No. 12. First Lieutenant, M. C., U. S. A. Assigned to Gen. Hosp. No. 18, A. E. F., France.

Robinson, Harris, Washburn, North Dakota. B. S. in M. E. 1914. Enlisted July 22, 1918, Washburn, N. D. Private, Co. 5, E. O. T. S., Camp Humphreys, Va. Assigned to (1) 40th Co., 10th Bn. 160th Depot Brig., Camp Custer, Mich., (2) Hdq. Troop 14th Div. Camp Custer, Mich., (3) Eng. Rep. Camp, Camp Humphreys. Discharged Nov. 27, 1918, Camp Humphreys, Va.

Rockne, Ludvig M., Mohall, North Dakota. A. B. 1904. Chairman, Co. Com. Y. M. C. A. War Work Campaign.

Rhode, Else C., Grand Forks, North Dakota. B. A. 1916. (See page 199.)

Ruud, Magnus B., Alexandria, Minnesota. B. A. 1907. Member Med. Adv. Board.

Ryan, Paul J., Argyle, Minnesota. LL. B. 1916. Enlisted, Dec. 12, 1917, St. Paul, Minn. Private, 97th Co., 6th Reg. U. S. Marines, A. E. F., France. Served on Verdun Sector, was gassed June 6, 1918, at Chateau-Thierry, and wounded at Soissons July 19, 1918. Discharged May 27, 1919, at Quantico, Va.

Rystad, O. H., Landa, North Dakota. B. A. 1904. Member, Vol. Med. Res. Corps. Chairman, Co. Def. League. Assistant Medical Examiner.

Sagen, George A., Northwood, North Dakota. B. A. 1913. Enlisted Sept. 27, 1917, Minneapolis, Minn. Second Lieutenant, 334th F. A. Corps., U. S. A. Assigned (1) Ft. Sill, Okla., (2) Camp Dodge, Ia., (3) Camp Pike, Ark., (4) Camp Zachary

Taylor, Ky., (5) Camp Jackson, S. C. Discharged Dec. 15, 1918, Ft. Sill, Okla.

Samsom, Christian J., Wynyard, Saskatchewan, Canada. LL. B. 1910. Enlisted, January 17, 1916, at Winnipeg, Canada. Private, Inf. A. Company, 43rd Cameron Highlanders. Served in France, 1917. Decorated with one Gold Bar—Good Conduct Medal. Wounded at the battle of Passendaele, and later discharged as being incapacitated for further war service. Discharged, October 8, 1918, at Winnipeg, Canada.

Sand, Sara S., Emerado, North Dakota. R. N. 1915. (See page 199.)

Sathre, P. O., Finley, North Dakota. LL. B. 1910. Member Legal Adv. Bd. Government Appeal Agent.

Schlosser, Walter L., Grand Forks, North Dakota. B. A. 1913. LL. B. 1915. Enlisted May 11, 1917. Private, O. T. C., at Ft. Snelling, Minn. Promoted; (1) Second Lieutenant, Aug. 15, 1917; (2) First Lieutenant, Dec. 31, 1917. Co. M., 350th Inf., 88th Div., U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Discharged, June 21, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Selby, Albert E., Spokane, Washington. B. A. 1908. County Food Administrator.

Serumgard, Inez M., Devils Lake, North Dakota. B. A. 1915. (See page 200.)

Shafer, George F., Shafer, North Dakota. LL. B. 1912. Chairman, Legal Adv. Board.

Sheets, Albert E. Jr., Lakota, North Dakota. LL. B. 1916. Enlisted May 9, 1918 at Lakota, N. D. Candidate O. T. C., Camp McArthur, Texas. Corporal, Co. G, 62nd Inf., U. S. A. Stationed (1) Camp Logan, (2) Camp Fremont. Discharged Nov. 26, 1918, at Waco, Texas.

Shubeck, Franz E., Ashley, North Dakota. LL. B. 1907. Chairman, Co. Chap. Amer. Red Cross.

Skulason, Bardi G., Portland, Oregon. B. A. 1895. Four-Minute Man. Enlisted in Q. M. C., U. S. A., and stationed at Ft. Lawton, Ore. Organized the Oceanic Ship Company of Portland, Ore.

Skulason, Skuli G., Thompson Falls, Montana. LL. B. 1903. Four-Minute Man.

Smith, Andrew G., Wildinsburg, Pennsylvania. B. S. 1914. Enlisted Jan. 24, 1916. Private, Co. S., 103rd F. S. Bn. (radio), U. S. A. Stationed at Camp Hancock, Ga. Previous to enlistment, member Penna. Nat. Gd., Pittsburg, Pa.

Smith, Fred E., Portland, Oregon. B. S. 1894. (See page 182.)

Smith, George, Hoople, North Dakota. Private, M. R. C., U. S. A.

Smith, Lester M., Crosby, North Dakota. LL. B. 1914. (See page 186.)

Smith, Myron W., Red Wing, Minnesota. B. S. 1890.

Member of the Medical Advisory Board for Red Wing, Minnesota, during the first eight months of 1918. This Board passed on the applications from several adjacent counties in Minnesota.

Dr. Smith enlisted in the Army on May 18, 1918, and was commissioned Captain in the Medical Corps June 11, 1918. He entered the service on August 23, 1918, and was ordered to Base Hospital at Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Michigan, where he remained until he was mustered out, May 1, 1919. During the service at Camp Custer, Captain Smith was assigned to various details. At first he was member of the Examining Board and in charge of the Ear, Nose, and Throat Service, but when the influenza epidemic broke out he was loaned to the Medical Service for the time being and then retained in the Medical Section. Following four weeks of service on the Examining Board, he was, for three weeks, Medical Consultant in a unit of 900 beds of influenza cases. Following this, he was made Ward Surgeon in the Empyema Ward (the ward having cases of abscess in the chest cavity). Here he served only one day, when he was promoted to be Assistant Chief of the Medical Service and Consultant of Empyemas, which position he held for two weeks. He was then made Supervisor of Clinical Records and Consultant on Chest Fluids, in which capacity he served for the remainder of his time at Camp Custer. As superintendent of Records, in addition to his other duties, Captain Smith, in one single month, signed his initials 20,000 times on "Form 52", covering the record of every man who was ill. He organized the Board of Review for the discharge of Overseas men, and was President of the Board from its inception until he left. After he was mustered out, Captain Smith resumed his private practise at Red Wing, Minn., where he is also attending physician in the Boys' Training School.

Snell, Frank T., Santa Rita, New Mexico. E. M. 1909. Four-Minute Man. Member, Red Cross Membership Com.

Sonderal, Jacob, Hettinger, North Dakota. B. A. 1898. Government Appeal Agent.

South, Harry E., Scobey, Montana. B. A. 1914. Enlisted June 26, 1917 at Fargo, N. D. Candidate O. T. C., Ft. Snelling, Minn. First Lieutenant, Co. I, 36th Inf., U. S. A. Assigned (1) S. A. T. C. Camp, Ft. Sheridan, Ill., (2) S. A. T. C. Post, University of North Dakota. Previous to enlistment was member of 1st Reg. N. D. Nat. Gds., which became Co. B, 164th Inf., U. S. A.

Spillane, Harriet E., Grafton, North Dakota. B. A. 1914. (See page 199.)

Sprague, Vernon H., Grafton, North Dakota. B. S. in C. E. 1916. Enlisted July 13, 1916, at Grafton, N. D. Second Lieutenant, Supply Co., 164th Inf., U. S. A. (previously 1st Reg. N. D. Nat. Gds.) Stationed (1) Camp Greene, S. C., (2) Camp Mills, L. I., (3) Camp Merritt, N. J.

Stambaugh, Lynn U., Hazen, North Dakota. LL. B. 1913. Called in the draft Sept. 4, 1917. Sergeant, Btt'y I, 338th F. A. Camp Dodge, Ia.

Stee, Clarence O., Peru, South America. M. E. 1911. Enlisted, Eng'rs. Corps, U. S. A.

Stevenson, Frank W., Red Lake Falls, Minnesota. B. A. 1916. Called in the draft Aug. 11, 1917. Rejected as physically disqualified.

Stoos, Frank A., Edgeley, North Dakota. B. S. in E. E. 1916. Assigned to allied scientific work for the U. S. Government in Testing Department of the General Electric Co., at Schenectady, N. Y.

Stoudt, Karl H., Minot, North Dakota. LL. B. 1913. Enlisted July 1, 1917. Member of N. D. Nat. Gd. Sergeant Intel. Dept., Hdqts. Co., 164th Inf., 41st Div., U. S. A., A. E. F., France.

Strom, Otto C., Hillsboro, North Dakota. B. A. 1906. Enlisted Aug. 27, 1917 at Hillsboro, N. D. Candidate O. T. C., Ft. Snelling, Minn. Second Lieutenant, Inf. Corps, U. S. A., Camp Lewis, Wash.

Stuart, Thaddeus S., Crosby, North Dakota. LL. B. 1910. Enlisted 1917. Private F. A. C., U. S. A. Discharged at Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Sullivan, Helen J., Langdon, North Dakota. B. A. 1906. (See page 200.)

Swenseid, Ralph E., Sanish, North Dakota. LL. B. 1915. Chairman, Four-Minute Men.

Swenson, Hjalmer W., Brocket, North Dakota. LL. B. 1914. Chairman Local Aux. Amer. Red Cross. Chairman, Four-Minute Men. Chairman Local Red Cross Fund Campaign.

Swiggum, Edwin A., Grafton, North Dakota. LL. B. 1916. Enlisted April 19, 1918, Minneapolis, Minn., as Seaman 2/c. Promoted to Gunner's Mate 3/c, U. S. N. Stationed at Glin Burney, Md. Discharged Dec. 21, 1918, Baltimore, Md.

Talcott, Porter T., Bismarck, North Dakota. B. A. 1916. Enlisted Aug. 28, 1917, Ft. Snelling, Minn. Candidate 2nd R. O. T. C. Second Lieutenant, Btt'y. F, 10th F. A., 3rd Div., U. S. A., A. E. F., France.

Taylor, Fred Ellery, Jamestown, North Dakota. B. S. in E. E. 1914. (See page 188.)

Taylor, Glenn O., Medford, North Dakota. B. A. 1908. Four-Minute Man. Member Legal Advisory Board. Member Com. on Liberty Loan Campaign.

Tellner, Louis J., Jamestown, North Dakota. LL. B. 1916. Enlisted Aug. 28, 1917 at Ft. Lincoln, N. D. Corporal, 164th Inf., U. S. A., (Co. H 1st Inf. N. D. Nat. Gd.) Stationed (1) Ft. Lincoln, N. D., (2) Camp Greene, N. C., (3) Camp Mills, L. I., (4) Camp Merritt, N. J. Went overseas with 41st Div. (Sunset) Dec. 15, 1917; returned with same division, landing at New York Feb. 26, 1919.

Templeton, Francis H., Grand Forks, North Dakota. LL. B. 1916. Called in the draft, Sept. 22, 1917, at Grand Forks, N. D. Sergeant, F. S. C., U. S. A. Twelve months service on the front

lines with the First American Army. Discharged June, 1918, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Thollehaug, O. K., Sisseton, South Dakota. B. A. 1912. Was Superintendent of a school which during the war collected \$700 Red Cross memberships and \$80 for a War Library.

Thompson, Arthur R., Pisek, North Dakota. B. A. 1915. Agent for sale of W. S. S. Organizer of Junior Red Cross and Thrift Societies.

Thompson, Burke E., Grand Forks, North Dakota. LL. B. 1910. Enlisted at Grand Forks, N. D.. First Lieutenant, Btty. "A", 128th F. A., U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Served in battles of St. Mihiel, Argonne Forest and Verdun.

Thompson, H. B., Milnor, North Dakota. LL. B. 1904. Assoc. Member, Legal Adv. Board.

Thompson, Harold P., Fargo, North Dakota. LL. B. 1914. Four-Minute Man.

Thoreson, Thorstein H., Dunn Center, North Dakota. LL. B. 1916. Vice Chairman, Co. Chap. Amer. Red Cross. County Chairman, Junior Red Cross. Local Chairman, Liberty Loan Campaign.

Tingelstad, Sophus B., Grand Forks, North Dakota. B. A. 1913. Inducted at Devils Lake, North Dakota, August 8, 1918. Private, Sergeant, Inf., limited service. Stationed at Camp McArthur, Texas. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, December 23, 1918.

Tollefson, Axel M., Esmond, North Dakota. M. A. 1917. Enlisted at Minnewaukan, N. D., May 24, 1918. Private, Co. K., 34th Eng'rs. Stationed at Gievres, France. Promoted to Corporal, Feb. 1, 1919. Discharged July 16, 1919, at Camp Mills.

Tompkins, Charles R., Oberon, North Dakota. B. A. 1914. Second Lieutenant, M. C., U. S. A.

Torgeson, Theodore A., Estevan, Sask., Canada. B. A. 1910. Chairman Liberty Loan Campaign Com. for Southeastern Saskatchewan.

Torgerson, William R., Ann Arbor, Michigan. LL. B. 1913. Enlisted, June 26, 1918, at Detroit, Michigan. Private, Medical Enlisted Reserve Corps. Daily expecting call when the armistice was signed. Discharged, January 23, 1919, at Chicago, Illinois.

Torvend, C. S., Steele, North Dakota. B. A. 1910. M. A. 1917. Four-Minute Man.

Totten, Edward P., Bowman, North Dakota. LL. B. 1905. Government Appeal Agent. Member Legal Adv. Board.

Trageton, O. O., Northwood, North Dakota. B. A. 1911. Chairman Four-Minute Men. Chairman Red Cross Auxiliary.

Traynor, Fred J., Devils Lake, North Dakota. B. A. 1903. First Chairman, Local Telegraphic School, U. S. Signal Corps.

Four-Minute Man. Director, State Campaign, K. C. War Camp Fund. Deputy for Smileage Book Campaign.

Traynor, Mack V., Devils Lake, North Dakota. J. D. 1916. Enlisted Aug. 23, 1917, Ft. Snelling, Minn. O. T. C. First Lieutenant, 355th Inf., 89th Div., U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Stationed (1) Camp Funston, Kan., (2) Camp Mills, N. Y. At Camp Funston was on Major's staff as Bn. Adj. and also served as Judge Advocate. Was in command of his company with rank only of First Lieutenant, but recommended for captaincy. Was in actual fighting service from Aug. 1, to Nov. 7, 1918, and took part in the battles of St. Mihiel, Argonne Forest and the Meuse. Was wounded on Nov. 7, 1918 by H. E. S.

Treleven, Earle M., Hannah, North Dakota. B. A. 1916. Enlisted Nov. 17, 1917. Private 51st Co., Q. M. C., U. S. A. Assigned to Camp Joseph E. Johnson, Jacksonville, Fla.

Tufte, Engrebret T., Northwood, North Dakota. M. A. 1911. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1918. Trained in Army Lab. Sch. at Yale University, New Haven, Conn. and at Camp Crain, Allentown, Pa. First Lieutenant, M. C., U. S. A. Assigned to San. Corps, Deb. Hospital No. 1, Ellis Island, N. Y.

Twing, Sidney H., Minto, North Dakota. B. A. 1914. Enlisted May, 1917, at Salt Lake City, Utah. Private, Co. C, 12th Inf. (R. A.) Stationed (1) Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., (2) Camp Fremont, Cal. Corporal, Co. C, 31st Inf., U. S. A. A. E. F., Siberia.

Ueland, Alice M., Roseburg, Oregon. B. A. 1910. M. A. 1918. (See page 200.)

Ulsrud, J. H., Towner, North Dakota. LL. B. 1910. Government Appeal Agent. Chairman Legal Advisory Board.

Van Ornum, Harry H., Forman, North Dakota. E. E. 1913. Enlisted for Naval Training Station at Annapolis, Md. Lieutenant, U. S. N. Assigned as Electrical Officer to U. S. S. "Nevada."

Vick, Henry G., Cavalier, North Dakota. B. A. 1893. Government Appeal Agent. Member Legal Advisory Board. Member, Locan Com., Liberty Loan Campaign. Member, County Com., Y. M. C. A. War Work Campaign.

Vinje, Arne, Steele, North Dakota. LL. B. 1913. Government Appeal Agent. Chairman Legal Advisory Board.

Vobayda, Ludwig C., Lawton, North Dakota. LL. B. 1916. Enlisted Aug., 1917, at Hillsboro, N. D. Reg. Sup. Sergeant, S. C. Replacement Depot, Q. M. C. Second Lieutenant, 116th Engineers, A. E. F., France. Reached France with first 120,000 troops, Dec. 4, 1917.

Walker, Joseph D., Wyckhoff, Minnesota. B. A. 1906. Enlisted 1917. Private, M. C., U. S. A.

Wardwell, Fred, Pembina, North Dakota. B. S. in C, E. 1916. Enlisted Dec. 14, 1917. Private Co. K, 23rd Eng'rs, Highway Div., U. S. A. Camp Laurel, Md. A. E. F., France.

Weber, Joseph J., New York City. B. A. 1916. M. A. 1917.

Drafted, 1917. Candidate, O. T. C., Ft. Snelling, Minn. Second Lieutenant, Intel. Sec., Q. M. C., U. S. A. Stationed (1) Camp Dodge, Iowa, (2) Camp Pike, Ark.

Webster, Horace G., Grand Forks, North Dakota. B. A. 1915. LL. B. 1917. Enlisted, Oct. 18, 1917, at Grand Forks, N. D. Private, Hospital Corps, U. S. N. Stationed (1) Naval Tr. Sta., Great Lakes, Ill., (2) Municipal Pier, Chicago, Ill., (3) Pelham Bay, N. J. Discharged Auxiliary Reserve, New York, Feb. 28, 1919.

Wells, Theodore B., Grand Forks, North Dakota. C. E. 1912. Enlisted Sept. 18, 1917, at Camp Dodge, Ia. Assigned to Co. B., 313th Eng'rs. Master Engineer, Co. D, 307th Eng'rs, 82nd Div., U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Stationed (1) in Toul Sector, near Lironville, (2) at Pont-a-Mousson (below Metz) on Lorraine Sector; and took part in the St. Mihiel drive and in the fighting on the Argonne front. Following the armistice, attended the Engineer Candidates' School at Langres, France, and received certificate of graduation Jan. 1, 1919. Was also recommended by the Army Educational Commission for a three months' special course in Architecture at the Sorbonne University in Paris.

Wenzel, Richard E., Rugby, North Dakota. B. A., LL. B. 1909. Permanent member Legal Advisory Board. County Chairman, Liberty Loan Campaign. Four-Minute Man. Over half of entire time during 1917 and 1918 given voluntarily to patriotic work. Responded to 94 requests from 150 communities for patriotic addresses.

Whelan, Thomas E., St. Thomas, North Dakota. LL. B. 1916. Called in the draft, July, 1918 at St. Thomas, N. D. Candidate O. T. S., Camp Grant, Ill.

Whitcomb, Arthur J., Fessenden, North Dakota. B. S. in E. E. 1916. Enlisted, Dec. 12, 1917, at Chicago, Ill. Second Lieutenant Btt'y. F, 60th H. A., C. A. C., U. S. N. Assigned (1) Fortress Monroe, Va., (2) Ft. Worden, Wash., for Puget Sound Coast Defense (as Artillery Engineer). Received three months' training in the Enlisted Specialists' School at Fortress Monroe, graduating as Electrician Sergeant, and then spent three months in O. T. C., from which he was commissioned Second Lieutenant. Discharged Dec. 10, 1918.

White, Harold F., Portland, North Dakota. B. A. 1910. Enlisted May 15, 1917, at Ft. Snelling, Minn. Candidate O. T. S. First Lieutenant, 102nd F. A. C., U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Served on Soissons front and in Toul Sector. Was returned to the United States as instructor, assigned to F. A. Brigade Firing Center, Ft. Sill, Okl. Discharged Dec. 4, 1918 at Camp Jackson, S. C.

Wineman, Ansel G., Grand Forks, North Dakota. LL. B. 1910. Served on the Mexican border in 1916 as Captain, Co. M. N. N. Nat. Gd. Enlisted Oct. 30, 1917, at Grand Forks, N. D. First Lieutenant 2nd F. A. C. (R. A.) U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Assigned (1) Phil. Isl., (2) Camp Fremont, Cal., (3) Ft. Sill, Okl., (4) Camp Jackson, S. C., (5) West Point, Ky. Ordered overseas but taken sick during the trip and returned to the embarkation hospital.

Wolff, Herman T., Grand Forks, North Dakota. B. S. in C. E. 1916. Enlisted Jan. 24, 1917, at Grand Forks, N. D. Cadet, Av. Sec., Sig. Corps, U. S. A. Stationed at Av. Tr. Sch., Field, Berkeley, Cal.

Woods, Donald Kendrick, Grand Forks, North Dakota. B. A. 1911. Enlisted Aug. 11, 1917, at Great Falls, Mont. First Lieutenant, M. C., U. S. A. Assigned to Field Hospital No. 20, 6th San. Tr., 6th Div., A. E. F., France. Commissioned Captain, M. C. April 16th, 1918. Was in active service on the Vosges Sector and in the Argonne offensive. Discharged May 11, 1919, at Camp Dix, N. Y.

Woods, John Dakota, Detroit, Mich. B. A. 1908. Enlisted fall of 1917, at Detroit, Mich. Private, 40th Squadron, Av. Sec., Sig. Corps, U. S. Air Service. Stationed at Selfridge Aviation Field, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Wright, Charles, Minneapolis, Minnesota. LL. B. 1903. Member Legal Advisory Board.

Wright, Minnie C., Grand Forks, North Dakota. B. A. 1898. (See page 200.)

Ytrehus, Oscar B., Staples, Minnesota. B. A. 1915. Enlisted April 26, 1918. Private Co. L, 360th Inf., 90th Div., U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Participated in the St. Mihiel offensive. Eleven months overseas' service.

Zipoy, Frank I., East Grand Forks, Minnesota. B. A. 1915. Enlisted May 5, 1917, at Ironwood, Mich. Candidate, O. T. S., Ft. Sheridan, Ill. First Lieutenant, 353rd Inf., 89th Div., U. S. A. Bayonet instructor at Camp Funstan, Kan. Participated in the St. Mihiel offensive and the Meuse-Argonne offensive. Was slightly wounded in the St. Mihiel battle. Was with the Army of Occupation in Germany for six months.

Zipoy, Michael W., Little Falls, Minnesota. B. A. 1913. Captain, America First League. Treasurer Junior Red Cross Chapter.

FORMER STUDENTS*

Baalson, George A., Brooten, Minnesota. SS. 1916. Enlisted, May 18, 1918, at Minneapolis, Minn. Radio Electrician 3/c, U. S. N. Assigned: (1) Receiving Ship, Boston; (2) Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. Promoted: E. R. 2/c, Dec. 9, 1918; Ensign, Jan. 22, 1919. Engaged in Radio Research in connection with the Hammond Radio System and the Hammond Wireless Torpedo.

Bacon, F. Hume, Grand Forks, North Dakota. 1914-15. Enlisted, 1917. Private, Q. M. C., U. S. A. Assigned to Finance Dept. of Aircraft Production Div., at the Goodyear Plant, Akron, Ohio.

Bacon, Jerry Myron, Grand Forks, North Dakota. 1913-14. Enlisted, 1918, at Grand Forks, N. D. First Lieutenant, 84th Squad. Royal British Flying Corps. Instructor in Aviation and Aerial Gunnery at Ft. Worth, Texas, at Armour Heights, Toronto, Canada, at Camp Leaside, and other camps. Left Toronto for England, August 15, 1918. Stationed at Thieullies, Belgium, and was in active service on the Cambrai-Arras Sector, where he was successful in bringing down four German planes. The 84th Squad. holds first place among the squadrons in France, having a record of 369 German planes and balloons to its credit. Discharged at Dover, England.

Baker, Clinton D., Forman, North Dakota. 1910-1911. Enlisted April 26, 1917, at Aberdeen, S. D. Sergeant (Musician), Hdqts. Co., 51st F. A., U. S. A. Stationed at Ft. Sill, Okl.

Bakke, John E., Portland, North Dakota. SS. 1916. Enlisted, July 20, 1917, at Williston, N. D. Private, 164th Inf., U. S. A., A. E. F., England. Co. E, 1st N. D. Nat. Gd. On detached service in Winchester, England. Discharged Jan. 1, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Baldwin, Jeffrey M., Oberon, North Dakota. SS. 1914. Enlisted, 1918. Second Lieutenant, M. R. C., U. S. A. Stationed at Ft. Riley, Kan.

Bale, Kirk George, Cogswell, North Dakota. 1915-16. Enlisted, April 13, 1917, at Minneapolis, Minn. Hospital Apprentice 2/c, U. S. N., assigned to Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill. Pharmacist's Mate, 1/c, U. S. S. "Delaware" of the Atlantic Fleet. The "Delaware" with the "New York", "Wyoming," and "Florida" formed the Sixth Battle Squadron, with the British Grand Fleet, with Admiral Hugh Rodman of New York as Squadron Commander, and while with this Squadron the "Delaware" saw some very active duty in the North Sea, having the honor of firing the first shot at an enemy submarine in those waters. She was in the first three miles of battle front during the raid at Ostend and Zeburges,

*It will be remembered that **Former Students** are those whose connection with the University had ceased before the fall of 1916, but had not taken degrees.

Ball, Stephen Thomas, St. Thomas, North Dakota. 1910-1911. Enlisted, Aug. 27, 1918, at Grand Forks, N. D. Corporal, Mob. Vet. Sec., Med. Dept., 13th Div., U. S. A. Stationed at Camp Lewis, Wash. Discharged Feb. 25, 1918, at Camp Lewis, Wash.

Barker, Byron H., Rock Lake, North Dakota. 1915-1916. Enlisted, July 11, 1917, at Minneapolis, Minn. Radio Electrician 1/c, Av. Sec., Sig. Corps, U. S. N. Stationed at Key West, Florida.

Barnes, Howard H., Ellendale, North Dakota. 1911-1912. Enlisted, July, 1917, at Fargo, N. D. Corporal, Co. H, 164th Inf., Corps, U. S. A. Overseas service with the Army of Replacement. Discharged, March 11, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Ia.

Beede, Ralph G., Rolla, North Dakota. 1915-1916. Enlisted, April, 1918 at McClusky, N. D. Private 1/c, Second Co., Oahu H. A., R. A. Stationed at Fort Kamehameha, H. T.

Bell, William G., Pioneer, Oregon. 1899-1900. Enlisted, 1917, at Winnipeg, Canada. First Lieutenant, Inf. Corps, Can. Ex. Forces. Overseas service in Germany.

Boeing, John K., Minto, North Dakota. 1913-14. Enlisted, 1917. Private, Q. M. C., U. S. A.

Brathovde, James C., Reynolds, North Dakota. 1899-1900. Enlisted, May 29, 1917, at Wabeno, Wis. Private, Co. H., 4th Inf., Wis. N. G. Stationed at Camp Douglass, Wis. Transferred into Federal service Aug. 5, 1917. Sergeant, Hdqts. Trains and Mil. Police. Sent to France unassigned, arriving there Feb. 23, 1918. Assigned to Co. H, 128th Inf., 32nd Div., April 1, 1918. Transf. to B. Co., 107th Mil. Pol., 32nd Div., May 1, 1918. Transf. to A. Co., 1st Army Mil. Pol., Nov. 1, 1918. Transf. to 279th Mil. Pol. Co. S. O. S., Feb. 8, 1919.

Brecka, Frank V., Prague, Bohemia. 1914-1915. Enlisted, 1917. Second Lieutenant, Inf. Corps, U. S. A.

Bridges, John, Detroit, Minn. 1913-1914. (See page 158.)

Brown, Ernest A., Thompson, North Dakota. 1909-1910. Enlisted, Dec. 15, 1917, at Salt Lake City, Utah. Pay Clerk (Warrant Officer), U. S. N. Stationed at U. S. Naval Training Station, San Diego, Cal.

Budlong, Lester G., Alexandria, Va. 1912-1913. Enlisted, June 5, 1917, at Minneapolis, Minn. Private, Med. Dept. Stationed: (1) Fort Riley, Kan., (2) Camp Funston, Kan., (3) Camp Lee, Va., (4) Camp Humphreys, Va. Specialized in Army Mess Management. Promoted to Sergeant, Med. Dept. Discharged, Jan. 15, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Campbell, Lloyd K., Grand Forks, North Dakota. 1913-1914. Enlisted, Nov. 28, 1917, at Fort Omaha, Nebraska. Private, 1/c, Av. Sec., Sig. Corps, U. S. A. Second Lieutenant, Air Service (Aeronautics), after completing the following training: (1) Ground School Course as Flying Cadet, at Cornell University, (2) Primary Flying Course at Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., (3) Advanced Flying Course at Post Field, Ft. Sill, Okl., (4) Advanced Flying

at Aerial Gunnery School, Taliaferro Field, Hicks, Texas. Served as Pilot Instructor in Aerial Gunnery, at Taliaferro Field, Texas. Discharged Jan. 18, 1919, at Taliaferro Field, Texas.

Carley, Earl T., Amenia, North Dakota. 1911-1912. Enlisted July 24, 1918. Corporal, 45th Co., 12th Bn., 160th Dep. Brig. U. S. A. Stationed at Camp Custer, Mich. Discharged at Camp Custer, Nov. 25, 1918.

Carter, James W., Grand Forks, North Dakota. 1914-1915. Enlisted, March 6, 1918, at Grand Forks, N. D. Private. Stationed at: (1) Fort Logan, Cal., (2) Fort Caswell, N. C., (3) Camp Eustice, Va., (4) Camp Stuart, Va. Four months overseas service in southern France. Discharged March 12, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Chadwick, Samuel W., Kenmare, North Dakota. 1915-1916. Enlisted 1918. Private, Inf. Corps, U. S. A.

Chidlaw, Lester S., Grand Forks, North Dakota. 1915-1916. Enlisted, 1917, at Grand Forks, N. D., Private, 3rd Co., 1st M. G. Bn., 1st Div. U. S. A., A. E. F. France. Served at the front and was seriously gassed July 21, 1918.

Churchill, George Everett, Casselton, North Dakota. 1910-1911. Enlisted, Feb. 7, 1918, at Fargo, N. D. Second Lieutenant, Mil. Aern. (ground work), Air Service, U. S. A. Stationed at Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal. Served as First Assistant Supervising Engineer, 5th District, June to Nov., 1918; and as Chief Engineer, East Field, Dec. 1918. Discharged Dec. 31, 1918, at Rockwell Field, California.

Collins, Ray Michael, Grand Forks, North Dakota. 1913-14. Enlisted, December 12, 1917, Grand Forks, N. D. Private, 633rd Aero Supply Squadron, Av. Sec., Sig. Corps, U. S. A. Stationed at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas.

Conway, Mark S., Zamboango, P. I. 1911-1912. Enlisted April 13, 1917, at San Diego, California. U. S. N. Landsman. Radio land stations and submariner. Stationed at Cavite, P. I., Promoted to Electrician 1/c. Discharged Feb. 18, 1919, at Sub. Base, Cavite, P. I.

Costello, Patrick H., Sauk Center, Minnesota. 1915-1916. Enlisted May 28, 1918, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Private 1/c (Dispensary Assistant), Perm. Med. Det., Medical Dept., U. S. A. Stationed at Ft. Riley, Kans. Discharged Dec. 13, 1918, at Ft. Riley, Kan.

Covert, Emily C., Billings, Montana. 1912-13. (See page 198, Heaton, Mrs. Emily C.)

Craig, Raymond W., Lisbon, North Dakota. 1909-10. Enlisted, 1917. Private, Co. 2, O. T. S., Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Cunningham, Aiken C., Grand Forks, North Dakota. 1908-1909. Enlisted Feb. 25, 1918, at Seattle, Wash. Corporal, 44th Service Co., Land Div., Sig. Corps, U. S. A., A. E. F. France. Stationed at Gievres, France.

Curtis, Walter G., Lisbon, North Dakota. 1909-1910. Enlisted Aug. 22, 1918, at Camp Pike, Ark. Candidate, C. O. T. S. Private, 5th Co. 2nd Bn., U. S. A. Discharged Nov. 27, 1918, at Camp Pike, Ark.

Dahl, Arthur William, Dwight, North Dakota. 1914-15. Enlisted Feb. 9, 1918, at Wahpeton, N. D. Second Lieutenant, Mil. Aern., Air Ser., U. S. A. Assigned for training to Sch. of Mil. Aern. at Mass. Inst. of Tech., Cambridge, Mas. Feb. 13, 1918 to May 25, 1918. Stationed at Call Field, Wichita Fall, Texas. Discharged Jan. 11, 1919, at Call Field.

Danuser, Walter Scott, Jamestown, North Dakota. 1914-1915. Enlisted May 24, 1918, at Jamestown, N. D. Sergeant, 129th Spruce Squadron, S. P. D., B. A. P. Stationed at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and Timber, Ore.

Dean, Alfred, Grand Forks, North Dakota. 1908-1909. Enlisted, July 18, 1918, at Grand Forks, N. D. First Lieutenant, M. C., U. S. A. Assigned (1) Base Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, (2) U. S. Army Hospital, Austin, Texas. Discharged Jan. 22, 1919, at Ft. Sam Houston.

Derby, Alvin L., Bathgate, North Dakota. 1911-1912. Enlisted at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Candidate, O. T. S. Second Lieutenant, Inf. Corps, U. S. A.

Dresser, William Ernest, New Rockford, North Dakota. 1911-1912. Enlisted Nov. 17, 1917, at Paris Island, S. C. Sergeant, Co. F, 2nd Bn., 13th Reg. U. S. Marines. Stationed (1) Paris Island, S. C., (2) O. T. C. Quantico, Va., (3) St. Nazaire, France. Sailed for overseas service Sept. 13, 1918.

Dunlap, Hugh R., Michigan, North Dakota. 1914-1915. Enlisted, May 1, 1917, at Norfolk, Va. Electrician 3/c, U. S. Navy. Assigned to U. S. S. "Rhode Island."

Edwards, Charles P., Grand Forks, North Dakota. 1913-14. Enlisted Aug. 8, 1918, at Minneapolis, Minn. M. M. 1/c, Research Dept., Submarine Base, 2nd Nav. Dist., New London, Conn. Discharged from active service Dec. 23, 1918, but remained in Nav. Res.

Eielson, Carl B., Hatton, North Dakota. 1915-16. Enlisted Jan. 17, 1918, at Ft. Omaha, Nebr. Second Lieutenant, Mil. Aern., Air Ser., U. S. A. Assigned (1) Sch. of Mil. Aern., Berkeley, Cal., (2) Mather Field, Sacramento, Cal., (3) March Field, Riverside, Cal. Discharged March 4, at March Field.

Enerson, Palmer H., Valley City, North Dakota. 1909-1910. Enlisted, Aug. 14, 1917, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Sergeant 1/c, 637th Aero Supply Squadron. Stationed at Colombey Les Belles, France. Discharged May 15, 1919, at Mitchell Field, L. I.

Engstrom, George, Grand Forks, North Dakota. 1914-1915. Enlisted, Oct., 1917. Yeoman 2/c, U. S. N. R. F. Assigned (1) Naval Tr. Sta., Great Lakes, Ill., (2) Radio Sch., Harvard University.

Erickson, Edward C., Orr, North Dakota. 1911-1912. Enlisted, 1917. Private, F. A. C., U. S. A. Stationed at Ft. Stevens, Oregon.

Evans, R. Mercer, Grafton, N. D. First Lieutenant, Dental Corps, Med. Dept., U. S. A. Stationed (1) S. A. T. C. Post, University, N. D., (2) Camp Dodge, Ia.

Falconer, Addison Bentley, Bismarck, North Dakota. 1911-1912. (See page 169.)

Fawcett, Roscoe, Portland, Oregon. 1905-6. First Lieutenant, U. S. Air Service, A. E. F., France. Flying in Chessington, Surrey, England. Fell from his plane, but was uninjured, altho pilot was killed.

Fee, Francis Henry, Grand Forks, North Dakota. 1915-16. Enlisted Mar. 30, 1918, at Grand Forks, N. D. Sergeant Major, Inf. Corps, 2nd Bn., Hdqts. Det., 163rd Dep. Brig., U. S. A. Stationed at Camp Dodge, Ia. Discharged Dec. 4, 1918 at Camp Dodge, Ia.

Feir, Earl E., Wood Lake, Minnesota. SS. 1914. Enlisted May 10, 1918, at Schafer, N. D. Private, Co. L, 62nd Inf., 15th Brig., 8th Div., U. S. A. Stationed at Camp Fremont, Cal. Discharged Camp Dodge, Ia.

Fjeldstad, Gustav A., Wells, Minnesota. 1908-9. Enlisted, Sept. 19, 1917, at Camp Dodge, Ia. Second Lieutenant, Btt'y. D., 9th F. A., U. S. A. Stationed at Ft. Sill, Okl.

Fosmark, William M., Grand Forks, North Dakota. 1909-10. Enlisted, 1917, at Grand Forks, N. D. Private, Eng'r. Corps, U. S. A., A. E. F., France.

Fraser, Oliver M. Jr., Grafton, North Dakota. 1915-1916. Enlisted at Rolla, N. D., Sergeant, Co. G, 11th Bn., C. I. O. T. S., Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas. Discharged Dec. 20, 1918, at Camp McArthur.

Gilby, Alton C., Grand Forks, North Dakota. 1915-1916. Enlisted March 30, 1918, at Grand Forks, N. D. Private 1/c, San. Det., 138th Inf., 35th Div., U. S. A., A. E. F., France. In active field service in the Flanders, Vosges, Argonne, Metz, and Verdun Sectors. The Detachment was cited in General Orders for its service in the Argonne drive.

Goodall, W. J., Sanish, North Dakota. 1905-1906. Enlisted, May, 1918. Y. M. C. A. Ambulance Corps. Stationed at Grenoble, France.

Goodman, Donald F., Grand Forks, North Dakota. 1915-1916. Enlisted, May 7, 1918, at Philadelphia, Pa. U. S. N. On Coast Patrol till August. Transferred to O. M. S., University of Pennsylvania. Commissioned Ensign March 17, 1919. Discharged.

Goodman, Paul A., Grand Forks, North Dakota. 1913-1914. Enlisted April 9, 1917, Grand Forks, N. D. in Machine Gun Co. Transferred May 12, 1917, to O. T. C. at Fort Snelling. *Second Lieutenant, 351st M. G. Co., 88th Div., U. S. A., A. E. F. Served

in front lines in the Verdun Sector. Regimental Athletic Officer and Assistant Divisional Athletic Officer and for two months was in charge of the athletic teams of the 88th Div. Was one of the ten men of his division who won the scholarships offered at the close of hostilities by French and English universities to the younger officers of the American divisions. Selected the University of London February 26, 1918. Discharged July 21, 1919 at Camp Mills, New York.

Gunderson, John, Halstad, Minnesota. 1910-1911. Exempt from military service in order to carry on agricultural production.

Halvorson, Hassel, Northwood, North Dakota. 1915-1916. Enlisted, 1917, at Northwood, North Dakota. Private (Musician), U. S. N.

Hamilton, Hastings Henry, Grand Forks, North Dakota. 1894-5. Enlisted Dec. 5, 1914, in the North Dakota Nat. Gd. Private, Co. D., 1st N. D. volunteers, serving in the Philippines. First Lieutenant and Bn. Adj., 3rd Bn., N. D. Inf., 41st Division U. S. A., A. E. F., serving in France, Jan. 1918, to Feb. 1919. Discharged Mar. 3, 1919, at Camp Dix, N. J.

Hanson, Arthur Guy, Hatton, North Dakota, 1914-1915. Enlisted July 27, 1917, at Hillsboro, N. D. Private, 2nd Inf., N. D. Nat. Gd. Private, 116th Eng'rs Train, U. S. A. Assigned to Eng. Tr. Sch. at Langres, France, and then transferred as Private, 2nd Bn., 29th Eng'r., engaged in sound and flash ranging. Corporal, Co. C, 74th Eng'rs., A. E. F. France. Discharged Mar. 21, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Haroldson, Julius, Park River, North Dakota. Enlisted, 1917. Private, Hdqts. Co., 332nd H. F. A., U. S. A.

Harper, Frederick W., Enderlin, North Dakota. 1912-13. Enlisted, 1917, at Enderlin, N. D. First Lieutenant, D. C., Med. Dept., U. S. A. Stationed at Camp Funston, Kans.

Haugen, Ingvald, Honeyford, North Dakota. 1915-1916. Enlisted, Aug. 14, 1918, at Grand Forks, N. D. Private, Tr. Det., Agri. Coll., Fargo, N. D. Private, Btty. D, 11th Reg., F. A. Rep. Det., Camp Jackson, S. C. Private, Hdqts. Sup. Co., 12th Reg., F. A. Rep. Det., U. S. A., Camp Jackson. Discharged, Feb. 14, 1919, at Camp Jackson.

Hazen, Ronald McK., Larimore, North Dakota. 1915-16. Enlisted, 1917, at Larimore, N. D. Private, Av. Sec., Sig Corps, U. S. A., A. E. F. France.

Heffernan, John, Williston, North Dakota. 1908-9. Private, Eng'r Corps, U. S. A.

Herigstad, Henry, Cooperstown, North Dakota. 1914-15. Inducted Sept. 9, 1918, at Cooperstown, N. D. Corporal, Co. D., Group 2, M. G., Tr. Det., U. S. A., Camp Hancock, Ga. Discharged Feb. 12, 1919, at Camp Hancock.

Hoff, Lars, Noble, Minnesota. 1904-5. Agricultural production service.

Hofstead, John A., Grand Forks, North Dakota. 1915-16. Enlisted, June 20, 1916, at Grand Forks, N. D. Corporal, Co. M, 164th Inf. Hdqts. Det. U. S. A., A. E. F. France. Stationed at Camp Pontanezen, Brest, France. Recommended by Amer. Educ. Com'n. for short course at the University of Aix, at Marseilles, France.

Holkestad, Harold M., Glen Ullin, North Dakota. 1915-16. Enlisted, July 14, 1917, at Minneapolis, Minn. Apprentice Seaman, U. S. N. Stationed at Barracks I, 11th Reg., Pelham Bay, N. J. Transferred to Naval Radio Service, and promoted to Assistant Instructor, Advanced Radio work. Assigned to U. S. S. "Agamemnon". Discharged Aug. 30, 1919, at Minneapolis, Minn.

Holmes, Ray Q., Devils Lake, North Dakota. 1914-15. Enlisted 1917. Apprentice Seaman, U. S. N. Assigned to U. S. S. "Perkins."

Holmes, Theodore B., Spokane, Washington. 1912-13. Enlisted 1917, at Spokane, Wash. Private, M. C., U. S. A. Sergeant, Dept. of Chief Surgeon, M. C., U. S. A., A. E. F. France. Twelve months overseas service.

Hutchinson, R. C., LaMoure, North Dakota. 1912-1913. Enlisted, June, 1917, at Grand Forks, N. D. Second Lieutenant, Co. G, 352nd Inf., U. S. A. Stationed at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Jacobson, Ray A., Churchs Ferry, North Dakota, 1913-1914. Enlisted, Oct. 15, 1917, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. First Sergeant, Co. B, 7th Eng'rs, U. S. A., A. E. F. France. Was in active service in the Vosges Mountains. Returned to United States, July 31, 1918, and detailed as military instructor at Camp Humphreys, Va. Discharged Dec. 29, 1918, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Jennings, G. Elmer, Minneapolis, Minn. 1915-1916. Enlisted, May 15, 1917, at Ft. Snelling, Minn. Candidate, R. O. T. C. First Lieutenant, 348th F. A., 91st Div., 8th Tv. Hq., and M. P., U. S. A. Stationed at Camp Lewis, Wash., and Camp Fremont, Cal. Ordered overseas from Camp Mills, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1918, but recalled from transport Nov. 8th. Discharged Jan. 6, 1919, at Camp Lee, Va.

Johnson, George McLean, Grandin, North Dakota. A 1, 1912-1913. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1917. Corporal and Sergeant before armistice and Second Lieutenant after. Co. 1, 164th Inf., 41st Div. U. S. A., A. E. F. France. Stationed at Camp Greene and at Camp Mills. Eighteen months in overseas service, for three months at General Headquarters, Adjutant General's Office. Discharged July 2, 1919, at Camp Greene. Now a student at the University.

Johnson, Henry Olaf, Fordville, North Dakota. 1912-1913. Registered at Canton, S. D. Draft call twice postponed by the Influenza epidemic. Cancelled Nov. 12, 1918.

Jones, Marshall D., Lisbon, North Dakota. 1915-1916. Enlisted, 1917, at Lisbon, N. D. Captain, Co. 8, 338 M. G. Bn., U. S. A. Stationed at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Joos, Philip E., Jamestown, North Dakota. 1913-1914. (See page 175.)

Joranby, Cyrus, S., Grafton, North Dakota. 1915-16. Enlisted May 9, 1917, at Minneapolis, Minn. Yeoman 2/c, U. S. N. Assigned to U. S. S. "Smith," stationed at Brest, France, for 16 months in convoy service. Received from Rear Admiral Sims a letter of commendation for share in rescue of the 300 survivors of the U. S. S. "President Lincoln," torpedoed when 900 miles from shore. The "Smith" was the only one of a convoy of 48 that caught the "President Lincoln's" S. O. S. He also shared in the rescue of the 850 survivors of the U. S. S. "Covington" and in the salvage of the U. S. S. "Westbridge," loaded with flour and torpedoed 350 miles out. Discharged June 30, 1919. Now a student at the University.

Kernkamp, Ralph F., Valley City, North Dakota. 1912-13. Enlisted at Valley City, in the N. D. Nat'l Gds. on March 15, 1915. Called into service June 19, 1916, and mustered out Feb. 14, 1917. Called into Federal service July 15, 1917, as member of Co. G, 164th Inf., 41st Div. Stationed (1) Camp Greene, N. C., (2) Camp Mills, N. Y., (3) A. E. F., France. Enlisted as Private. Promotions: (1) Corporal, (2) First Sergeant, (3) Second Lieutenant. Served as Instructor, A. I. S. S., from July 18, 1918, to Oct. 20, 1918. Trans. to 42nd Div. Casual from Nov. 1, 1918, till date of discharge. Discharged Feb. 11, 1919, at Camp Dix, N. J.

Koehn, George L., Sheboygan, Wisconsin. 1912-1913. Enlisted, 1917. Captain, Inf. Corps, U. S. A., A. E. F. France.

Lee, Clarence E., Walhalla, North Dakota. Enlisted, Aug. 25, 1917, at Fargo, N. D. Lieutenant (Expert Rifleman), 1st Prov. Brig., U. S. Marine Corps. Stationed at Port au Prince, Haiti. Served as drill instructor at Paris Island, S. C.

Lindland, Thomas, Sykeston, North Dakota. 1910-11. Enlisted Dec. 12, 1917, at Sykeston, N. D. Sergeant, 879th Aero Repair Squadron, U. S. A. Stationed at Montgomery, Ala. Discharged Jan. 30, 1919, at Montgomery, Ala.

Linwell, Delia, Northwood, North Dakota. 1909-10. (See page 198.)

Locklin, Clarence David, Jr., Grand Forks, North Dakota. 1912 1912-13. Enlisted, July 27, 1917 at Grand Forks, North N. D. Sergeant, Co. M., 164th Reg., Inf. Corps, U. S. A., A. E. F., France.

Lommen, Sidney N., Crookston, Minnesota. 1915-16. Enlisted May 9, 1918, at Fargo, N. D. Private 1/c, Co. B, 23rd M. G. Bn., 8th Div., U. S. A. Stationed at (1) Camp Fremont, Cal., (2) Camp Lee, Va., (3) Camp Mills, L. I. Discharged January, 1919.

Lord, Vine David, Cando, North Dakota. 1913-14. Enlisted May 29, 1917, at Ft. Snelling, Minn. Second Lieutenant, Q. M. C., U. S. A. Stationed (1) Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., (2) Camp Greene, N. C. Discharged Jan. 18, 1919, at Washington, D. C. Lucksinger, William, Cleveland, North Dakota. 1914-15. Private, Av. Sec., Sig. Corps, U. S. A.

Luros, Floyd Theodore, Crary, North Dakota, 1914-15. Private, Inf. Corps, U. S. A.

Lycan, Wilbur S., Bemidji, Minnesota. 1914-1915. Enlisted, April 6, 1917, at Bemidji, Minn. Ensign, Pay Corps, U. S. N. R. F. Assigned to U. S. S. "Iowa". Discharged at Philadelphia, Pa.

Lynch, Francis L., Lidgerwood, North Dakota. 1910-11. Enlisted, at Minneapolis, Minn. Private, 259th Aero Squadron, Air Service, U. S. A. Stationed with A. E. F. in England. Discharged Dec. 20, 1918, at Camp Dodge, Ia.

Lynch, Matthew Hoyt, Lidgerwood, North Dakota. 1914-15. Enlisted May 14, 1917, at Ft. Snelling, Minn. Candidate O. T. S. First Lieutenant, 368th Inf., U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Served also with 351st Inf., 162nd Inf., 365th Inf. Went overseas Sept. 1918, and into front line trenches Nov. 1, 1918. Discharged Mar. 7, 1919, at Camp Meade, Md.

McBride, William Scott, Cavalier, North Dakota. 1915-16. Enlisted July 30, 1918, at Cavalier, N. D. Private, 10th Co., C. A. C., U. S. A. Stationed at Ft. Wetherill, Narragansett Bay, R. I.

McCanna, David T., Minneapolis, Minnesota. 1911-12. Enlisted, 1917. Private, Inf. Corps, U. S. A.

McClintock, Philips B., Rugby, North Dakota. 1911-12. Enlisted Oct. 7, 1917, at Rugby, N. D. Second Lieutenant, Q. M. C., U. S. A., A. E. F. France. Stationed (1) Camp Lewis, Wash., (2) Chateau du Loir, France. Discharged, Jan. 4, 1919, at New York City.

McClintock, F. Ernest, Rugby, North Dakota. 1904-05. Enlisted, 1917, at Rugby, N. D. Captain, M. G. Co., Inf. Corps, U. S. A., A. E. F. France. Awarded the American Distinguished Service Cross (D. S. C.) and the French Croix de Guerre, together with an official citation for defending a Belgian village. The citation is as follows:

"On the second day of May, 1918, at Quaderaard, Belgium, after making a reconnaissance of that city under heavy bombardment, he placed his machine gun in such a way that he could keep the bridge of that city under efficient fire."

McClintock, James G., Rugby, North Dakota. 1904-5. Enlisted, 1917, at Rugby, N. D. First Lieutenant, Inf. Corps, U. S. A.

McConnell, Paul H., Churchs Ferry, North Dakota. 1915-16. Enlisted, 1917. Private, Co. D, 313th Eng'rs, U. S. A. Stationed at Camp Dodge, Ia.

McDonald, Grant A., Grafton, North Dakota. 1913-14. (See page 178.)

McGlinch, Anne, Minto, North Dakota. 1900-01. (See page 199.)

McIver, Claude J., Bemidji, Minnesota. 1913-14. Private, Eng'r. Corps, U. S. A., A. E. F. France.

McLaughlin, Harry H., Grand Forks, North Dakota. 1915-16. Enlisted, 1917. Private, Inf. Corps, U. S. A., A. E. F. France.

Mann, S. Willard, Annandale, Minnesota. 1914-15. Enlisted, June 11, 1917, at St. Paul, Minn. Private, Co. E, 16th Reg., Engineers (Ry.) U. S. A., A. E. F., France.

Mares, Robert M., Wheatland, North Dakota. 1911-12. Enlisted, May 9, 1918, at Fargo, N. D. Private, 1/c. Co. A, 24th M. G. Bn., 8th Div. (R. A.) U. S. A. Stationed (1) Camp Fremont, Cal., (2) Camp Mills, L. I., (3) Camp Lee, Va.

Marsh, William T., Minot, North Dakota. 1911-12. Enlisted, Aug. 14, 1918, at Minot, N. D. Corporal, Co. B, 164th Inf., U. S. A., (1st N. D. Inf.), A. E. F., France. Served as stenographer (1) in Statistical Dept., 164th Inf., (2) Hdqts. Serv. Bn., Army Schools, Langres, France. Discharged Mar. 5, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Matthews, Paul C., Grand Forks, North Dakota. 1915-16. Enlisted, 1917. Private, Hosp. Corps, U. S. A., stationed at Camp McPherson, Ga. Corporal, Base Hospital 13, A. E. F., France. Returned to America on S. S. "Wilhelmina", April 5, 1919.

Matthie, James H., Inkster, North Dakota. 1909-10. Enlisted, July, 1915, at Prince George, Alberta, Can. Private, Co. B, 8th Platoon, Eng'rs Corps, 1st Canadian Pioneers, C. E. F. Stationed (1) Vancouver, B. C., Can., (2) Baraffle, Par Houdain, Pasde Calais, France.

Mattson, Roger S., New Rockford, North Dakota. 1914-15. Enlisted, Oct. 30, 1918, at Minneapolis, Minn. Private, Co. 3, Reg. 2, (Minnesota), M. C., U. S. A. Stationed at Minneapolis, Minn. Discharged Dec. 15, 1918, at Minneapolis.

Meade, R. G. Enlisted, 1917. Private, Balloon Corps, Air Service, U. S. A.

Menke, Thomas, Dickinson, North Dakota. 1915-16. Enlisted, 1917. Private, Av. Sec., Sig. Corps, U. S. A.

Metcalf, Frederick, East Grand Forks, Minnesota. 1912-13. Enlisted, Dec. 4, 1917, at Minneapolis, Minn. Yeoman 1/c, U. S. N. Assigned to U. S. S. "McKeever" (Mine Sweeper). Stationed at Section Base, Cape May, N. J.

Merry, Lyall Bell, Dickinson, North Dakota. 1913-14. Enlisted, June 19, 1916, at Dickinson, N. D. Private, Co. K, 1st N. D. Nat. Gd. Sergeant, Co. K, 164th Inf., U. S. A. Stationed (1) Mercedes, Tex., (2) Ft. Snelling, Minn., (3) Ft. Missoula, Mont., (4) Ft. Lincoln, N. D., (5) Camp Greene, N. C., (6) Camp Mills, N. Y., (7) Camp Merritt, N. J. Graduated from Army Candidate School, France, with rank of Second Lieutenant. First Lieutenant, 116th Supply Train, U. S. A., A. E. F. France. Landed in England Dec. 24, 1917; in France Jan. 1, 1918. Stationed (1) La Courtine and Chatillion sur Seine, (2) Langres. Only actual engagement was in Saint Mihiel Sector, Sept. 1-20, 1918. Fourteen months overseas service. Discharged Feb. 1919, at Camp Dix, N. J.

Miller, Arthur S., Grand Forks, North Dakota. 1913-14. Enlisted, Dec. 8, 1917, at St. Paul, Minn. Corporal, Co. D, 7th U. S. Eng'rs, 5th Div., U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Sailed for France, Mar. 6, 1918, and was in the midst of active fighting for several months.

Special citation was made of the 5th Division Headquarters "for brilliant, unflinching, and uncomplaining tenacity of purpose, in spite of fatigue and shortage of rations, being wet from swimming the Meuse river and wading the swamp. No division could have done more, and every member of the command should be proud to belong to it, brilliantly ending its record in the greatest war the world has known, under almost constant fire for twenty-seven days out of the thirty in the St. Mihiel drive."

At the time hostilities ceased the 7th Engineers were engaged in bridge building in the vicinity of Sedan, and after the armistice were assigned with the 5th Division of the Third Army of Occupation to Luxembourg.

Miller, Herbert William, LaMoure, North Dakota. 1915-16. Enlisted Aug. 10, 1917, at Ft. Omaha, Nebr. Second Lieutenant, (Pilot), 2nd Pursuit Group, 49th Aero Squadron, U. S. Air Service, A. E. F. France. Fourteen months overseas service. Discharged Feb. 14, 1919, at Garden City, N. Y.

Montgomery, Lester A., Minot, North Dakota. 1913-14. Enlisted, 1917, at Salt Lake City, Utah. Apprentice Seaman, Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal. Seaman 1/c, U. S. N. Assigned (1) U. S. S. "Mayrant" (destroyer), (2) U. S. S. "Oklahoma" (superdread). Stationed off coast of England and Ireland. Discharged Jan. 24, 1919, at New York City.

Moore, Max Mills, Lisbon, North Dakota. 1915-16. Enlisted at Lisbon, N. D. Private, 1st Inf., N. D. Nat. Gd. Private, (Musician), Co. H, 164th Inf., 41st Div., U. S. A., A. E. F. France. Assistant Band Leader, 1st Regimental Band.

Mullen, Michael John, Crary, North Dakota. 1914-15. Enlisted, June 24, 1918, at Devils Lake, N. D. Corporal, Hdqts. Co., 337th F. A., U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Stationed at Camp Dodge, Ia. and St. Lobes, France. Discharged Jan. 31, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Nelson, David T., Mayville, North Dakota. 1908-9. Enlisted May 14, 1917, at Ft. Snelling, Minn. First Lieutenant, F. A., Mil. Intell. Div., Gen. Staff, U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Stationed at Washington, D. C., and Paris, France. On duty since Dec. 6, 1918, with the American Commission to Negotiate Peace.

Nelson, Elmer O., Hatton, North Dakota. 1910-11. Enlisted, 1918. Private, Av. Sec., Sig. Corps, U. S. A.

Nelson, Fred T., Grafton, North Dakota. 1915-16. Enlisted, June 16, 1916, at Grafton, N. D. Private (later Mess Sergeant), Co. C, 1st N. D. Nat. Gd. Regimental Supply Sergeant, Co. C, 164th Inf., U. S. A., A. E. F., France. This Supply Company was

given "honorable mention" for efficiency by General Pershing. Discharged, Jan. 2, 1919.

Nicholson, Lawrence I., Crary, North Dakota. 1915-16. Enlisted, 1918, at Devils Lake, N. D. Private, I. O. T. S., Camp McArthur, Texas. Discharged, Dec., 1918, at Camp McArthur.

O'Connor, George James, St. Thomas, North Dakota. 1915-16. Enlisted June 24, 1918, at Cavalier, N. D. Private, Hdqts. Co., 337th F. A., 88th Div., U. S. A. Stationed at Camp Dodge, Ia. Discharged, Dec. 12, 1918, at Camp Dodge, Ia.

Olson, Berto, Buxton, North Dakota. 1910-11. Called into service at Hillsboro, North Dakota, July 15, 1917. First Lieutenant, 164th Inf., Co. L, 116th Supply Train, U. S. A., A. E. F., France. In France, stationed at (1) Chatillon sur Seine, (2) Langres, (3) St. Aignan. Promoted to Captain, Nov. 6, 1918. Discharged, Sept. 3, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Ia.

Olson, George W., Stanley, North Dakota. 1914-15. Enlisted, 1917. First Lieutenant, Inf. Corps, U. S. A.

Opdahl, Carl H. Marion, North Dakota. 1908-09. Physically disqualified for military service, altho later placed in 4th class. Chairman, County W. S. S. drive, and had charge of half of township in United War Work Campaign. Farmed 720 acres of land, raising 9000 bushels of grain.

Page, Cyril Dyke, Grand Forks, North Dakota. 1915-1916. A member of the Machine Gun Company since December 2, 1915, Mr. Page was inducted into the Federal service July 15, 1917 at Grand Forks. He was then Second Lieutenant but was promoted to First Lieutenant on October 21, 1917, a couple of months prior to being sent overseas. Stationed, in this country, (1) Camp Greene, N. C., (2) Camp Mills, N. Y., and (3) Camp Merritt, N. J., and overseas at (1) Gondrecourt, (2) Langres, and (3) Vosges, all in France. For some time he acted as Instructor in the Army Candidate School; served as "Observer" with the 35th Division, and later with the First Army, and in this capacity took part in the Center Vosges Sector and Meuse-Argonne campaigns. Promoted to Captain on November 9, 1918, only two days before the Armistice. After this he was sent to the A. E. F. University at Beaune, France, in command of a Mechanical Service Company. Twenty months overseas service. Discharged on July 22, 1919, at Mitchel Field, Long Island, N. Y.

Pardee, Artland L., Russell, Pennsylvania. 1913-14. Four-Minute Man.

Patterson, William, Grand Forks, North Dakota. 1913-14. Enlisted, Aug. 26, 1918, at Grand Forks, N. D. Corporal, Co. K., 75th Inf., 13th Div., U. S. A. Stationed at Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash. Discharged Feb. 6, 1919, at Camp Lewis.

Payne, Donovan A., Grand Forks, North Dakota. 1914-15. Enlisted, Oct. 22, 1917, at Chicago, Ill. Private 1/c, Flying Cadet, Av. Sec., Air Service, U. S. A. Stationed at Ellington Field, Hous-

ton, Texas. Second Lieutenant, A. S. A., Casual Det., B. M. A. Discharged Dec. 16, 1918, at Air Ser. Depot, Garden City, N. Y.

Pearson, Oscar Peander, Hampden, North Dakota. 1915-16. Voluntarily inducted May 4, 1918, at Psych. Tr. Sch., Camp Greenleaf, Chickamauga Park, Ga. Corporal, Psych. Div., Med. Dept., U. S. A. Stationed: (1) for training, Camp Greenleaf, Ga., (2) for practical work, Psych. Det., Camp Jackson, S. C., (3) for Reconstruction Service, U. S. Gen. Hosp. No. 10, Boston, Mass. Was recommended for first lieutenantcy, but commission did not get thru before signing of armistice.

Pease, Harold T., 1903-04. Enlisted, 1917. Captain, 316th Trench Mortar Btty., U. S. A. Stationed at Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.

Pfeifle, Emil C., Anamoose, North Dakota. 1915-16. Enlisted, June 23, 1918, at Towner, N. D. Corporal, Co. D, Dev. Bn. 1, Inf. Corps, U. S. A. Stationed at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Discharged, Dec. 13, 1918, at Camp Dodge.

Pinkham, Sherman F., Fargo, North Dakota. 1913-14. Enlisted, 1917. Private, Inf. Corps, U. S. A.

Quigley, Walter E., East Grand Forks, Minnesota. 1911-12. Enlisted, Oct. 7, 1918, at Lincoln, Nebr. Candidate, O. T. C., Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas. Due to mix-up in transferring records, failed to reach camp before signing of armistice. Discharged Nov. 15, 1918, at Camp McArthur, Texas.

Radke, W. Lynn, New Rockford, North Dakota. 1912-13. Enlisted, May, 1917, at New Rockford, N. D. First Lieutenant, (Dental Surgeon), D. C., 41st Inf., U. S. A. Stationed (1) Camp Funston, Kan., (2) Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

Rasmussen, S. John, Minot, North Dakota. 1915-16. (See page 180.)

Randolph, Thomas Beverly, Alexander, North Dakota. 1913-14. Enlisted, Mar. 3, 1915. Private, Co. E, N. D. Nat. Gd. Sergeant, Co. E, 164th Inf., U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Fourteen months overseas service. Discharged Mar. 11, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Ia.

Read, George S., Grand Forks, North Dakota. 1914-15. Called in the draft June 14, 1918, at Grand Forks, N. D. Private, Voc. Tr. Det., Agri. Coll., Fargo, N. D. Candidate, O. T. S., Camp Hancock, Ga. Second Lieutenant, Inf. Corps, U. S. A. Discharged Nov. 25, 1918, at Camp Hancock, Ga.

Robertson, George Maurice, Willow City, North Dakota, 1912-13. Enlisted, May 15, 1917, at Ft. Snelling, Minn. Candidate, 1st O. T. C., Ft. Snelling, Minn. First Lieutenant, Troop L, 15th Cavalry (R. A.), U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Stationed at Bayonne, France.

Russell, Roy W., Calgary, Canada. 1912-13. Candidate, O. T. C., Camp Custer, Mich. Second Lieutenant, Inf. Corps, U. S. A. Stationed at Camp Custer, Mich.

Sanford, Ray L., Minneapolis, Minnesota. 1907-08. Enlisted August 15, 1917, at Ft. Snelling, Minnesota. Second Lieutenant,

F. A., First Trench Mortar Batt'y. First Div., U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Promoted to First Lieutenant, F. A., Sept. 5, 1918. Sanford was on active duty with the First Division from the time they entered the trenches, Jan. 20, 1918 to Jan. 13, 1919, when they were a part of the Army of Occupation in Germany. Discharged May 6, 1919, at Camp Upton, N. Y.

Scouton, Harry E., Inkster, North Dakota. 1914-15. Enlisted May 9, 1917, at Chicago, Ill. Private, Aero Div., Air Service, U. S. A. Second Lieutenant, A. S. A., U. S. A., R. M. A. Stationed (1) Kelly Field, (2) Payne Field, (3) Garden City, L. I., (4) San Antonio, Tex., (5) West Point, Miss. Discharged Jan. 11, 1919, at Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal.

Seese, Edward R., Grand Forks, North Dakota. 1913-14. Enlisted, Nov., 1917, at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan. Candidate, O. T. C., Ft. Leavenworth. First Lieutenant, 76th F. A., U. S. A. Assigned to 18th U. S. Cav., and sailed April 24, 1918; went into active service July 5, on the Marne front, and was in the Chatteau Thierry, St. Mihiel, and Argonne Forest engagements. Was slightly gassed at St. Mihiel. Was with the Third Army of Occupation in Germany, stationed at Andernach, in the Rhine country. Following the armistice, was selected by the Army Educational Commission, as one of two officers from his regiment, for a short course at the University of Poitiers, France.

Serungard, Arthur Kirker, Devils Lake, North Dakota. 1913-14. Enlisted, July 6, 1917, at Bismarck, N. D. Candidate, O. T. S., Ft. Sheridan, Ill., (Sergeant, Co. L, N. D. Nat. Gd.) Second Lieutenant, Co. L, 164th., Inf., U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Sailed Dec., 1917, on the "Leviathan," reaching England Dec. 24, 1917. Was assigned for special training in Stokes-Mortar to Aignan-sur-Noyer, remaining there until transferred to the 16th U. S. Regulars. With this company, he took part in the St. Mihiel drive, in the storming of Mount Sec, and the operations in the Argonne forest. He was in command of the unit that took the village of Fleville, where he was severely gassed and burned; was also wounded by shrapnel at St. Mihiel. On coming out of the hospital in Dec., 1918, was assigned as instructor in the Third Army Specialty School, near Langres, France, and from there was transferred to the 3rd A. S. S., at Clemency, France.

Sheils, Chester A., Lakota, North Dakota. 1915-16. Enlisted, 1918. Private, Eng's Corps, U. S. A.

Smallwood, James F., Minot, North Dakota. 1910-11. Enlisted, Oct. 14, 1917, at Minot, N. D. Private, Av. Dept., Spruce Production Div., U. S. A. Stationed at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Discharged Oct. 23, 1918. Chairman, Canteen Service, Minot Chap. Amer. Red Cross.

Smith, Peter James, Walhalla, North Dakota. 1911-12. Applied for enlistment Apr. 17, 1917, but rejected on account of height. Applied Apr., 1918, and accepted, pending re-opening of Av. Sec. of Signal Corps, which the armistice prevented.

Solstad, J. H., Grand Forks, North Dakota. 1898-99. Member of District Selective Service Board.

Soule, George A., Towner, North Dakota. 1910-11. Enlisted, Dec. 14, 1917, at Jefferson Barracks. Sergeant 1/c, U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Stationed successively at Camps Jackson and Hancock, and overseas at Intermediate Ordnance Depot No. 4. Discharged July 27, 1919, at Camp Dodge. Now a student at the University.

Sprake, Tyler W., Casselton, North Dakota. 1915-16. Enlisted, July 21, 1917, at Valley City, N. D. Corporal, Co. C, 164th Inf., U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Discharged, March 11, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Stephenson, Gordon S., Emerado, North Dakota. 1912-13. Enlisted, Sept. 22, 1917, at Grand Forks, N. D. Color Sergeant, Hdqts. Co., 352nd Inf., 88th Div., U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Discharged June 17, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Stewart, Arthur B., Minot, North Dakota. 1913-14. (See page 187.)

Stomner, Alvin G., Mayville, North Dakota. 1914-15. Enlisted May, 1917, at Fort Snelling, Minn. Candidate, O. T. C. Second Lieutenant, Inf. Corps, U. S. A., Camp Dodge, Iowa. First Lieutenant, Co. I, 804th Pioneer Inf. Corps, U. S. A. A. E. F., France.

Soules, James A., Dickinson, North Dakota. 1914-15. Enlisted, 1917. Private, Inf. Corps, U. S. A., A. E. F., France.

Thordarson, Thordar W., Edinburg, North Dakota. 1913-14. Enlisted, 1917. Private, A. R. C., U. S. A., Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Thorgrimsen, Gudmund G., Grand Forks, North Dakota. SS. 1916. Enlisted, Jan. 7, 1918, at Minneapolis, Minn. Private (musician), U. S. N. Assigned to U. S. S. "Utah" which was on foreign duty, convoying troop transports. Was one of the convoy escorting President Wilson to the harbor at Brest. Discharged Dec. 26, 1918, at New York City.

Triplett, Edward Daniel, Sutherland, Iowa. 1915-16. Enlisted, Sept. 13, 1917, at Sioux City, Iowa. Private 1/c, 23rd Amb. Co., Med. Dept., U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Stationed (1) Ft. Olgethorpe, Ga., (2) Prov. Hosp. No. 1, Bazoilles, France.

Tubbs, McKinley Douglas, Hunter, North Dakota. 1914-15. Enlisted, April 30, 1917, at Minneapolis, Minn. Second Lieutenant, Btty. A, 47th Reg. F. A., U. S. A. Stationed at Camp Kearny, Cal. Discharged Feb. 21, 1919, at Camp Kearny.

Turner, Genevieve, Washington, D. C. 1911-12. (See page 198, Holman, Mrs. Charles.)

Urness, John N., Portland, North Dakota. B. A. Luther College, 1915. Graduate student, University of North Dakota, Summer Sessions of 1915 and 1916. Enlisted August 27, 1917, at Devils Lake, N. D. Second Lieutenant, 4th Co., C. A. C. Assigned to Pudget Sound Coast Defense, Ft. Worden, Wash. Discharged, Jan. 8, 1919, at Fort Rosecrans, Cal.

Wagner, Fred C., Rolla, North Dakota. 1915-16. (See page 190.)

Wallace, Russell, Drayton, North Dakota. 1915-16. Enlisted 1917, at Minot, N. D. Private, Inf. Corps, U. S. A. Stationed at Camp Custer, Mich.

Walton, Irwin Elroy, Bantry, North Dakota. 1914-1915. Enlisted, Feb. 26, 1918, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Private, Av. Sec., Signal Corps, R. A. Musician Hdqts. Co., 112th H. F. A., 29th Div., U. S. A., A. E. F., France.

Weatherwax, Lester, Grand Forks, North Dakota. 1908-09. Known to have been in the service, but details not available.

Webster, Ivan, Lisbon, North Dakota. 1915-16. Enlisted, August, 1917. Private, 164th Inf., 41st Div., A. E. F., France. Previous to enlistment was member of 1st N. D. Nat. Gd.

Welo, Arthur Edward, Velva, North Dakota. 1910-11. Enlisted June 30, 1918, at Towner, N. D. Sent at once to the University of North Dakota as member of its first Unit of the N. A. T. C. At the conclusion of the eight weeks' training he was retained as instructor for the second detachment. Later, sent to Camp Pike, Ark, as Candidate, I. O. T. C. Second Lieutenant, Inf. Corps, U. S. A. Discharged, Dec. 6, 1918, at Camp Pike, Ark.

Whitney, Bert J., Bruce, Wisconsin. 1913-14. Enlisted, Sept. 20, 1917, at Hastings, Minn. Private, Co. E, 313th Eng'rs., U. S. A., Camp Dodge, Iowa. Corporal, Co. E, 116th Engrs., U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Stationed at Angers, France. (Supply Train and Band of 116th Engrs. were furnished by the 2nd N. D. Inf.) Discharged, March 11, 1919, at Camp Grant, Ill.

Wirkus, Lauren Paul, Minto, North Dakota. 1914-15. (See page 192.)

Wonnenberg, Raymond H., Jamestown, North Dakota. 1909-1910. Enlisted Feb. 8, 1917, at Tacoma, Wash. Private (Bugler), 10th Co., Washington C. A. C., Ft. Flagler, Wash. Candidate, 4th O. T. C., Fort Monroe, Va. Second Lieutenant, C. A. C., U. S. A., (June 26, 1917). Detailed as Assistant to Second Coast Defense Artillery Engineer, Coast Defenses of San Francisco, Cal. Discharged Dec. 12, 1918, at Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. Re-commissioned second Lieutenant, Officers' Reserve, Div. of Coast Artillery, Feb. 27, 1918.

Ylvisaker, Herman Ludwig, Fargo, North Dakota. Grad. Student, SS 1916. Enlisted May 14, 1918, at Minneapolis, Minn. Seaman 2/c, Officers' Material School, U. S. N. R. Stationed at (1) Municipal Pier, Chicago, (2) Pelham Bay, N. J., (3) New York City. Ensign, U. S. N. R. Released from active duty March 11, 1919, at New York City.

UNDERGRADUATES*

Aas, Oliver, Samuel, Valley City, North Dakota. A 3, 1918-19. Private, S. A. T. C., University of North Dakota, 1918. Candidate, O. T. S., Camp Grant, Ill. Recommended for the transfer on account of excellence of military and educational work. Transferred October 31, 1918.

Abrahamsen, Abraham B., Grand Forks, North Dakota. A 3, 1917-18. Enlisted, 1917, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Private, M. C., U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Assigned to Base Hospital 131. Twelve months overseas service. Discharged at Camp Upton.

Allen, Frank Taft, Lisbon, North Dakota. M Sp, 1916-17. Enlisted, May 12, 1917, at Ft. Snelling, Minn. Private, Motor Transport Corps, U. S. A. Stationed (1) Ft. Sam Houston, (2) Detroit, Mich., (3) Ft. Benning, Ga. Promoted: Second Lieutenant, Aug. 15, 1917; First Lieutenant, July 25, 1918; Captain, Oct. 25, 1918. Remaining in Regular Army.

Amberson, Henry R., Bismarck, North Dakota. M 2, 1917-18. Enlisted, 1918, at Bismarck, N. D. Private, M. C., U. S. A.

Amberson, Julius, Bismarck, North Dakota. EM 2, 1916-17. Enlisted, 1918, at Bismarck, N. D. Seaman 1/c, Radio Div., Sig. Ser., U. S. N. Chief wireless operator on one of the U. S. Submarines.

Amlie, Thomas, Binford, North Dakota. A 2, 1917-18. Enlisted, Nov. 5, 1918 at Fargo, N. D. Private, Co. B, Agr. Coll., Tr. Det., Fargo, N. D. Discharged, Dec. 10, 1918, at Fargo, N. D.

Arestad, Elmer A., Cooperstown, North Dakota. A 1, 1916-17. Placed in Class 2 for the draft, but not called. Rendered service in agricultural production.

Arman, Sophus G., Grafton, North Dakota. A 1, 1918-19. (See page 155.)

Arnold, W. Bruce, Stanley, North Dakota. L 2, 1917-18. Enlisted, March 27, 1918, at Grand Forks, N. D. Located at Camp Dodge and Camp Grant, in the O. T. C. at the latter. Discharged, December 8, 1918, at Camp Grant. Now a student at the University.

Baglien, Orlin, Hillsboro, North Dakota. A 1, 1917-1918. Enlisted, 1918. Apprentice Seaman, U. S. N.

Baker, Roscoe B., Grand Forks, North Dakota. L 1, 1916-1917. Enlisted, 1917, at Grand Forks, N. D. Apprentice Seaman, U. S. N. Assigned to U. S. S. "Reina Mercedes", stationed at Annapolis, Md.

*It will be remembered that **Undergraduates** include all whose periods of study were interrupted by entering the service. The year given is, in each case, the last of University attendance prior to entrance. Several whose courses of study were nearly completed at the time of enlistment were granted their degrees, in absentia, at the following Commencement. Several others have returned since their discharge, completed their work, and received their degrees. All such are now alumni of the institution but, not being so at time of war service, are not so listed here.

Banik, Adolph T., East Grand Forks, Minnesota. L 1, 1916-1917. Enlisted, May 29, 1917, at Minneapolis, Minn., as Landsman Yoeman, U. S. N. Assigned to Naval Training Stations, (1) Great Lakes, Ill., (2) Boston, Mass., (3) Miami, Fla., (4) Pensacola, Fla. Promoted: Yoeman 3/c, Yoeman 2/c. Ch. QM., Naval Aviator, Ensign. Discharged at Pensacola, Fla.

Banish, William J., Larimore, North Dakota. SS. Sp. 1917. Enlisted, August, 1917. Candidate, O. T. C., Ft. Snelling, Minn. Second Lieutenant, Co. C, 349th Inf., U. S. A. Stationed at Camp Pike, Ark.

Barnes, Harold L., Grand Forks, North Dakota. M 1, 1916-1917. Enlisted, 1918, at Grand Forks, N. D. First Lieutenant, Av. Sec., Signal Corps, U. S. A. Pilot, Av. Mech. Tr. Sch., St. Paul, Minn.

Bass, George W., Grand Forks, North Dakota. Ed. 3-A 3, 1916-1917. Enlisted May 11, 1918, at Grand Forks, N. D. Sergeant Art. Corps, U. S. A. Stationed successively at Fort Logan, Camp Fremont, and Camp Mills. While at Camp Fremont, Mr. Bass passed the examination for the Field Artillery O. T. C., at Camp Taylor, but was ordered to Camp Mills for embarkation instead. He was then recommended for his commission from the ranks but the embarkation order prevented. He sailed from New York on the "President Grant", but when only three days out a wireless message, telling of the signing of the armistice, turned them back. Landing at Norfolk, Va., Mr. Bass was discharged at Camp Lee on December 20, 1918. Now a student at the University.

Bateman, Clarence V., Livingston, Montana. A 2, 1917-1918. Called in draft, Sept. 5, 1918, at Livingston, Mont. Private, 56th Co., 14th Batty., 166th Dep. Brig., U. S. A., Camp Lewis, Wash. Transf. to Co. 11, Col. C. A. C., Ft. Stevens, Ore. Transf. to Co. H. Training Sch., Fortress Monroe, Va. Discharged, Dec. 2, 1918, at Fortress Monroe, Va.

Batten, P. Jay, Williston, North Dakota. E 3, SS, 1917. Enlisted Sept. 6, 1917, at Williston, N. D. Candidate, E. O. T. C. Camp Lee, Va. Commissioned Second Lieutenant, Eng'rs. He was transferred from Camp Lee, Va., to Camp Glenburnie, Md., and placed with the 601st Engineers with whom he crossed to France. He was then transferred to the 2nd Engineers with which group he served for more than 18 months. He served at St. Mihiel, Mont. Blanc, in the Meuse-Argonne campaign, and at St. Etienne a Arnes. He was with the army of Occupation from December 14, 1918, till September 15, 1919, the latter part of the time with the Inter-Allied Railway Commission stationed at Coblenz, Germany, and having supervision of all German railroads. He was awarded the *Croix de Guerre* by General Headquarters French Army of the East for bravery in action in combat duty at St. Etienne a Arnes. The citation reads as follows:

"From the 8th to the 10th of October, 1918, in command of a section, Lieutenant Batten showed great bravery and quali-

ties of command by keeping his position at St. Etienne a Arnes. He kept the contact with the unit on his right, whose line constantly changed, under a very violent artillery fire, which permitted him to reach his objective with few losses and in a very short time."

Bell, Alexander W., Minot, North Dakota. M 2, 1918-1919. Inducted into the S. A. T. C. at the University of North Dakota, October, 1918. Transferred to O. T. C., Camp Grant, Ill. Returned to the University of North Dakota, Nov. 27 on detach service to assist in the demobilization of the S. A. T. C. Transferred back to the S. A. T. C. for discharge, December 21, 1918.

Belyea, Walter P., Bottineau, North Dakota. M 1, 1917-18. (See page 155.)

Benner, Robert Lee, Grand Forks, North Dakota. A 2, 1917-18. Enlisted, 1918, at Grand Forks, N. D. Private, Av. Sec., Sig. Corps, U. S. N. Assigned for training to the Naval Aviation Station, Seattle, Wash. Discharged, November, 1918, at Chicago, Ill.

Berg, Anton Ludwig, Grand Forks, North Dakota. A Sp. 1917-18. Enlisted, 1918, at Grand Forks, N. D. Private, U. S. N. Assigned to Naval Tr. Sta., at Great Lakes, Ill. Discharged Nov., 1918.

Berg, E. Arthur, Grand Forks, North Dakota. A 2, 1917-18. Enlisted, 1918, at Grand Forks, N. D. Private, U. S. N. Assigned to Naval Tr. Sta., at Great Lakes, Ill. Discharged Nov., 1918.

Berg, Stanley Hjalmar, Rolette, North Dakota. M 1, 1916-17. Enlisted, 1917, at Rolette, N. D. Med. Corps., stationed at Submarine Base, New London, Conn.

Bertelson, Morton Kimball, Kenmare, North Dakota. A 1 1916-17. Enlisted, May 28, 1917, at Lisbon, N. D. Private, M. G. Co., Med. Dept., U. S. A. Stationed (1) Camp Cody, New Mex., (2) Camp Dix, N. J. Discharged Dec. 19, 1918, at Camp Dix, N. J.

Bervin, Ernest T., Lakota, North Dakota. A 1, 1917-18. Enlisted, 1918, at Lakota, N. D. Seaman 3/c, U. S. N.

Bjorgo, Laurence, Thompson, North Dakota. A 2, 1916-17. Enlisted Aug. 1917, at Grand Forks, N. D. Private, Radio Sec., Sig. Corps, U. S. A. Assigned to Tr. Det. at Agri. Coll., Fargo, N. D. One of a select corps of sixty specially trained radio operators called from the various camps of the country for special emergency service at Pittsburgh.

Blenkner, Edwin A., Bowbells, North Dakota. L 2, 1916-17. Enlisted, Sept. 19, 1917, at Miles City, Mont. Candidate, 3rd O. T. S., Camp Lewis, Wash. Second Lieutenant, Co. K, 75th Inf., 13th Div., U. S. A. Served also with 91st, 37th and 80th Div'ns. Stationed at Camp Lewis, Wash.

Bondelid, Oscar Anton, Grand Forks, North Dakota. A 2, 1916-17. Enlisted, 1917, at Grand Forks, N. D. Private, 1st N. D. Nat. Gd. Second Lieutenant, Co. M, 164th Inf., 41st Div., U. S. A., A. E. F., France.

Booker, Eugene Ryan, Pembina, North Dakota. E 1, 1916-17. Enlisted, 1917, at Pembina, N. D. Private, Radio Sec., Sig. Corps, U. S. N. Assigned to Radio Post, Naval Tr. Sta., Alpina, Mich.

Boyce, William Lester, Kenmare, North Dakota. B. A. 1917. Enlisted May 12, 1917, Ft. Snelling, Minn., R. O. T. C. First Lieutenant, 351st Infantry, U. S. A. Ft. Sheridan, Ill. Nine months overseas service.

Boyd, Joseph, Libertyville, Indiana. A 3, 1916-17. Enlisted, May 12, 1917. Candidate, R. O. T. C., Ft. Snelling, Minn. Second Lieutenant, Inf. R. C., U. S. A., Camp Dodge, Iowa. First Lieutenant, Co. I, 351st Inf., N. A., A. E. F., France. Stationed at Hondelaincourt, France.

Brady, Edward W., East Grand Forks, Minnesota. A 1, 1916-17. Enlisted, 1917, at East Grand Forks, Minn. Private, Q. M. C., U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Served as Army Field Clerk.

Brenner, Walter W., Dickinson, North Dakota. E 1, 1916-17. Enlisted, 1917. Private, 1st N. D. Nat. Gd. Sergeant, Co. K, 164th Inf., U. S. A., A. E. F., France.

Brett, Oswald F., Park River, North Dakota. Ed 3-A 3, 1916-17. Enlisted, Sept. 22, 1917, at Grafton, N. D. Private, Hdqts. Co., 352nd Inf., U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Dispatcher, Motor-cycle Corps. Stationed at Bonne, France.

Bridston, Joseph Benjamin, Dutton, Montana. Ed 2, 1917-18. Enlisted, 1918, at Dutton, Mont. Seaman 3/c, U. S. N. Assigned to the Tr. Sta., at Navy Yards, Puget Sound, Wash.

Bridston, Selmer, Grand Forks, North Dakota. M 2, 1917-18. Volunteered, Jan. 8, 1918, at Grand Forks, N. D. Sergeant-Major, Av. Sec., Med. Dept., U. S. A. Assigned (1) Av. Rep. Depot, Dallas, Texas; (2) Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex.

Brodie, George D., Dickinson, North Dakota. A 1, 1917-18. Enlisted, July 21, 1918, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 19th Co., C. O. T. C., Camp Lee, Va. Rank on enlistment, Private; later promoted to Second Lieutenant. Discharged November 30, 1918, at Camp Lee, Va.

Brooke, Deane F., Valley City, North Dakota. M 4, 1917-18. Enlisted, Jan. 8, 1918, at East Grand Forks, Minn. Corporal, Co. B, Med. Det., M. C., U. S. A. Stationed at the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C. Discharged, Sept. 1, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Brooke, Richard N., Cando, North Dakota. A 4, 1916-17. Inducted May 3, 1918, at Baltimore, Md. Private, Co. H, 5th Engr. Tr. Regt., U. S. A. Stationed at Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va. Discharged, Jan. 11, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Ia.

Brown, Harold, Grand Forks, North Dakota. E 1, 1917-18. Enlisted, 1918, at Grand Forks, N. D. Private, 2nd Det., Av. Sec., Sig. Corps, U. S. A. Stationed at Greenville, S. C.

Brubaker, Henry J., Kenmare, North Dakota. EE 3, 1916-17.

Enlisted, May 14, 1917, at Grand Forks, N. D. First Lieutenant, 139th Pursuit Squadron, Air Ser., U. S. A. Fourteen months overseas service. Took preliminary flying training at the French Aviation camp at Chateauroux. Saw service on the St. Mihiel and Argonne fronts from Aug. 30, 1918, until Dec. 23, 1918. Discharged April 23, 1919, at Garden City, N. Y.

Brye, Garfield, Grafton, North Dakota. A 1, 1918-19. (See page 160.)

Bublitz, William F., Valley City, North Dakota. B. A. 1917. Enlisted Aug. 1917, for O. T. C., Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Burtchett, Floyd F., Granville, North Dakota. A 2, 1917-18. Enlisted for the S. A. T. C. at the University of North Dakota on October 5, 1918. Transferred on October 25, to the Coast Artillery, O. T. C., of the C. A. S., Company "K", Fortress Monroe, Virginia. Discharged on Dec. 4, 1918. Now a student in the University.

Busch, Jacob W., McArthur, North Dakota. A 1, 1918-19. (See page 161.)

Cady, Dewey, Grand Forks, North Dakota. E 2, 1917-18. Enlisted, 1918, at Grand Forks, N. D. First Lieutenant, Inf. Corps, U. S. A.

Capes, John, East Grand Forks, Minnesota. A 2, 1917-18. Enlisted, 1918, at Grand Forks, N. D. Apprentice Seaman, U. S. N. Assigned to Naval Tr. Sta., at Great Lakes, Ill.

Carlson, Arthur B., Minot, North Dakota. L. Sp. 1916-17. Enlisted, Sept., 1917, at Minot, N. D. Candidate, 2nd O. T. C., Ft. Snelling, Minn. First Lieutenant, Co. H, 339th Inf., U. S. A., A. E. F., Russia.

Carlson, Edwin L., Valley City, North Dakota. B. A. 1917. Enlisted, Feb. 26, 1918, Great Lakes, Ill. Chief Electrician, Radio Dept., 7th Reg. U. S. N. R. F. Instructor, Radio Service, Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill. Released May 16, 1919, Minneapolis, Minn.

Carter, William, Bowbells, North Dakota. B. A. 1918. Enlisted Jan. 8, 1918, East Grand Forks, Minn. Private, Med. Res. Corps, U. S. A. Stationed at University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill. Discharged Dec. 11, 1918, at Chicago, Ill.

Cassell, James T., Hope, North Dakota. CE 2, 1917-18. Enlisted, Nov. 3, 1917, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Recruit, M. G. Corps, M. G. Tr. Center, 4th Group, Camp Hancock, Ga. Promoted, (1) Private 1/c, (2) Sergeant, (3) Second Lieutenant. Discharged, Dec. 20, 1918, at Camp Hancock, Ga.

Cathro, Frances L., Bottineau, North Dakota. B. A. 1917. (See page 197.)

Chidlaw, Carrol Hughes, Grand Forks, North Dakota. A 3, 1916-17. Enlisted May 12, 1917, at Ft. Snelling, Minn. Second Lieutenant, R. M. A., Aer. Div., Air Service, U. S. A. Assigned for training to the Ground School at Ohio State University, Colum-

bus, O., Camp Dick, Dallas, Texas, and Kelly Field, Texas. Also served as Instructor at Kelly Field, and took bombing course for pilots at Ellington Field, Houston, Texas. Discharged Feb. 11, 1919, at Ellington Field.

Clark, John E., Kenmare, North Dakota. A 4, 1916-17. Enlisted, April 26, 1917, at Minneapolis, Minn. Private, Av. Sec., Signal Corps, U. S. A. Second Lieutenant, Air Service, U. S. A. Served seven months in France, and took part in the Argonne Forest battle. Discharged March 19, 1919, at Garden City, L. I.

Clark, William J. B., Valley City, North Dakota. L 1, 1916-17. Enlisted, 1917. Private, Inf. Corps, U. S. A. Stationed at Ft. McIntosh, Texas.

Clynch, Alfred John, East Grand Forks, Minnesota. 1916-1917. Enlisted May 29, 1917, at Minneapolis, Minn. Yeoman 1/c. U. S. N. Stationed at Naval Training Sta., Great Lakes, Ill., and at Base 17, North Sea. Spent nine and one-half months in the North Sea, aboard the U. S. S. "Canonicus," laying the Northern Nine Barrage from Orkney Islands to Bergen, Norway.

Cobb, Leonard A., Grafton, North Dakota. B. S. in M. E., 1918. Enlisted, July 12, 1918, at Minneapolis, Minn. Assigned to Co. I, E. O. T. S., Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va. Commissioned Second Lieutenant of Eng'rs., U. S. A. Discharged Jan. 11, 1919, at Camp Humphreys.

Collins, Harold J., Grand Forks, North Dakota. A 2, 1916-17. Enlisted, 1917, at Grand Forks, N. D. Private, Co. 130, 11th Reg., Mob. Art., U. S. Marine Corps. Stationed at Quantico, Va.

Como, John F., St. John, North Dakota. B. A. 1918. Enlisted June, 1918, at Grand Forks, N. D. Private, Inf. Corps, U. S. A. Assigned (1) Camp Lee, Va., (2) Camp Custer, Mich., (3) C. O. T. S. at Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Coon, Ernest D., Grand Forks, North Dakota. SS. 1916-17. Enlisted, 1917, at Grand Forks, N. D. Private, U. S. N. Assigned to Company 41, Camp Decatur, Naval Tr. Sta., Great Lakes, Ill.

Cosgriff, James Arthur, Chicago, Illinois. B. A. 1917. Enlisted Jan. 14, 1918, at Chicago, Ill. Private, M. R. C., U. S. A. Assigned Oct. 1918 to Med. Sec., S. A. T. C. at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

Cottam, Henry Edward, LaMoure, North Dakota. B. A. 1917. Enlisted May 12, 1917, 1st O. T. C., at Ft. Snelling, Minn., First Lieutenant M. G. Co., 40th Inf., U. S. A. Camp Custer, Mich. Captain, Co. C., 42nd M. G. Bn. Camp Custer, Mich.

Cowan, John A., Devils Lake, North Dakota. L Sp. 1916-17. Enlisted, 1918, at Devils Lake, N. D. Private, Inf. Corps, U. S. A. Stationed at Camp Dodge, Ia.

Crabtree, Benjamin F., Ellendale, North Dakota. L Sp. 1916-17. Enlisted, July 3, 1917, at Ellendale, N. D. Sergeant, 162 Amb. Co., M. C., 41st Div., U. S. A., A. E. F., Germany. Stationed with the 3rd Army Corps at Ehrenbreitstein, Germany.

Cram, Clifford H., Maxbass, North Dakota. E 1, 1916-17. Enlisted, 1917. Private, Inf. Corps, U. S. A.

Critchfield, Henry McLain, Kenmare, North Dakota. M 2, 1916-17. Enlisted, 1917. Private, U. S. N.

Crossley, Alfred, Belleville, New Jersey, E Sp 1, 1916-17. Enlisted May 21, 1917, at Minneapolis, Minn. Radio Gunner, U. S. N. R. F. Assigned to Radio Div., Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department. Stationed (1) Great Lakes, Ill., (2) Hampton Roads, Va., (3) Submarine Base, New London, Conn., (4) Washington, D. C. Promoted (1) Ensign, (2) Lieutenant, in charge of radio research work, U. S. N. At Great Lakes, Ill., was associated with Lieutenant Commander Taylor in developing the Underground and Underwater Radio System; installed first underground radio stations at Great Lakes, Ill., Hampton Roads, Va., and directed installation of same system at New Orleans, La. Astoria, Ore., San Diego, Cal., Cavite, P. I., and Key West, Fla. Also constructed Distant Control Radio Station for Navy High Powered Stations at Washington, D. C. Discharged, Oct., 1919, at Washington, D. C.

Dale, Lloyd B., Valley City, North Dakota. B. S. in C. E. 1917. Enlisted, Jan. 25, 1918, Omaha, Nebr. Flying Cadet 1/c, Air Service, U. S. A. Graduated from School of Mil. Aer. at Berkeley, Cal., and was in training as Pilot at Marsh Field, Cal., when armistice was signed. Discharged, Nov. 28, 1918.

Danforth, Russell E., Grand Rapids, Michigan. A 3, 1917-18. Enlisted, 1918, at Grand Forks, N. D. Private, Inf. Corps, U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Recommended by the Army Educ. Com'n. for special four months' course in the Sorbonne University, Paris. Now a student in Michigan University.

Darling, Harlan Duane, Bottineau, North Dakota. M. 2, 1917-18. Enlisted, 1918. Private (Musician). U. S. N.

Davies, Mabel S., Grand Forks, North Dakota. B. A. 1918. (See page 197.)

Dawson, James S., Rockford, Iowa. C. E. 1917. Called in draft at Minot, N. D., and assigned to Camp Dodge, Ia. Private Co. A, 313 Eng'rs, 88th Div. A. E. F., France. Promoted: (1) Cook, (2) Mess Sergeant, (3) First Sergeant.

DeLancey, Thomas, Valley City, North Dakota. E 1, 1917-18. Enlisted, 1918, at Valley City, N. D. Sergeant, Anti-Aircraft Div., F. A. C., U. S. A.

DeLong, Howard Alexander, Grand Forks, North Dakota. A 3, 1917-18. Drafted, Sept. 5, 1918, at Grand Forks, N. D. Private, Camouflage Unit, Replacement Corps, 40th U. S. Engineers, A. E. F., France. Three months overseas service. Discharged February 14, 1919 at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Now a student at the University.

Dickerson, Clifford R., Roachdale, Indiana. SS. 1917. Enlisted, June 15, 1918, at Fargo, N. D. (Tr. Det., Agr. Coll.) Private 1/c,

Co. A, 4th Tr. Bn., Sig. Corps, U. S. A. Stationed at Camp Meade, Md. Discharged, Jan. 27, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Ia.

Ditmanson, Peter Olaf, Webster, South Dakota. Ed 4-A 4, 1917-18. Enlisted, Dec. 12, 1917, at Minneapolis, Minn. Musician 2/c, 4th Reg. Band, U. S. N. Stationed at Naval Tr. Sta., Great Lake, Ill. Discharged Jan. 19, 1919, at Great Lakes, Ill.

Divers, Roy, Tioga, North Dakota. B. A. 1917. Four-Minute Man. Organizer of Junior Red Cross Chapter.

Dodge, Lee Edgar, Inkster, North Dakota. EM Sp, 1916-17. Drafted, 1918. Private, Co. M., 352nd Inf., U. S. A. Stationed at Camp Dodge, Ia.

Doering, Raymond E., Goodrich, North Dakota. M 2, 1916-17. Enlisted, September 18, 1917, at McClusky, North Dakota. He was at Camp Dodge till sent overseas May 18, 1918. Served with the 327th Field Hospital, 82d Division. Discharged May 15, 1919, at Camp Dix, N. J. Now a student in the University.

Dostert, Frank P., Larimore, North Dakota. A 1, 1918-19. (See page 165.)

Dow, Edward Parsons, Grand Forks, North Dakota. E 1, 1916-17. Enlisted, 1917, at Grand Forks, N. D. Private, Av. Sec., Sig. Service, U. S. N. Assigned for training to Nav. Av. Sta., Seattle, Wash. Discharged, Nov., 1918, at Chicago, Ill.

Downey, Romanus James, Devils Lake, North Dakota. L 1, 1916-17. Enlisted, June 30, 1917, at Devils Lake, N. D. Sergeant Hdqts. Co., 164th Inf., 41st Div., U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Served as Company Clerk for Captain John W. Clark.

Drowley, George H., Sarles, North Dakota. A 2, 1916-17. Enlisted, July 26, 1917, at Langdon, N. D. Private, 1st Inf., N. D. Nat. Gd. Corporal, Hdqts. Co., 164th Inf., 41st Div., U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Discharged, Mar. 11, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Ia.

Dryden, Ralph, Drayton, North Dakota. CE 2, 1916-17. (See page 166.)

Duggan, Frank James, Grand Forks, North Dakota. M 1, 1916-17. Enlisted, July 20, 1918, at Grand Forks, N. D. Sergeant, Co. M., 164th Inf., 41st Div., U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Commissioned Second Lieutenant at close of a five weeks' course in O. T. S. in France. Attended the Army University at Beaune, France.

Eickhof, Herman Butler, Grand Forks, North Dakota. E 3, 1918-19. Enlisted, Oct. 2, 1918, at University, N. D. Private, S. A. T. C., University of North Dakota. On Nov. 13th was transferred to Camp Grant, Illinois, to Infantry Central Officer training School. Was transferred back to U. N. D. on November 20th and there discharged December 16, 1918.

Eiland, Albin G., Park River, North Dakota. B. A. 1917. Enlisted Sept. 4, 1918, at Grand Forks, N. D., for limited service. Private, Co. G., 5th Training Regiment, Camp Grant, Ill. Discharged, Camp Grant, Ill., Nov. 30, 1918.

Einarson, Karl Einer, Hensel, North Dakota. A 3, 1917-18. Enlisted, 1918, at Grand Forks, N. D. Private, 139th Inf., 35th Div., U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Saw intense fighting on the West front and several times went "over the top." Wounded by M. G. bullet in advance near Luneville, France, and invalided back to U. S. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia.

Ellingson, Minor, Sharon, North Dakota. L 1, 1917-18. Enlisted, 1918. Private, Inf. Corps, U. S. A.

Ellison, Magill T., Grand Forks, North Dakota. M 1, 1916-17. (See page 167.)

Ellison, William P., Huff, North Dakota. L 2, 1916-17. Enlisted, Aug. 27, 1917, at Ft. Lincoln, N. D. Candidate, 2nd O. T. C., Ft. Snelling, Minn. Second Lieutenant, Co. I, 356th Inf., 89th Div., U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Went into front line trenches Aug. 4, 1918. Was wounded and gassed in action, Oct. 6, 1918, during heavy bombardment near Joulny, in the St. Mihiel Sector, which lasted more than eight hours. Recommended for first lieutenancy. Discharged June 23, 1919, at Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Elmslie, William G., Devils Lake, North Dakota. LL. B. 1917. Enlisted, June, 1917, at Devils Lake, N. D. Sergeant, 116th Eng'rs. U. S. A., Camp Greene, N. C. Transferred to A. E. F., France. Discharged April 1, 1919.

Eng, Helmer Arthur, Moorhead, Minnesota. M. S. 1917. Enlisted, Dec., 1917, at Moorhead, Minn. Private, M. R. C., U. S. A.

Fingarson, George E., Hillsboro, North Dakota. B. A. 1917. Enlisted, May 15, 1917, at Hillsboro, N. D. Second Lieutenant (provisional) Inf. Corps, U. S. A., Stationed at Ft. Crook, Nebr.

Fisher, Gordon Rufus, Cavalier, North Dakota. E 1, 1917-18. Enlisted, 1918, at Grand Forks, N. D. Private, U. S. N.

Fisher, Sam K., Devils Lake, North Dakota. A 2, 1917-18. Mr. Fisher was one of the fourteen students chosen by the University of North Dakota, in the early summer of 1918, to respond to the call of the Government for college men to take a sixty-day course of intensive training for officers at Fort Sheridan, Illinois. From this training he returned as a non-commissioned officer to the S. A. T. C. at the University. Discharged at the University, December, 1918. Now a student at the University.

Flaton, Amon Peter, Edinburg, North Dakota. B. A. 1918. Enlisted, Jan. 18, 1918, Chicago, Ill. Private M. R. C., U. S. A. Stationed at Cincinnati General Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio. Discharged January 4, 1919.

Fleck, Joseph Paul, Richardton, North Dakota. L 2, 1917-18. Enlisted, May 24, 1918, at Dickinson, N. D. Sergeant, Co. L, 363rd Inf., 91st Div., U. S. A. Stationed at Camp Lewis, Wash. Discharged June 8, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Ia.

Forbes, Arnold Chase, Wahpeton, North Dakota. L 2, 1916-17. Enlisted, 1911, as Bugler, Co. I, 1st Inf., N. D. Nat. Gd. and

served on Mexican border. Re-enlisted, May, 1917. Candidate, 1st O. T. C., Ft. Snelling, Minn. Second Lieutenant, M. G. Co. (3 months), Reg. Sig. Platoon (8 months), 350th Inf., 88th Div., U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Saw active service in front line trenches last six weeks of the war, three with the 88th Div., and three with the 77th Div., taking part in the Argonne-Meuse offensives. Was commended in Division Orders for the thoro way he took over his sector in his signal work with his platoon. Promoted to First Lieutenant and appointed Personal Aid to Brigadier General Harrison J. Price of the 77th Division.

Foss, H. Marcus, Hatton, North Dakota. B. S. in E. E. 1918. Enlisted, April 8, 1918, East Grand Forks, Minn. Private, Co. 1, 2nd. Eng'rs. Tr. Reg., Camp Humphreys, Va., Transferred to Sound Ranging Detachment, Chicamuxen, Md.

Foster, Edgar Eugene, Milnor, North Dakota. E 1, 1916-17. Enlisted, May 1, 1917, at Grand Forks, N. D. Sergeant, Co. M, 11th Inf., U. S. A. Stationed (1) at Camp Forest, Chickamauga Park, (2) with the A. E. F., France. Oct. 20, 1918, wounded in action while leading his platoon, in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. Discharged at Fort Dodge, Iowa.

Fox, Lloyd H., Surrey, North Dakota. B. A. 1917. Enlisted, June 14, 1918, Minot, N. D. Private, Training Det. N. D. Agr. Coll., Fargo, N. D. Acting First Serg. O. T. C., Camp Grant, Ill. Discharged Dec. 4, 1918 at Camp Grant, Ill.

Fraine, John R., Grafton, North Dakota. CE 2, 1916-17. Enlisted in 1st N. D. Nat. Gd., July 1, 1910. Re-enlisted July 1, 1913, and July 1, 1916. Served on Mexican Border, June, 1916, to Feb., 1917. Second Lieutenant, Inf. Corps, N. G., Dec. 7, 1916. First Lieutenant, 164th Inf., U. S. A., Oct. 20, 1917. Captain of Inf., U. S. A., A. E. F. France, Nov. 7, 1918. Served as Instructor in 1st Corps Schools, 3rd Corps Schools, and as Commanding Officer of the 21st Prov. Reg., A. E. F. University.

Fraser, Gjems, Grafton, North Dakota. A 3, 1917-18. Mr. Fraser was one of the fourteen students chosen by the University of North Dakota, in the early summer of 1918, to respond to the call of the Government for college men to take a sixty-day course of intensive training for officers at Fort Sheridan, Illinois. At the close of the period he received a commission as Second Lieutenant and was assigned to the University of Alabama to work with the S. A. T. C. Discharged, December, 1918. Now a student at the University.

Gamble, William A., Larimore, North Dakota. A 3, Ed. 3, 1917-18. Enlisted, March, 1918, at Ellendale, North Dakota. Corporal. Company D, 137th N. D. Inf., Reg. 35th Division, U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Served in the battles: Argonne Forest, St. Mihiel, Verdun, Gerardimer, and Wesserling. After the armistice he was assigned to one of the French universities for several months as student. Discharged, Camp Dodge, Iowa, August 5, 1919.

Gass, Edwin John, Larimore, North Dakota. A 2, 1916-17. Enlisted, Mar. 10, 1918, at Grand Forks, N. D. Sergeant, 816th

Aero Squadron, Air Service Det., U. S. A. Stationed at Detroit, Mich. Candidate, I. C. O. T. S., Camp Grant, Ill. Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill.

Gates, Paul J., Garrison, North Dakota. A 1, 1918-19. (See page 172.)

Gemmell, Robert, Grand Forks, North Dakota. B. S. in M. E. 1917. Called in draft, Sept., 1918 at Grand Forks, N. D. Private Co. A., 113th Eng'rs., U. S. A., Camp Dodge, Iowa. Served with A. E. F. in France, and when hostilities closed was recommended by the Army Educ. Com., for short course in University of Edinburgh.

Getts, George William Jr., Grand Forks, North Dakota. A 1, 1917-18. Enlisted, Oct. 1, 1918, in S. A. T. C., University of Minnesota. Transferred to Marine Officers' Training Camp, Minneapolis, Minn. Selected as one of thirty for special training on the Rifle Range at Paris Island, S. C. Corporal, U. S. Marine Corps. Discharged, December, 1918.

Gibson, Olive Irene, Saint Thomas, North Dakota. A 4, Ed. 4, SS. 1917. (See page 197.)

Giese, Edward Bernard, East Grand Forks, Minnesota. M 2, 1917-18. Enlisted, July, 1918, at Grand Forks, N. D. Private, M. R. C., U. S. A.

Goldstein, Morris B., New Haven, Connecticut. SS. 1917-18. Enlisted as Sergeant, Co. M., 1st N. D. Nat. Gd. (1917). Second Lieutenant, 164th Inf., 33rd Div., U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Was honor graduate from an Officers' Training School in France, with the high average of 94, in a class of 1000. Stationed with the American Army of Occupation at Fels, Luxembourg.

Grandson, Elmer J., St. Thomas, North Dakota. A. 1, 1917-18. Enlisted, Aug. 31, 1918, at Cavalier, North Dakota. Entered the Voc. Sec., S. A. T. C., University of North Dakota, 2nd Det. Later transferred to Camp Grant as Candidate, I. C. O. T. S. Discharged at Camp Grant, Nov. 31, 1918. Now a student at the University.

Graves, Alva Kenneth, Grand Forks, North Dakota. E 1, 1917-18. Mr. Graves was one of the fourteen students chosen by the University of North Dakota, in the early summer of 1918, to respond to the call of the Government for college men to take a sixty-day course of intensive training for officers at Fort Sheridan, Illinois. From this training he returned as a non-commissioned officer to the S. A. T. C. at the University. Discharged at the University, Dec., 1918.

Green, Daniel Ray, Cavalier, North Dakota. L 2, 1916-17. Enlisted, May 7, 1917, at East Grand Forks, Minn. Sergeant, 30th Aero Squadron, Air Service, U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Sent to France in August, 1917.

Green, James L., Rosser, Manitoba, Canada. B. S. in E. E. 1918. Enlisted April 17, 1918, at Grand Forks, N. D. Private, Eng. Corps, U. S. A. Transf. to Co. 6, E. O. T. S., Camp Humphreys, Va. Discharged Nov. 27, 1918.

Greffenius, Albert Frank, Ripon, Wisconsin. L Sp., 1916-17. Enlisted, 1918. Mess Sergeant, 331st F. A. C., U. S. A., Camp Grant, Ill.

Griffith, Dick, Grand Forks, North Dakota. A 1, 1917-18. Enlisted, 1918. Private, U. S. N. Assigned to Nav. Tr. Sta., Great Lakes, Ill.

Grinnell, John Earl, Tolley, North Dakota. A 2, 1917-18. Enlisted, 1918. Private, Inf. Corps, U. S. A.

Grove, George A., Fisher, Minnesota. E 1, 1916-17. Enlisted, July 30, 1918, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Chauffer 1/c, Co. D, 421st Tel. Bn., Sig. Corps, U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Discharged Feb. 10, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Ia.

Gurr, Benjamin, B., Rolette, North Dakota. A 1, 1916-17. Enlisted, 1918. Private, Av. Sec., Sig. Corps, U. S. A.

Hanley, William Joseph, Hope, North Dakota. A 1, 1916-17. Enlisted, 1918. Private, Inf. Corps, U. S. A. Stationed at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Hanna, Warren L., Valley City, North Dakota. B. A. 1917. Enlisted Oct. 11, 1918, at Minneapolis, Minn. Acting Bn. Serg. Major, Hdqts. Co., S. A. T. C., University of Minnesota. Discharged Dec. 20, 1918.

Hansen, Fred Arthur, Grand Forks, North Dakota. 1916-1917. Enlisted, April 16, 1918, at Gary, Ind. Sergeant 1/c, Co. D., 309th Eng'rs. 84th Div., U. S. A. A. E. F., France. In charge of the electrical work in Base Hospitals 8 and 69 in France.

Hanson, John Thomas, Veblen, South Dakota. A 2, 1917-18. Enlisted, Jan. 3, 1918, at Camp Grant, Ill. Candidate, I. O. T. C. Second Lieutenant, Inf. Corps, U. S. A., June 1, 1918. First Lieutenant, Inf. Corps, U. S. A., A. E. F., France, Sept. 8, 1918. Stationed at the American Embarkation Camp, LeMans, France. In France 10 mos. Discharged July 30, 1919, Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Hanson, Kaffon, Edinburg, North Dakota. A 1, 1917-18. Enlisted, 1918. Private, Av. Sec., Sig. Corps, U. S. A.

Hanson, Verdine O., Grand Forks, North Dakota. A 1, 1917-18. Enlisted, January, 1918, at Grand Forks, N. D. Recruit, Av. Sec., Sig Corps, Regular Army. Unassigned: Attacht 23rd Recruiting Co., Gen. Service. Infantry. Stationed at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo. Discharged June 17, 1918.

Harrison, Edward Jenning, Michigan, North Dakota. EE 2, 1916-17. Enlisted May 29, 1918, at Minneapolis, Minn. Quartermaster Mechanic 1/c, Co. 1102, Naval Aviation, U. S. N. Stationed at Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Va. Took part in Naval Air Parade over New York City in December, 1918. Approximate distance covered when in flight, 3700 miles; highest altitude, 7300 ft. Discharged, Jan. 8, 1919, at Hampton Roads, Va.

Haynes, George H., Lisbon, North Dakota. M 3, 1917-18. Mr. Haynes was one of the fourteen students chosen by the University of North Dakota, in the early summer of 1918, to respond to the

call of the Government for college men to take a sixty-day course of intensive training for officers at Fort Sheridan, Illinois. From this training he returned as a non-commissioned officer to the S. A. T. C. at the University. Discharged at the University, December, 1918.

Healy, Gertrude, Grand Forks, North Dakota. B. A. 1917. (See page 198.)

Helmkay, Lyle R., Rugby, North Dakota. E 4, 1917-18. (See page 173.)

Heyerdahl, Carl, Walum, North Dakota. A 1, 1917-18. Enlisted, 1918. Private, U. S. N.

Hicks, Fred T., Neche, North Dakota. E 3, 1916-17. Enlisted, Sept. 22, 1917, at Neche, N. D. Stationed at Camp Dodge and Camp Mills. Corporal, Co. C, 313th F. Sig. Bn., U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Service in France from the last of May till the close. In battle and Center Sector, Haute-Alsace. Discharged, June 11, 1919. Now a student at the University.

Higgins, Milton Kenner, Banks, North Dakota. L 1, 1916-17. Withdrew from the University April 13, 1917, to carry on agricultural production, being physically disqualified for military service. Registered for the draft on Aug. 12, 1918, passed physical examination, and was called for entrainment to Camp Winfield Scott, Cal., on Oct. 21, and on Nov. 11, but orders were revoked, first on account of the influenza epidemic, and then by the signing of the armistice.

Hjalmarson, Magnus, Cavalier, North Dakota. B. S. in C. E. 1918. Enlisted April 17, 1918 at Grand Forks, N. D. Seaman 2c, N. A. R., U. S. N. Promoted: (1) Chief Petty Officer, (2) Warrant Machinist, (3) Ensign. Assigned to U. S. Transport "Texas," Jan. 6, 1919 to June 5, 1919. Discharged June 5, 1919.

Hjortland, Arthur L., Grand Forks, North Dakota. Ed 3, A. 3, 1916-17. Responded to the draft Aug., 1917, at Grand Forks. Med. Corps, stationed at Sub. Base, New London, Conn. Recommended, Sept., 1918, by Division Commander for O. T. S., Princeton, N. J.

Hoffman, Chester L., Grand Forks, North Dakota. C. E. 1917. Enlisted Dec. 8, 1917, at Grand Forks, N. D. Private, Co. M., 23rd Eng'rs, U. S. A., Camp Laurel, Md.

Hofto, Jalmar M., Grand Forks, North Dakota. A 3, 1917-18. Enlisted, ept., 1918, at University, N. D. Private, Voc. Tr. Det., U. S. A., University, N. D. Candidate, I. O. T. S., Camp Grant, Ill.

Hostetter, Harold Clinton, Grafton, North Dakota. A 1, 1916-17. Enlisted, 1917, at Grafton, N. D. Apprentice Seaman, U. S. N. Assigned to Co. G., Camp Ross, Naval Tr. Sta., Great Lakes, Ill. Transferred to League Island Navy Yards, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hoverson, Clarence T., Beach, North Dakota. LL. B. 1917. Enlisted Aug. 1917, R. O. T. C., Ft. Snelling, Minn. First Lieutenant, Btt'y A., 10th F. A. C. 3rd Div. Participated in the second

battle of the Marne, the Marne-Champagne defensive, the Champagne-Aisne offensive, the St. Mihiel drive, the Meuse-Argonne drive. Was twice wounded by high explosive shell and also gassed. Is the only officer left in his battery who went into action, starting at Chateau Thierry. Has been recommended for a D. S. C. After the armistice Lieutenant Hoverson was located at Kruffts, Germany.

Hunter, William John, Bottineau, North Dakota. A 1, 1917-18. Enlisted, June 2, 1918, at Grand Forks, N. D. Served as second class Seaman, Quartermaster second class, and Submarine Listener on U. S. S. Destroyer McDermot. Discharged at Boston, Mass., Dec. 13, 1918.

Hughes, Elizabeth A., Java, South Dakota. B. A. 1917. (See page 198.)

Huston, Howard R., Deering, North Dakota. B. A. 1917. Enlisted May 14, 1917, at Ft. Sheridan, Ill. Army Candidate, O. T. C. Second Lieutenant, 40th Inf., U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Was reported killed in action but this report was later corrected. Was both severely wounded and gassed. Was cited by General Pershing for exceptional bravery. Since the armistice has been appointed business manager of the London Bureau of the League of Nations.

Ihrig, Harry Karl, Oshkosh, Wisconsin. A 3, 1917-18. Enlisted, May 2, 1918, at Oshkosh, Wis. in Chemistry Warfare Service, Gas Defense Division. Served at Long Island City, N. Y., as research worker on Gas Defense problems. Was in Divisional Gas U. C. O., Gas Officers' School, Candidate for Commission. Was discharged at Long Island City, N. Y.

Irwin, Dalton B. D., Grand Forks, North Dakota. A 3, 1916-17. Inducted Aug. 27, 1918, at Grand Forks, N. D. Private 1/c, Co. I, 75th Inf., 25th Brig., 13th Div., U. S. A., Camp Lewis, Wash. Candidate, I. C. O. T. S., Camp Grant, Ill. Discharged Dec. 12, 1918, at Camp Grant, Ill.

Isaacs, Willard Leslie, Buchanan, North Dakota. A 1, 1916-17. Cadet, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

Iverson, Peter J., Lakota, North Dakota. M. A. 1917. County Food Administrator. County Chairman, United War Work Campaign.

Jennison, John C., Williston, North Dakota. L 2, 1916-17. Enlisted, 1918. Second Lieutenant, Av. Sec., Sig. Corps, U. S. A., A. E. F., France.

Jensen, August F., (Jepson Frithief), Westby, Montana. M 1, 1917-18. Enlisted, April 29, 1918, at Crosby, N. D. Corporal, Co. G, 350th Inf., 88th Div., U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Sailed for France Aug. 16, and went into trenches October 13, but shortly after a severe attack of pneumonia sent him to hospital for many weeks. Discharged Feb. 20, 1919. Now a student at the University.

Johns, W. L., Hettinger, North Dakota. B. A. 1917. Special investigator in the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Johnson, B. Melvin, Minot, North Dakota. A 3, 1916-17. Enlisted, 1917, at Minot, N. D. Candidate, O. T. C., Ft. Crook, Neb. Prov. Second Lieutenant, 41st Inf., U. S. A. Stationed also at Camp Funston, Kan.

Johnson, Carrol P., Grand Forks, North Dakota. A 2, 1916-17. Enlisted in the 1st N. D. Inf., Nat. Gd., Feb. 2, 1916. Assigned to Co. M, 164th Inf., 41st Div. Called into Federal service Aug. 5, 1916, and served on the Mexican border at Mercedes, Tex., till Feb. 25, 1917. Answered call of the World War, April 6, 1917, and saw continuous service till October 27, 1919. Stationed: U. S. A., (1) Grand Forks, N. D., (2) Camp Greene, N. C., (3) Camp Mills, N. Y., (4) Camp Merritt, N. Y.; Europe, (1) Winchester, Eng., (2) Langres, France, (3) Rome, Italy, (4) Brest, France. Promotions: (1) Private to Corporal, July 19, 1916, (2) Corporal to Sergeant, May 15, 1917, (3) Sergeant to Second Lieutenant, May 1, 1919. Awarded Piave Ribbon per Letter of Italian Mission, Rome, dated May 6, 1919. Attended Army Specialists' School and Candidates' School, Langres, France. Returned to U. S. A. on Ship "Siboney" arriving at Hoboken, Oct. 20, 1919. Discharged at which time Mr. Johnson expects to be accepted into the Regular Army, Chemical Division.

Johnson, Percy Lloyd, New Rockford, North Dakota. A 2, 1916-17. Enlisted, July 5, 1917, at New Rockford, N. D. Private, 1st Inf., N. D. Nat. Gd. Private, Hdqts. Co., 164th Inf., 41st Div., U. S. A., Camp Mills, N. Y. Sergeant, Hdqts. Troops, 6th Army Corps, U. S. A., A. E. F., France.

Johnson, Wesley R., Grand Forks, North Dakota. A 2, 1916-17. Enlisted Aug. 17, 1917, at Grand Forks, N. D., at the age of 17, probably the youngest of the University men to enter the war. Private, Co. M, 1st Inf., N. D. Nat. Gd. Corporal Co. F, 26th Inf., 1st Div., U. S. A., A. E. F., France. During sixteen months of overseas service nearly nine were spent in the front line trenches. Served in the campaigns of defense near Toul, on the Montdidier-Noyon sector, of Cantigny, of Soissons, of St. Mihiel, and in two engagements of the Meuse-Argonne campaign. Saw his company broken up in one battle so that of the entire company only 35 remained unharmed, while in another battle the same company, refilled, lost eighty per cent of its men. At Argonne, the company, on orders, flanked a rectangular forest in which were hidden innumerable machine guns, of which they captured 26 and held the point until reinforcements came. For bravery in action the regiment to which this company belonged was cited seven times by General Pershing. (See this periodical, Vol. X, No. 1, October, 1919, pp. 93-120, for Mr. Johnson's brief recital of his war experiences—"War Experiences of a University Student as a Doughboy.")

Johnston, John Wesley Jr., LaMoure, North Dakota. B. A. 1917. Known to be in service, but no record furnished.

Johnstone, Robert Henry, Emerado, North Dakota. M 1, 1917-18. Entered service April 29, 1918, at Grand Forks, N. D. Private (Runner), Co. G, 357th Inf., 90th Div., U. S. A., A. E. F.,

France. Promoted to Corporal, and sent to the Army University at Beaune, France, after the armistice. Was in the midst of strenuous fighting on the front line near Villard Des Dun and St. Dizier for the last three weeks of the war, the 90th Division being stationed there under General Henry T. Allen. Later was with the Army of Occupation on the Rhine.

Johnston, Victor A., Inkster, North Dakota. A 1, 1917-18. Entered military service, 1918. Private, Inf. Corps, U. S. A.

Jorgenson, Joseph, Grand Forks, North Dakota. A 1, 1916-17. Enlisted June 1, 1918, at Grand Forks, N. D. Corporal, Aero. Div., Air Service U. S. A. Stationed (1) St. Louis, Mo., (2) Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas., (3) Av. Mech. Tr. Sch., St. Paul, Minn., (4) Rich Field, Waco, Texas.

Kelly, James R., Larimore, North Dakota. A 1, 1916-17. Enlisted, 1917, at Grand Forks, N. D. Private, Co. D., 352nd Inf., U. S. A.

Kelly, John J., Grand Forks, North Dakota. A 2, 1917-18. Mr. Kelly was one of the fourteen students chosen by the University of North Dakota, in the early summer of 1918, to respond to the call of the Government for college men to take a sixty-day course of intensive training for officers at Fort Sheridan, Illinois. At the close of the period he received a commission as Second Lieutenant and was assigned to the University of Minnesota to work with the S. A. T. C. Discharged, December, 1918.

Kelly, Milton G., Devils Lake, North Dakota. A 2, 1917-18. Enlisted, April 29, 1918, at Devils Lake, N. D. Corporal, Co. E, 313th Eng'rs, 88th Div., U. S. A., A. E. F., France.

Ketter, Edward Alphonsus, East Grand Forks, Minnesota. A 1, 1917-18. Enlisted, October 12, 1918, at Minneapolis, Minn. Private, U. S. Marine Corps. Stationed at Paris Island, S. C. Discharged, February 28, 1919, at Paris Island. Now a student at the University.

Knox, Erving D., Antler, North Dakota. A 1, 1917-18. Enlisted, 1918. Private, U. S. N.

Knudson, Clarence, Bismarck, North Dakota. A 3, 1916-17. Enlisted, May 15, 1917, at Fargo, N. D. Candidate, I. O. T. C., Ft. Snelling, Minn. Discharged Aug. 15, 1917, and re-enlisted in Av. Sec., Sig. Corps. Discharged July, 1918, and re-enlisted in Inf. Corps, July 23, at Camp Custer, Mich. First Sergeant, Hdqts. Co., 77th Inf., U. S. A. Discharged Jan. 25, 1919, at Camp Custer, Mich.

Knuepfer, Herman C., Grand Forks, North Dakota. B. A. 1917. Enlisted May 12, 1917, at Ft. Snelling, Minn. Army Candidate, R. O. T. C. Private, Inf. Corps, U. S. A., May 12-Aug. 15, 1917; Private, Av. Sec., Air Service, U. S. A. Stationed (1) Austin, Tex., (2) San Diego, Cal., (3) March Field, Riverside, Cal. Discharged Dec. 12, 1918, at March Field, Cal.

Kraabel, Rolfe C. M., Hope, North Dakota. A 2, 1917-18.

Mr. Kraabel was one of the fourteen students chosen by the University of North Dakota, in the early summer of 1918, to respond to the call of the Government for college men to take a sixty-day course of intensive training for officers at Fort Sheridan, Illinois. From this training he returned as a non-commissioned officer to the S. A. T. C. at the University. Discharged at the University, December, 1918. Now a student at the University.

Kraabel, Sidney E., Hope, North Dakota. A 1, 1918-19. (See page 176.)

Kraabel, Torger Oswald, Clifford, North Dakota. L 1, 1916-17. Called in draft. at Clifford, N. D. Private, Co. 1, 352nd Inf., U. S. A., A. E. F., France.

Kulsrud, Carl J., Austin, Minnesota. B. A. 1918. Enlisted April 29, 1918 at Grand Forks, N. D. Private Co. L, 350th Inf., Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to 6th Batt'y. 2nd F. A. C., C. O. T. S., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky. Discharged Dec. 12, 1918, at Camp Zachary Taylor.

Laemmle, John J., Ashley, North Dakota. A 2, 1917-18. Enlisted March 28, 1918, at Camp Dodge. In the 163rd Depot Brigade, 4th R. O. T. C., at Camp Dodge. Commissioned Second Lieutenant, Inf. on Aug. 26, 1918, and assigned to the 809th Pioneer Infantry. Embarked for France September 13, 1918. After the armistice was engaged in embarkation services at St. Nazaire, France, till July 30, 1919, at Camp Dodge as First Lieutenant, O. R. C. Now a student at the University.

Lavin, James B., Hatton, North Dakota. EH, 1917-18. Enlisted April 30, 1918 at Minneapolis, Minn. Seaman 2/c, N. A. R., U. S. N. Chief Machinist's Mate, Co. 3, Reg. 6, Steam Engr. School, U. S. Naval Tr. Sta. Pelham Bay, N. Y. (This is an Officers' Tr. School).

Leith, John Douglas, Larimore, North Dakota. A 3, 1918-19. Inducted into the S. A. T. C. at the University of North Dakota October 2, 1918. Transferred, on October 25, to the Coast Artillery, O. T. C. at Fortress Monroe, Va. Given reserve commission as Second Lieutenant in the Officers' Reserve, Coast Artillery. Released from active service January 31, 1919. Now a student in the University.

Li, Min Hin, Honolulu, Hawaii. M 2, 1917-18. Mr. Li was one of the fourteen students chosen by the University of North Dakota, in the early summer of 1918, to respond to the call of the Government for college men to take a sixty-day course of intensive training for officers at Fort Sheridan, Illinois. At the close of the period he received a commission as Second Lieutenant and was assigned to the University of Kansas to work with the S. A. T. C. Discharged,

Liebeler, Wilbert Ashton, Langdon, North Dakota. A Sp. 1917-18. Enlisted, 1918, at Langdon, N. D. Private, 1st Inf., N. D. Nat. Gd. Private, Inf., Sunset Div., U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Fourteen months overseas service.

Lillibridge, Harold D., Dickinson, North Dakota. Private, U. S. A., Camp Hospital No. 1, A. E. F., France. Graduated from the Dickinson High School June, 1915, soon making application for University entrance as a pre-Medical student. On December 6, 1915, Mr. Lillibridge had enlisted in the State National Guard for three years' service, in Co. K, 1st N. D. Inf. When the Mexican trouble arose, the next spring, he was sent to Texas, July 26, 1916, and served there until January 23rd of the next year. He was released from Federal Service February 16, 1917, but was returned at once to the State National Guard. On March 26, 1917, his company was again sworn into Federal service for an additional three-year reserve period and at once sent to Missoula, Montana, for guard duty against possible I. W. W. disturbances. Soon relieved, however, by the Montana National Guard, the company was returned to North Dakota and stationed at Fort Lincoln, Bismarck. Here they were put into active training in preparation for overseas service. On September 28, 1917, they entrained, and were located successively at Camp Greene, where their training was continued, and at Camps Mills and Merritt, until December 14th when they embarked on the "Vaterland." This was the maiden trip, under American direction, of the famous German passenger steamer, and she was obliged to sail without convoy. The trip was full of risk but yet accomplished without loss. The landing was made at Liverpool, but LeHavre was soon reached. Ere long the regiment was split up and used for replacements, losing its identity. Mr. Lillibridge served with the Med. Dept. of the 164th Inf., (being made a Sergeant on April 28, 1918), until July, 1918, at which time it lost its identity as a Med. Dept. and became Camp Hospital No. 1, located at Gondrecourt. With this he served till May 2, 1919, when he was transferred to Camp Hospital No. 8. On June 10 he sailed from Brest, and on the 29th was discharged at Camp Dodge. Now a student at the University.

Lillo, Waldemar E., Lengby, Minnesota. B. A. 1918. Enlisted April 29, 1918, at Camp Dodge, Ia. Private Co. D, 357th Inf., 90th Div., U. S. A., A. E. F. Wounded in the St. Mihiel drive Discharged April 11, 1919 at Camp Dodge, Ia.

Lindem, Martin C., Fisher, Minn. B. A. 1917. Enlisted Jan. 3, 1918, at Chicago, Ill. Private M. R. C., U. S. A. Discharged, 1918. Now a student at the University.

Lium, Elder Leonard, Christine, North Dakota. CE 2, 1917-18. Enlisted, Jan. 12, 1918, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Private, Av. Sec., Air Ser., U. S. A. Stationed (1) Overland Tr. Sch., St. Paul, Minn., (2) Mather Field, Cal., (3) Call Field, Texas. Second Lieutenant, A. S. A., U. S. A., Nov. 6, 1918. Discharged Jan. 4, 1919, at Call Field, Texas.

Loe, Denzill J., Northwood, North Dakota. M 3, 1917-18. Enlisted, 1917, at Northwood, N. D. Private, U. S. N. Assigned to Naval Tr. Sta., Newport News, Va.

Loughin, Charles A., Grand Forks, North Dakota. L 1, 1916-17. Enlisted, May, 1917, at Ft. Snelling, Minn. Candidate, I. O.

T. C., Second Lieutenant, 26th Inf., 1st Div., U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Went to France in Sept., 1917, with the first contingent from the O. T. C. at Ft. Snelling; was in active service a year and seven months, and twice wounded. After partial recovery from second injury was transferred to the R. R. of C. Service, S. O. S., stationed at Ligny, France. Received citation "for conspicuous bravery in action in the trenches." Now recuperating at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Lowe, Robert A., Kenmare, North Dakota. LL. B. 1917. Enlisted March 29, 1918, at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Private, Co. C., 139th Inf., U. S. A., A. E. F. Stationed in the Vosges sector, the Arras sector and the Argonne sector. Wounded in the battle of the Argonne Forest, Sept. 29, 1918, and at first reported killed in action. Discharged Feb. 14, 1919 at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Lundberg, George, Fairdale, North Dakota. A 3, 1917-18. Enlisted May 27, 1918, at Fairdale, N. D. Corporal, U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Stationed successively at Camp Lewis, Fort Benjamin Harrison, and Camp Upton. Overseas, stationed for six months at Bordeaux as clerk in the office of Depot Engineer, Base Section No. 2. After the armistice was sent as a student to the University of London where he remained about five months. Discharged August 1, 1919, at Camp Mills. Now a student at the University.

Lundy, John S., Inkster, North Dakota. B. A. 1917. Enlisted Jan. 3, 1918, at Chicago, Ill. Private, M. R. C., U. S. A.

Lurton, Douglas Elsworth, East Grand Forks, Minnesota. L 1, 1917-18. Enlisted April 3, 1918, at Fort Logan, Col. Private, Med. Dept., U. S. A. Assigned to the Post Hospital, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind. Honorably discharged, May 16, 1918, for slight physical disability. Re-enlisted, Oct. 1, 1918 at Albuquerque, N. Mex. Private, S. A. T. C., University of New Mexico.

Lurton, Malcom B., East Grand Forks, Minnesota. L 1, 1916-17. Enlisted, 1917, at Grand Forks, N. D. Private, Reg. Army, stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Sergeant 1/c, Amb. Co., 276, 19th Div., Med. Dept., U. S. A. Stationed (1) Ft. Riley, Kan., (2) Camp Dodge, Iowa. Served also as army field clerk in office of Camp Surgeon after the armistice. Was one of group of 200 soldiers from Camp Dodge, Ia., assigned to help in the harvesting of the crop of 1918. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia.

Lynch, Cecil John, Lakota, North Dakota. L 3, 1918-19. Enlisted, 1918, at Grand Forks, N. D. Cadet, U. S. N., assigned to Ensign School, Municipal Pier, Chicago, Ill. Transferred to Av. Sec., and assigned to Mass. Institute of Tech., Cambridge, Mass. Placed on inactive duty list.

McCarthy, Donald J., Grafton, North Dakota. A 1, 1916-17. Enlisted, 1917. Private, U. S. N. Assigned to Naval Tr. Sta., Great Lakes, Ill.

McClellan, Russell B., Hope, North Dakota. E 1, 1917-18. Enlisted April 18, 1918, at Grand Forks, N. D. Private Coast

Artillery Corps, U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Three months overseas service. Discharged December 23, 1919.

McDermott, Edward Henry, Cooperstown, North Dakota. L 1, 1916-17. Enlisted, May 15, 1917, at East Grand Forks, Minn. Candidate, 2nd R. O. T. C., Ft. Snelling, Minn. Promotions: Corporal, Sergeant, Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant. Graduated from 12th Divisional Schools with grade of "Instructor" in Automatic Arms and Physical and Bayonet Training. First Lieutenant, H Co., 36th Inf., U. S. A. Stationed (1) Ft. Snelling, Minn., (2) Camp Devons, Mass., (3) Cambridge, Mass. Discharged Feb. 3, 1919, at Cambridge, Mass.

McDermott, George D., Rugby, North Dakota. LL. B. 1917. Enlisted Aug. 1917, at Ft. Snelling, Minn. Candidate 2nd O. T. S. Private Co. 8, Inf. Corps, U. S. A.

McDermott, Willard, Cooperstown, North Dakota. A 1, 1917-18. Enlisted, 1918. Private, C. A. C., U. S. A.

McGavin, Ray K., Fordville, North Dakota. ME 2, 1916-17. Drafted, 1917. Private, Inf. Corps, U. S. A. Stationed at Ft. Riley, Kan.

McGlenn, Harlan W., Minnewaukan, North Dakota. A Sp. 1916-17. Enlisted, 1917. Private, Av. Sec., Sig. Corps., U. S. A.

McGrath, Edwin J., Grand Forks, North Dakota. A. 1, 1917-18. Mr. McGrath was one of the fourteen students chosen by the University of North Dakota, in the early summer of 1918, to respond to the call of the Government for college men to take a sixty-day course of intensive training for officers at Fort Sheridan, Illinois. From this training he returned as a non-commissioned officer to the S. A. T. C. at the University. Discharged at the University, Dec., 1918. Now a student at the University.

McIntosh, Wilfred, Bottineau, North Dakota. A 1, 1917-18. Known to have been in service but no record received.

McKay, Douglas C., Pembina, North Dakota. E 4, 1916-17. Enlisted, 1917, at Pembina, N. D. Second Lieutenant, 346th M. G. Bn. Stationed at Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.

McLees, Raymond W., Sanborn, North Dakota. SS. 1917. Enlisted Sept. 4, 1917, at Camp Dodge, Ia. Private, National Army. Corporal, Co. I, 352nd Inf., U. S. A. (Feb. 26, 1918). Transferred to Co. L, 139th Inf., 35th Div., U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Reached France May 11, 1918. Saw active service on four sectors,—the Alsatian, St. Mihiel, Argonne, and Verdun. Was slightly gassed during Argonne action. The Division was assembling for a drive on Metz when the armistice was signed.

McPhee, Frank W., Westhope, North Dakota. M 2, 1917-18. Enlisted, 1918. Private, M. R. C., U. S. A.

MacDonald, Douglas G., Grand Forks, North Dakota. L 1, 1917-18. Entered the service June 24, 1918, at Grand Forks. Private, Inf. U. S. A. Stationed at Camp Grant, Iowa. Served for one

month in Hdqts. Co., 337th Field Artillery, then transferred to the Naturalization Department and from there to the First Training Group, 163rd Depot Brigade. Later promoted to Corporal. Discharged March 7, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Mann, Fred P. Jr., Devils Lake, North Dakota. A 3, 1916-17. Enlisted, April, 1917, at Ft. Snelling, Minn. Candidate, O. T. S. First Lieutenant, Co. B, 339th M. G. Bn., 88th Div., U. S. A., A. E. F., France.

Manning, Gervase J., Dickinson, North Dakota. L 1, 1916-17. Private, M. G. Co., 164th Inf., U. S. A., A. E. F., France.

Manning, James A., Antler, North Dakota. A 1, 1916-17. Enlisted, 1918. Private, Av. Sec., Sig. Corps, U. S. A.

Marmon, Morgan L., West Point, Montana. M Sp 1916-17. Enlisted, 1917. Private, Inf. Corps, U. S. A. Stationed at Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.

Martin, Neal D., Hamilton, North Dakota. M 1, 1916-17. Enlisted, 1917, at Cavalier, N. D. First Sergeant, Co. B., 298 Aero Squadron, Air Ser., U. S. A. Stationed at Pittsburgh, Pa. Discharged Jan. 17, 1919, at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mayfield, Esom B., Grand Forks, North Dakota. A 1, SS. 1917. Enlisted, 1917, at Grand Forks, N. D. Private, Co. M, N. D. Nat. Gd. Sergeant, Inf. Corps, U. S. A., A. E. F., France.

Metzger, Herbert A., Williston, North Dakota. LL. B. 1917. Enlisted May, 1917, at Williston, N. D. Candidate O. T. C., Ft. Snelling, Minn. First Lieutenant, M. G. Co., 351st Inf., U. S. A., Camp Dodge, Ia.

Midkiff, Henry Franklin, Chicago, Illinois. A 1, 1917-18. Secretary, American Y. M. C. A., Archangel, Russia. Sailed from New York, January, 1919, stayed six weeks in England, and reached Archangel the last Sunday in March. Stationed in one of the outlying log villages, recently evacuated by the Bolsheviks.

Miller, Leslie Vernon, Minot, North Dakota. A 2, 1917-18. Enlisted, 1918. Private, Inf. Corps, U. S. A. Stationed at Camp Custer, Mich.

Milloy, Frank J., Omemee, North Dakota. B. A. 1917. Enlisted fall of 1917. Private, M. R. C., U. S. A.

Mix, Muriel Melrun, Lidgerwood, North Dakota. EE 3, 1917-18. Enlisted, Dec. 3, 1917, at Minneapolis, Minn. Apprentice Seaman, U. S. N. Assigned to U. S. S. "Mississippi." Shortly after enlistment joined the Armed Guards of the U. S. N., a group of men specially trained to handle the guns on merchantment and convoys. Received two gold chevrons for this duty, and also the Naval "E".

Moore, Cuthbert S., Lisbon, North Dakota. LL. B. 1917. Enlisted July 30, 1916, at Lisbon, N. D. (1st N. D. N. G.). Sergeant, 164th Inf., U. S. A. Discharged Mar. 14, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Ia.

Moore, Leon H., Edgeley, North Dakota. E. E. 1918. Enlisted April 30, 1918 at Minneapolis, Minn. Seaman 2/c, U. S. N. Assigned to U. S. S. "Carola," Naval Base No. 7, Brest, France.

Morrison, William Hunter, Crystal, North Dakota. L 1, 1917-18. Enlisted, 1918, at Grand Forks, N. D. Private, Inf. Corps, U. S. A.

Moultrie, Gerard E., Valley City, North Dakota. CE 2, 1917-18. Mr. Moultrie was one of the fourteen students chosen by the University of North Dakota, in the early summer of 1918, to respond to the call of the Government for college men to take a sixty-day course of intensive training for officers at Fort Sheridan, Illinois. At the close of the period he received a commission as Second Lieutenant and was assigned to the Ohio State University to work with the S. A. T. C. Discharged, December, 1918. Now a student at the University.

Murphy, Henry R., Minot, North Dakota. A 4, 1916-17. Enlisted, May 15, 1917, at Minot, N. D. Candidate, O. T. S., Ft. Snelling, Minn. Second Lieutenant, Co. D, 339th M. G. Bn., 88th Div., U. S. A., A. E. F., France.

Murphy, James R., Bordulac, North Dakota. LL. B. 1917. Enlisted May, 1917. Candidate, 1st O. T. C., Ft. Snelling, Minn. First Lieutenant, Co. M., 351st Inf., 88th Div., U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Eleven months overseas service. Battalion Intelligence Officer. Member of General Courts-Martial.

Musjerd, Iver O., Osnabrock, North Dakota. B. A. 1917. Known to have been in service but no record at hand.

Nelson, Ernest O., Hillsboro, North Dakota. A 1, 1917-18. Enlisted, December 15, 1917, at Jefferson Barracks. Private, Av. Sec., U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Sent to Camp Hancock, Jan., 1918. Transferred, Mar., 1918, to Co. B., 103d Ammunition Train, 28th Division. Arrived in Southampton, England, May 31st, 1918, and Le Havre, France, June 6th, 1918. Was at the front from the last of June until Armistice. Took part in Chateau Thierry, Fifth German Offensive, Advance on Orcq and Vesle, Meuse-Argonne Offensive, Thiaccourt Sector. Left St. Nazaire April 24, 1919, arrived at Philadelphia May 7, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dodge May 20, 1919. Now a student at the University.

Nelson, Walter L., East Grand Forks, Minnesota. L. Sp 1916-17. Enlisted Nov. 21, 1917, at Minneapolis, Minnesota. Sergeant, 1/c, Pursuit Group, 158th Aero Squadron, U. S. Air Service. Stationed near Lincoln, England, and at 3rd A. T. C., Issoudun, France.

Nevin, John B., Bathgate, North Dakota. L 3, 1918-19. Known to have been in service, but details not at hand.

Nichols, Lester C., Heaton, North Dakota. E 1, 1917-18. Enlisted, Aug. 28, 1918, at Fessenden, N. D. Private, Co. H., 3rd Bn., Chemical Warfare Service, Edgewood Arsenal, Md. The work of this arsenal was in connection with the manufacture and placing in shells, grenades, etc., of poisonous gases. Worked especially in

the mustard oil (gas) department. Discharged Jan. 2, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Nilles, Herbert G., Fargo, North Dakota. LL. B. 1917. Enlisted Feb., 1918, Fargo, N. D. Sergeant, Ord. Corps, U. S. A., A. E. F., France.

Nollman, Roy, Grafton, North Dakota. LL. B. 1917. Enlisted July 22, 1918, Grafton, N. D. Corporal, 42nd Co., 160th Depot Brig., U. S. A. Assigned to Camp Custer, Mich., trans. 15th Tr. Btt'y. F. A. O. T. S. Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky. Discharged, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., Nov. 27, 1918.

Nomland, Rueben, Thompson, North Dakota. M 1, 1917-18. Enlisted, Jan. 12, 1918 at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Private in Fourth Balloon Co., 3rd Army Corps of First Army. Took part in Aine-Marne and Meuse-Argonne offensives. Served thirteen months in France. Discharged May 15, 1919.

Nuss, Morris N., Neenah, Wisconsin. L 2, 1916-17. Enlisted, 1918. Private, Av. Sec., Sig. Corps, U. S. A.

Nyhus, Lloyd Hillman, Edmore, North Dakota. A Sp 1918-19. Enlisted, 1918. Private, U. S. N.

O'Connor, Archie B., St. Thomas, North Dakota. 1917-18. Enlisted, Oct., 1918, S. A. T. C., University of North Dakota. Recommended for transfer to C. O. T. S., Camp Grant, Ill. Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill.

O'Connor, Clarence Daniel, St. Thomas, North Dakota. Ed 2, 1916-17. Enlisted fall of 1917.

O'Gorman, Charles Edward, Grand Forks, North Dakota. M 2, 1917-18. Enlisted, 1918. Private, U. S. N.

Olson, Alvin Byron, Bemidji, Minnesota. E 1, 1916-17. Called into service April 4, 1917. Private, 5th Div., Minneota Naval Militia. Seaman 2/c, U. S. Naval Reserve Force. Musician 1/c, U. S. N. R. F., assigned to U. S. S. "Kansas". This vessel did convoy duty during the war, convoying many thousand soldiers without losing a man, and shared in the honor and prize money for capturing the first German submarine mother-ship off Atlantic coast, May 26, 1918. Alvin B. Olson and E. J. Simons were first students to leave the University for war service, April 4, 1917.

Olson, Melvin A., Hansboro, North Dakota. Ed 2, 1917-18. Enlisted, Aug. 31, 1918, at Cando, N. D. Private, Radio Div., Air Ser., U. S. A. (unassigned). Stationed (1) Penn Field, Austin, Texas, (2) with Voc. Tr. Det., at University of North Dakota (Sept. and Oct., 1918).

Oppegard, Goodwin J., McIntosh, Minnesota. LL. B. 1917. Enlisted May 16, 1917, Grand Forks, N. D. Candidate, 1st O. T. C., Ft. Snelling, Minn. Second Lieutenant, Co. M., 349th Inf., 88th Div. First Lieutenant, 163rd Depot Brig. (Personnel Dept.) Assigned as Com. Officer, Co. K., 807th Pioneer Inf. for transportation overseas. Captain, Inf. Corps, Hdqts. Staff, A. E. F., in command of 6000 troops. Eleven months overseas service.

Oppen, Elmer A., Berwick, North Dakota. EE Sp. 1917-18. Enlisted, 1918. Private, U. S. N.

Owen, Henry G., Grand Forks, North Dakota. L Sp, 1916-17.

Page, John A., Hamilton, North Dakota. M 2, 1917-18. Enlisted, June 24, 1918, at Cavalier, N. D. Corporal, Hdqts. Co., 337th F. A., U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Five months overseas service.

Palmer, Louis A., Halliday, North Dakota. B. A. 1917. Enlisted Nov. 10, 1917. Private, M. R. C., U. S. A.

Papermaster, George, Grand Forks, North Dakota. LL. B. 1917. Enlisted Mar. 29, 1918, Grand Forks, N. D. Sergeant, M. C., U. S. A. Assigned to Office of Ch. Surg. Hdq. S. O. S., Camp McArthur, Texas. A. E. F., Tours, France.

Patterson, Ellwood L., Wahpeton, North Dakota. B. A. 1918. Enlisted May 11, 1917. Candidate 1st O. T. C., Ft. Snelling, Minn. First Lieutenant, Hdqts. Co., 56th M. G. Bn., 19th Div., U. S. A. Discharged, Feb. 6, 1919.

Pederson, Henry G., Grafton, North Dakota. CE 2, 1917-18. Recommended for enlistment at Grand Forks early in May—enlistment completed at Newport, R. I., May 13, 1918. Enlisted as Landsman Electrician General and soon promoted to second class, Material Section. He was soon transferred to the "Comanche" and made one trip across, returning to New York. He was again transferred, October 24, 1918, this time to Naval Aviation and sent to Charleston, S. C., where he passed a test examination, receiving the rank of Second Class Quartermaster in Aviation, U. S. N. R. Av. The armistice coming soon he never qualified. Released November 24, 1918. Now a student at the University.

Perry, Ralph W., Surrey, North Dakota. E 3-A 3, 1917-18. Enlisted, April 10, 1918, at Grand Forks, N. D. Seaman 3/c, U. S. N., stationed at Nav. Tr. Sta., Great Lakes, Ill. Musician (Naval Band), assigned to U. S. Transport "Rijndam." Made six trips on this Transport. Discharged August 12, 1919.

Peterson, Harry Rudolph, Bisbee, North Dakota. A 1, 1916-17. Enlisted, 1918. Private, Inf. Corps, U. S. A. Stationed at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Petterson, Melvin L., Mayville, North Dakota. B. A. 1918. Enlisted, June, 1918, at Grand Forks, N. D. Private, C. A. C., U. S. A. Stationed at (1) Ft. Stevens, Ore., (2) Fortress Monroe, Va.

Phillips, Guy, Oakland City, Indiana. A 3, 1916-17. Enlisted, April 29, 1918, at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky. Sergeant, M. C., U. S. A. Assigned to Base Hospital 140, Camp Johnston, Fla. Discharged Dec. 23, 1918, at Camp Taylor, Ky.

Plank, Howard A., St. Paul, Minnesota. B. A. 1917. Enlisted Oct. 8, 1917 at St. Louis, Mo. Private M. R. C., U. S. A.

Plank, Paul James, Minneapolis, Minnesota. A 1, 1916-17.

Enlisted, 1917. Private, Royal Aviation Corps, Canadian Army. Honorably discharged as physically deficient.

Polk, Harry E., Willow City, North Dakota. B. A. 1917. Called in the draft June, 1918. Sergeant, (Band Master), Co. 18, 5th Bn., 163rd Dep. Brig., Camp Dodge, Ia. Following the armistice, the band made a four months "Victory Tour" thru states of the Central West.

Porter, Amyas Leigh, Ellendale, North Dakota. CE 2, 1916-17. Enlisted, 1917. Private, Royal Aviation Corps, Canadian Army.

Pray, Ralph E., Valley City, North Dakota. A 2, 1917-18. Mr. Prey was one of the fourteen students chosen by the University of North Dakota, in the early summer of 1918, to respond to the call of the Government for college men to take a sixty-day course of intensive training for officers at Fort Sheridan, Illinois. At the close of the period he received a commission as Second Lieutenant and was assigned to the School for Auto Mechanics, Kansas City, Missouri, to work with the S. A. T. C. Discharged, December, 1918.

Putnam, Frank L., Carrington, North Dakota. A 3, 1916-17. Enlisted, 1916, at Bismarck, N. D. Private, 1st Inf., N. D. Nat. Gd., serving on Mexican border. First Sergeant, 164th Inf., 41st Div., U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Assigned to Camp Hospital No. 1, Med. Dept., stationed at Gondrecourt, France.

Putnam, Hugh R., Carrington, North Dakota. B. A. 1917. Member of 2nd N. D. Nat. Guard, serving on Mexican border. Enlisted Aug. 1917, at Bismarck, N. D. First Sergeant 162nd Field Hospital, San. Tr. 116, A. E. F. Germany.

Ratzlaff, Carl J., Valley City, North Dakota. E 1, 1916-17. Enlisted, 1917, Private, 2nd Inf., N. D. Nat. Gd. Sergeant, Inf. Corps, U. S. A., A. E. F., France.

Read, Roland R., Grand Forks, North Dakota. B. S. 1917. Called in the draft at Stratford, Conn. Private, Ord. Dept., U. S. A. Detailed as Oil Chemist in munitions plant at Stratford, Conn., for the period of the war.

Reid, Rodney E., Detroit, Minnesota. A Sp. 1916-17. Enlisted, 1918. Private, Av. Sec., Sig. Corps, U. S. A. Stationed at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas.

Reilly, Lloyd V., Milton, North Dakota. L 1, 1916-17. Enlisted, May 14, 1917, at East Grand Forks, Minn. Volunteer Private, K. Troop, 1st U. S. Cavalry, stationed at Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. Candidate, 2nd O. T. S., Fort Snelling, Minn. Second Lieutenant, Inf. Corps, U. S. A., (Nov. 27, 1917). Served in several southern camps, and had charge of training and transportation of troops. Promoted to First Lieutenant, U. S. Inf., Oct. 25, 1918, and had been ordered to sail for overseas service when the armistice was signed. Received unsolicited appointment as First Lieutenant in the Cavalry Reserves. Discharged December 7, 1918, at Camp Dix, N. J.

Reimers, Fernando, F., Carrington, North Dakota. E 1, 1916-17. Enlisted, October, 1918, at Nevada, Iowa. Private, S. A. T. C., Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa. Discharged, Dec. 17, 1918, at Ames, Iowa.

Richards, Frank, Dickinson, North Dakota. A 1, 1917-18. Enlisted, June, 1918. Private, F. A. C., U. S. A., A. E. F., France.

Richards, Mansell, Grand Forks, North Dakota. A 2, 1917-18. Drafted, March 30, 1918, at Grand Forks, N. D. Second Lieutenant, F. A., U. S. A. Discharged, Dec. 4, 1918, at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

Richter, Waldemar, Fargo, North Dakota. B. A. 1917. Enlisted Feb. 5, 1918. Private, M. R. C., U. S. A. Stationed at Ann Arbor, Mich.

Riley, Charles Allen, Bottineau, North Dakota. M 1, 1917-18. Enlisted, 1918. Private, U. S. N.

Ronan, Roy Anthony, Manvel, North Dakota. M 2, 1917-18. Enlisted, 1918, at Grand Forks, N. D. Private, Btt'y E, 69th Art., C. A. C., U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Stationed at Pussigum, France.

Roche, Roy Johnson, Drayton, North Dakota. M 1, 1916-17. Enlisted, April 6, 1918, at Grafton, N. D. Private, Co. C, 164th Inf., U. S. A. Transferred to E Co., 18th Inf., U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Wounded by H. E. S., in front line trenches, in January, 1918. Discharged Mar. 11, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Roy, Ralph, St. Hilaire, Minnesota. A 3, 1916-17. Enlisted, Sept. 20, 1917, at Camp Dodge, Ia. Sergeant Hdqts. Co., 352nd Inf., U. S. A. Stationed at Ft. Robinson, Neb., and Rock Island Arsenal, Ill. Discharged Jan. 14, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Now a student at the University.

Ruble, Martin A., Grand Forks, North Dakota. A 4-L 1, 1917-18. Enlisted, April 29, 1918, at Grand Forks, N. D. Private, 315th Field Signal Battalion, 90th Division, U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Camp Dodge, Camp Travis, Camp Mills. Overseas in July. At the St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse fronts, and in the Army of Occupation till May 21, 1919. Discharged June 21 at Camp Dodge.

Rumrich, Adolph S., Fargo, North Dakota. B. A. 1917. Enlisted Jan. 30, 1918, at St. Louis, Mo. Private, M. R. C., U. S. A.

Rygh, T. Milton, Cavalier, North Dakota. A 1, 1917-18. Mr. Rygh was one of the fourteen students chosen by the University of North Dakota, in the early summer of 1918, to respond to the call of the Government for college men to take a sixty-day course of intensive training for officers at Fort Sheridan, Illinois. At the close of the period he received a commission as Second Lieutenant and was assigned to the Indianapolis School of Commerce, to work with the S. A. T. C., Indianapolis, Indiana. Discharged, December 26, 1918, at Northwestern College, Ill.

Sandvik, Otto, Crosby, North Dakota. A 3, 1917-18. Enlisted, February 11, 1918, at Grand Forks, N. D. Private, Av. Sec.,

Signal Corps, U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Sent to Fort Omaha and for six weeks attended the Balloon school, receiving training in Army Meteorological work; then transferred to Fort Wood, N. Y., where he took further training in Meteorological work for two months. Sent overseas June 11. He spent one month in training for Pilot Balloon work, and had six weeks at the front in the Saint Mihiel and Lorraine Sectors, doing Meteorological work, and three weeks experimental work, with a staff officer, on Propaganda Balloons. Made a Corporal on October 3, for special service. Was returned to England about the 10th of October as Instructor in Meteorology in connection with the Air Service. Now a student at the University.

Sarles, Duane York, Hillsboro, North Dakota. L 2, 1916-17. Enlisted, 1917, at Hillsboro, N. D. Captain, Co. 1., 352nd Reg. Inf. Corps, U. S. A. Stationed at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Schiess, Martin E., Ypsilanti, North Dakota. B. S. in C. E. 1918. Enlisted March 9, 1918, Ft. Worden, Wash. Corporal Btt'y. B, C. A. C., U. S. A. With A. E. F., France Oct. 5, 1918 to March 8, 1919. Discharged March 19, 1919, Camp Dodge, Ia.

Schlusser, Arthur Gerald, Grand Forks, North Dakota. ME 3, 1916-17. Enlisted, 1918, at Grand Forks, N. D. Second Lieutenant, 350th Inf., 88th Div. (Clover Leaf Div'n.), U. S. A., A. E. F., France.

Schmidt, Peter, Enloe, North Dakota. B. A. 1917. Second Lieutenant, Inf., U. S. A. Stationed (1) Camp Pike, Ark., (2) Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

Schnabel, Dudley C., Grand Forks, North Dakota. A 4, 1917-18. Enlisted, May 3, 1918, at Minneapolis, Minn. Chief Q. M., (Aviation), Co. 30, U. S. Naval Av. Det., Key West, Fla. Assigned (1) Mass. Inst. Tech., Boston, Mass., (2) Naval Air Station, Key West, Fla. Discharged, Dec., 1918.

Schultz, Harry L., Minnewaukan, North Dakota. A 4, L 1, 1916-17. Enlisted, 1917. Private, U. S. N.

Schweitzer, Clarence E., Cavalier, North Dakota. A 2, 1917-18. Mr. Schweitzer was one of the fourteen students chosen by the University of North Dakota, in the early summer of 1918, to respond to the call of the Government for college men to take a sixty-day course of intensive training for officers at Fort Sheridan, Illinois. From this training he returned as a non-commissioned officer to the S. A. T. C. at the University. Discharged at the University, December, 1918.

Scott, Cecil, Adroch, North Dakota. E 2, 1917-18. Enlisted, April 10, 1918, at Minneapolis. Private, U. S. N. Sent to the Great Lakes Naval Station. Transferred, October 15, to the University of North Dakota for engineering study. Released from active service January 2, 1919. Now a student at the University.

Scott, McDonald W., Heaton, North Dakota. E 1, 1917-18. Enlisted May 14, 1918, at Grand Forks, N. D. Ensign, U. S. N. Stationed at Great Lakes Naval Station, Municipal Pier, N. Y.,

and Baltimore, on board "Juniata" in Coastwise Service from Baltimore to Savannah and Jacksonville. N. A. R. S., at Pelham Bay, N. Y. For two months on duty in New York Harbor in charge of turning ships back to owners. Discharged May 27, 1919. Now a student at the University.

Seed, Lindon, Minot, North Dakota. B. A. 1918. Enlisted Oct. 2, 1918, Chicago, Ill. Private C. O. R., Can. Army, Exhibition Camp, Toronto, Can. Discharged, Nov. 20, 1918, Toronto, Can.

Seibel, John J., Harvey, North Dakota. B. A. 1917. Enlisted July, 1917. Private, M. R. C., U. S. A.

Seymour, Lloyd H., Tower City, North Dakota. M 2, 1916-17. Enlisted, May 6, 1918, at Fargo, North Dakota. Corporal, M. S. T. 413 Q. M. Corps, Motor Truck Co., 434, U. S. A., A. E. F. Stationed with 1st Army of Occupation at Moyon, Germany. Eight months' oversease service.

Shaft, Arthur Blaine, Minot, North Dakota. B. A. 1917. Enlisted Mar., 1917, Washington, D. C. Ensign, Paymaster Corps, U. S. N. Promoted to Lieutenant and Assistant Paymaster, assigned to U. S. S. "Wheeling."

Shellenberger, Rolfe, Minnewaukan, North Dakota. A 4, 1917-18. Enlisted, Apr. 15, 1918, at Minneapolis, Minn. Seaman 2/c. U. S. N. R. Promoted (1) M. M. 2/c, (2) C. M. M., (3) Mach., (4) Ensign. Assigned to (1) U. S. S. "K. G. Luckenback," (2) U. S. S. "Pjikembang." Detached Oct. 20, 1918, for engineering duty only.

Sherman, Benjamin Franklin, Hysham, Montana. A 2, 1916-17. Enlisted, 1917. Private, 1st Balloon Squadron, Sig. Corps, U. S. A. Stationed at St. Sill, Okl.

Shorb, Paul, Surrey, North Dakota. B. A. 1917. Enlisted June 27, 1917 at Duluth, Minn. Candidate 2nd O. T. C., Ft. Snelling, Minn. Second Lieutenant, Co. F., 2nd Inf., U. S. A. Assigned (1) Gloucester City, N. J., guarding interned Germans. (2) Frankfort Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., guarding Government ammunition factory, (3) Ft. Jay, N. J. Served as Judge Advocate in special Courts Martial. Promoted to First Lieutenant Aug. 23, 1918. Discharged Feb. 14, 1919 at Ft. Jay, N. J.

Shunk, William Fred, Anselm, North Dakota. M 1, 1916-17. Drafted, 1918. Private, Co. D., 318th Engineers (Lappers), U. S. A., A. E. F., France.

Simons, Edwin Jaggard, Bemidji, Minnesota. M 1, 1916-17. Enlisted April 11, 1917, at Bemidji, Minn. Ensign, U. S. N. R. F., Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Assigned to U. S. S. "Kansas."

Sinclair, James H., Kenmare, North Dakota. A 1, 1917-18. Enlisted, at Minneapolis, Minn., on July 10, 1918. Private, U. S. N. Discharged, July 20, 1919, Minneapolis, Minn.

Skretting, Almer, Valley City, North Dakota. E 3, 1916-17. Enlisted July 16, 1917, at Valley City, N. D., in the 2nd N. D. Inf. Nat. Gd. Stationed successively at Camp Green, Camp Mills,

and Camp Merritt. Sergeant Major, 148th Machine Gun Battalion, stationed at Base Section No. 4, LeHavre, France, from January 23, 1918, till February 22, 1919. Later served with new Supply Base at Rotterdam, Holland, from the first to the nineteenth of March and at Antwerp, Belgium, from March 20 to July 23, 1919. Promoted on May 29, 1918 to Second Lieutenant. Discharged, Aug. 4, 1919, at Washington as Second Lieutenant. Trans. Corps. Now a student in the University.

Slater, Clarence Sheldon, Esmond, North Dakota. 1917-18. Enlisted Oct. 1, 1918, at Fargo, N. D. Private, S. A. T. C., Fargo College, Fargo, N. D. Discharged Dec. 13, 1918, at Fargo, N. D.

Smeby, Justin G., Oberon, North Dakota. EM 1, 1917-18. Enlisted, April 10, 1918, at Minneapolis. Never called, never sent to camp. Recently joined the Merchant Marine.

Smith, Frank C., Grand Forks, North Dakota. L 1, 1916-17. Drafted June 24, 1918, at Grand Forks. Private, Inf. U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Stationed (1) Camp Dodge, Iowa, then sent to Quebec, Can. for embarkation; (2) Belford, France. Ordered to the front just in time to see a part of the closing battle. Discharged June 24, 1919, at Camp Grant, Illinois.

Snowfield, Johannes, Hannah, North Dakota. LL. B. 1917. Enlisted June, 1917. Sergeant Co. E, 8th Am. Tr., F. A. C., U. S. A.

Sorbo, Harold Reitman, Thompson, North Dakota. A 2, 1916-17. Enlisted, July 5, 1918, at Minneapolis, Minn. Musician 1/c. Dunwoody Naval Band, Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis, Minn. Discharged Feb. 24, 1919, at Minneapolis, Minn.

Soule, William D., Towner, North Dakota. B. S. in C. E. 1918. Enlisted summer of 1918. Private, Inf. Corps, U. S. A., Ft. Worden, Wash.

Stedman, Chester B., Sheyenne, North Dakota. L 2, 1916-17. Enlisted, June 13, 1918, at Fargo, N. D. Private, Voc. Tr. Det., N. D. Agricultural College, Fargo, N. D. Musician 2/c, 138th F. A. Band, Hdqts. Co., 38th Div., 63rd Brig., U. S. A., A. E. F., Stationed at Camp Shelby, Miss., Camp Upton, L. I., Camp Mills, N. J., Camp Taylor, Ky., England and France. Discharged Jan. 11, 1919, at Camp Taylor, Ky.

Stee, Ernest Clifford, Dazey, North Dakota. E 1, 1917-18. Enlisted, April 15, 1918, at Minneapolis, Minn. Seaman 1/c. Guard Co., 11th Reg., U. S. N. Stationed at Great Lakes, Ill. Released at Great Lakes, Ill., on Feb. 1, 1919.

Steidl, Rudolph C., Fingal, North Dakota. A 2, 1917-18. Mr. Steidl was one of the fourteen students chosen by the University of North Dakota, in the early summer of 1918, to respond to the call of the Government for college men to take a sixty-day course of intensive training for officers at Fort Sheridan, Illinois. At the close of the period he received a commission as Second Lieutenant and was

assigned to St. Thomas College as Personnel Adjutant in the S. A. T. C. Discharged, December, 1918. Now a student at the University.

Steining, Henry C., Felton, Minnesota. LL. B. 1917. Called in the draft Dec. 14, 1917. Private, 35th Co., 2d Reg., C. A. C., U. S. N. Stationed at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Transf. to Btt'y. D., 62nd C. A. C., A. E. F., France.

Stevenson, James E., Crosby, North Dakota. A 4, 1916-17. Enlisted, May 15, 1917. Candidate, R. O. T. C., Camp Dodge, Ia. Second Lieutenant, Co. B., 339th M. G. Bn., U. S. A.

Stewart, Ralph J., Drayton, North Dakota. A 2, 1917-18. Mr. Stewart was one of the fourteen students chosen by the University of North Dakota, in the early summer of 1918, to respond to the call of the government for college men to take a sixty-day course of intensive training for officers at Fort Sheridan, Illinois. In this training Mr. Stewart's work was thoroly satisfactory, but because of slight physical disability he was not accepted in the S. A. T. C. He returned to the University of North Dakota, however, and took the regular work, hoping to be accepted later should the need arise.

Strand, Steen, University, North Dakota. E 4, 1917-18. Drafted, March, 1918. Candidate, Art. O. T. C., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky. Second Lieutenant, F. A. C., U. S. A. Transferred to S. A. T. C., University of North Dakota.

Sullivan, Joseph Edward, Mandan, North Dakota. A Sp, 1917-18. Enlisted, 1918. Private, Inf. Corps., U. S. A.

Sussex, Frank H., Hope, North Dakota. ME 4, 1917-18. Enlisted, May 8, 1918, at Minneapolis. Private, U. S. N. Sent at once to Great Lakes Naval Station. Transferred, October 15, to the University of North Dakota for engineering study. Released from active service January 2, 1919. Now at Hope, North Dakota.

Taubert, Max G., Casselton, North Dakota. L 2, 1917-18. Enlisted Jan. 16, 1918, at Grand Forks, N. D. Cadet, Aviation Tr. Sch., Berkeley, Cal. Second Lieutenant, Av. Sec., Sig. Corps, U. S. A. Stationed at March Field, Riverside, Cal.

Taylor, Fay L., Towner, North Dakota. B. A. 1917. Enlisted July, 1917. Private, Inf. Corps, U. S. A.

Taylor, Smith, Towner, North Dakota. A 3, Ed. 3, 1916-17. Enlisted, 1917. Candidate, 2nd R. O. T. C., Ft. Snelling, Minn. Second Lieutenant, Co. K, 45th Inf., U. S. A. Stationed at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Teel, Charles Edmond, Bellingham, Washington. M 2, 1916-17. Enlisted, 1917. Second Lieutenant, 2nd Inf., N. D. Nat. Gd.

Tendick, Lloyd B., Fargo, North Dakota. B. A. 1917. Called in the draft Sept. 22, 1917, at Fargo, N. D. Private, Co. C, 348th Inf., U. S. A. Camp Pike, Ark.

Thompson, Milton N., Rolla, North Dakota. A 2, 1916-17. Enlisted, 1917. Second Lieutenant, 2nd Inf., N. D. Nat. Gd.

Thompson, Vernon C., Pembina, North Dakota. EE 2, 1916-17. Enlisted, June 25, 1917, at Grand Forks, N. D. Chief Machinist's Mate, Transport Service, U. S. Naval Reserves. Assigned to (1) U. S. S. "Arkansas", (2) U. S. S. "Munsomo". Last named vessel was an Army Supply ship, plying between America, France, and England. Twelve months service on these vessels. Discharged Dec. 18, 1918, at Pelham Bay, N. Y.

Thomson, Ralph George, Cavalier, North Dakota. A Sp. 1916-17. Enlisted, May 11, 1917, at Grand Forks, N. D. Printer 1/c, U. S. N. Stationed at Naval Base, Newport, R. I. Discharged Jan. 31, 1919, at Newport, R. I.

Thorndal, Otto Nelson, Kenmare, North Dakota. Ed 2, 1917-18. Enlisted, July 22, 1918, at Minot, N. D. Private, Hdqts. Co., 14th Field Brigade, 40 F. A., U. S. A. Stationed at Camp Custer, Mich. Discharged Feb. 7, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Thrams, Everett A., Bismarck, North Dakota. A 1, 1917-18. Enlisted, Dec. 12, 1917, at Minneapolis, Minn. Pharmacist's Mate 3/c, Hospital Corps, U. S. N. Stationed at Naval Hospital, League Island, Penna. Enlistment does not expire until December 12, 1921.

Tinnes, Lloyd A. Childs, Hunter, North Dakota. L 2, 1917-18. Enlisted, May 27, 1918, at Camp Funston, Kan. Private, 314th Field Signal Bn., U. S. A. Discharged June 4, 1918, at Camp Funston, Kan., eight days after enlistment because of slight physical disability not detected at first.

Torrey, Gordon H., Drayton, North Dakota. A 1, SS 1917. Enlisted, September 22, 1917, at Cavalier, N. D. Private, Co. K., 352nd Inf., U. S. A. First Lieutenant, Co. I, 347th Inf. (unassigned), U. S. A. Stationed at (1) Camp Dodge, Ia., (2) Camp Pike, Ark., (3) Camp Dix, N. J. Discharged Dec. 27, 1918, at Camp Dix, N. J.

Torrison, Alfred T., Fisher, Minnesota. A 4-Ed. 4, 1916-17. Enlisted, May, 1917 at Ft. Snelling, Minn. Candidate, O. T. C. Second Lieutenant, Co. I, 166th Inf., Rainbow Div., A. E. F., France. Served on Intell. Sec. of General Staff of the First, Second and Third Field Armies in France. Was wounded in the Fismes conflicts. Received a citation for bravery after the battle of the Marne. Discharged May 12, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Ia.

Tureck, Max, Anamoose, North Dakota. Ed. 2, 1916-17. Enlisted, 1917, at Camp Dodge, Ia. Private, Co. K, 163rd Depot Brigade, U. S. A. Discharged at Fort Porter Hospital, New York.

Ueland, Alf, Cooperstown, North Dakota. ME 2, 1917-18. Enlisted, April 10, 1918, at Minneapolis. Private, U. S. N. At once sent to Great Lakes Naval Station. Transferred, October 15, to the University of North Dakota for engineering study. Released from active service January 2, 1919. Now a student at the University.

Vaaler, Paul, Grand Forks, North Dakota. M 1, 1917-18. Voluntarily inducted, Dec. 9, 1917, at Grand Forks, N. D. Serg-

1/c, Q. M. Corps, U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Stationed at Camp Meigs, D. C., and at Jainsville, France.

Vance, Samuel M., Amenia, North Dakota. E 1, 1916-17. Enlisted, April 20, 1918, at Grand Forks, N. D. Mechanic, 40th Btty. 4th Art. Sec., C. A. C., U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Stationed (1) Camp Eustis, Va., (2) Camp Constitution with Co. 10 of the Coast Defenses of Portsmouth, N. H., (3) at Fort de Montlignon, France (16 mi. northeast of Paris), and (4) at Brest, France. Discharged Feb. 1, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Veitch, Edith J., Grand Forks, North Dakota. Ed 3, A 3, 1916-17. (See page 200.)

Vikan, Donald F., Grand Forks, North Dakota. EE 2, 1917-18. Known to have been in service, but no record received.

Vikan, Walter L., Bottineau, North Dakota. A 1, 1917-18. Known to have been in service but no record received.

Vobayda, Latimer Kay, Lawton, North Dakota. L 1, 1916-17. Enlisted, May 29, 1918, at Minneapolis, Minn. Private, U. S. N. R. F. Stationed at Boston, Mass. Released from active service Dec. 21, 1918, at Boston, Mass.

Voight, Donald F., Grand Forks, North Dakota. EE 2, 1917-18. Enlisted May 7, 1918, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Sergeant, Btty. E, 50th Art., C. A. C., U. S. A. Stationed at Fort Totten, N. Y., and with A. E. F., France. Discharged Feb. 27, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Vorachek, Frank L., Conway, North Dakota. L 3, 1916-17. Enlisted, May, 1917. Candidate, O. T. S., Ft. Snelling, Minn. Cadet, Av. T. C., Berkeley, Cal. Second Lieutenant, Av. Div., Air Service, U. S. A. Stationed at Ebert's Field, Lonoke, Ark.

Walker, Johnstone, Sleepy Eye, Minnesota. A 3, 1917-18. Enlisted, June 25, 1918, at New Ulm, Minn. Corporal, Co. D, 353rd Inf., 89th Div., U. S. A., A. E. F., Germany. Saw active service for forty-two days on the Meuse-Argonne front. The 89th Div., as part of the Army of Occupation, Stationed in Germany after the armistice. Discharged, 1919. Now a student at the University.

Wardwell, Robert Hayes, Seattle, Washington. A 1, 1916-17. Enlisted, June 28, 1917, at Minneapolis, Minn. Radio Electrician 2/c, Radio Corps, U. S. N. Stationed on the U. S. S. "Broad Arrow", and also for four months on the Battleship U. S. S. "Wisconsin." First named ship was in a submarine attack, in which the submarine was sunk before it had time to launch a torpedo.

Wardwell, Theodore M., Pembina, North Dakota. B. S. in C. E. 1917. Enlisted Dec., 1917. Private, Co. D, 23rd M. G. Bn., Camp Fremont, Cal.

Watkins, A Moore, Antler, North Dakota. L 1, 1916-17. Enlisted, 1917. Cadet, Naval Tr. Sta., San Diego, Cal.

Watt, William Doyle, Larimore, North Dakota. A 2, 1917-

18. Enlisted, Oct. 1, 1918, at University, N. D. Private, S. A. T. C., University, N. D. Candidate, O. T. C., Camp Grant, Ill. One of five selected for further military training on account of excellence of their work.

Wehe, Roy, Lakota, North Dakota. A 4, 1917-18. Enlisted, April 15, 1918, at Minneapolis, Minn. Seaman 2/c, U. S. N. A. R. F. Stationed at New York, when in port. Promotions: (1) M. M. 2/c, (2) C. M. M., (3) W. M., (4) Ensign. Made one trip on the U. S. S. "Moccasin", which carried over supplies and brought back troops. (The U. S. N. A. R. had charge of the transportation of all troops and supplies to Europe). Enlisted for four years. At present awaiting new assignment.

Weiss, Fred Harold, Fargo, North Dakota. A 3, 1917-18. Enlisted, October 4, 1918, at University, N. D. Private, S. A. T. C., University of North Dakota. Candidate, O. T. C., Camp Grant, Ill. One of the five selected for further military training on account of excellent work. Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill.

Weitzel, H. Irving, Grand Forks, North Dakota. Ed 3, A 3, 1916-17. Enlisted, July 23, 1917, at Great Lakes, Ill. Electrician 2/c, (R. O.) U. S. N. R. F. Instructor in Radio School, Great Lakes. Stationed at Naval Radio Station, Duluth, Minn. Served for three and a half months as Radio Electrician on the U. S. S. "Isla de Luzon." Released from active duty March 8, 1919, at Great Lakes, Ill. Now a student at the University.

Wells, Kenneth M., Grand Forks, North Dakota. L 2, 1916-17. Voluntarily inducted 1917, at Grand Forks, N. D. Private, Co. M., 352nd Inf. U. S. A. Camp Dodge, Iowa, Dec. 7, to Nov. 22, 1917. Transferred to Av. Sec. Sig. Corps, and sent to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 23, 1917. Assigned to 134th Aero Squadron, which was changed to the 653rd on Feb. 1, and later to the 335th Aero Service Squadron. Entrained from Morrison, Va. for Hempstead, L. I., on July 17, 1918, and embarked Aug. 8, 1918, on U. S. S. "Empress of Russia", reaching Liverpool, England, Aug. 20, and from there sent to Flower Down, Winchester, Eng. Assigned to the Chattis Hill Aerodrome at Stockbridge, Hants. Following the armistice, the squadron re-assembled at Knotty Ash, Liverpool, and on Nov. 28, 1918, embarked for New York on the U. S. S. "Ascanius". Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 1, 1919.

Westergaard, Peter C., Buffalo, North Dakota. EE 3, 1917-18. Enlisted, May 8, 1918, at Minneapolis. Private, U. S. N. Sent at once to Great Lakes Naval Station. Transferred, October 15, to the University of North Dakota for engineering study. Released from active service January 2, 1919. Graduated from the University, June, 1919. Now in Pennsylvania with the General Electrical Company.

Weston, Eli A., Valley City, North Dakota. A 1, 1917-18. Enlisted, 1918. Cadet, Naval Training School, Pelham Bay, N. J.

Weston, Roy Allen, Valley City, North Dakota. A 3, 1917-18.

Enlisted at Valley City on March 19, 1918. Private and Corporal in 235th Aero Squadron Air Service, Kelly Field, Texas. Discharged November 27, 1918, at Camp McArthur.

Whipple, Clinton A., Lisbon, North Dakota. L 2, 1916-17. Enlisted at Lisbon, N. D. Private, Sig. Corps. Co. E, 407th Telegraph Battalion. Stationed at Bordeaux, France. Promoted to 1/c private. Discharged May 8, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Whipple, Neal Dow, Puyallup, Washington. A 1, 1917-18. Enlisted, 1918. Private, U. S. N.

White, Edwin Lee, Valley City, North Dakota. A 3, 1916-17. Enlisted, 1917. U. S. N. Assigned to U. S. S. "Delaware."

Whitson, Walter Baldwin, St. Thomas, North Dakota. L 2, 1916-17. Enlisted Dec. 10, 1917, at East Grand Forks, Minn. Designation and location: (1) 18th Co., Dep. Brig., Jefferson Barracks, Mo., (2) 22nd Co., 160th Dep. Brig., Camp Custer, Mich., (3) 269th Aero Squad., Geratner Field, La., (4) Squad. E., Geratner Field, La. Private, Av. Sec., Sig. Corps, U. S. A. Transferred to Air Service and promoted successively to Corporal, Sergeant, Sergeant 1/c, and Master Signal Electrician. Had 200 hours of flying time, most of which was spent in testing planes and picking up wrecked planes. Discharged Dec. 17, 1918, at Central M. G. O. T. S., Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.

Williams, Arthur E., Rolla, North Dakota. B. A. 1917. Enlisted May 15, 1917, at Fargo, N. D. Private, Co. A, 2nd Regt. Eng'rs., U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Took part in the second battle of the Marne. Wounded July 1, 1918, at Veaux, near Chateau Thierry. Shared in company citations and decorations of the First Army Corps. Discharged Jan. 2, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Ia.

Wilson, Leo E., Washburn, North Dakota. M 2, 1916-17. Enlisted, Aug. 31, 1918, at Grand Forks, N. D. Private, Air Service, U. S. A. Assigned to School of Radio Operators at Austin, Texas. Was Cornet Soloist of Radio Band. Discharged Jan. 31, 1918, at Camp Dodge, Ia.

Wiper, Hiram O., Sheldon, North Dakota. A 1, 1918-19. (See page 191.)

Witter, Lloyd D., Valley City, North Dakota. 1916-17. Enlisted June 3, 1917, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Sergeant, Q. M. C., U. S. A. Qualified as Second Lieutenant, Inf. Corps, C. O. T. C., Camp Gordon, Ga. Assigned (1) Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, (2) Hot Springs, Ark., (3) Camp Gordon, Ga. Discharged Nov. 30, 1918, at Camp Gordon, Ga.

Wolfe, Floyd E., Lake Cicott, Indiana. Ed 3, A 3, 1917-18. Responded to the draft September 5, 1918. Stationed at Camp Grant, Ill. Discharged January 31, 1919. Now a student at the University.

Woolsey, George, Hankinson, North Dakota. B. A. 1918. Exempted from draft and detailed as Chemist at the University of

California, to take charge of two laboratory sections of the S. A. T. C. Unit at that University.

Wylie, Harold H., Bowesmont, North Dakota. A 3, 1917-18. Enlisted, 1917, at Grand Forks, N. D. Ensign, Air Service, U. S. N. Stationed at Pensacola, Fla.

Zeyher, Theodore M., Lake Elmo, Minnesota. Ed. 3, A 3, 1917-18. Enlisted, July 22, 1918, at Wahpeton, N. D. Private, Co. C, Bn. 1, 160th Depot Brigade, U. S. A. Stationed at Camp Custer, Mich. Discharged March 19, 1919. Now a student at the University.

Zipoy, Stephen, East Grand Forks, Minnesota. A 1, 1917-18. Enlisted, Oct. 12, 1918, at Minneapolis, Minn. Private, Co. 12, 1st Reg., S. A. T. C., University of Minnesota. Discharged Dec. 18, 1918, at Minneapolis, Minn.

MEMBERS OF THE STUDENTS' ARMY TRAINING CORPS,

Commandant: Captain Seymour L. Wells; succeeded by Lieutenant Lee R. Gaynor; succeeded by Lieutenant Charles H. Sweeney; succeeded by Captain Mark L. Calder.

Company B and Company C*

Aas, Oliver Samuel	Carr, Francis Dewie
Abelein, Guy Ellis	Cecka, Henry Alexander
Anderson, Arnold Lincoln	Chambers, William Harry
Anderson, Herbert Kervin	Childerhose, Elmer Thompson
Anderson, Thomas Augustine	Chisholm, Jack Sutherland
Anderson, Theodore Carlton	Christensen, Clarence Leif
Andrus, Ferron Lewis	Christianson, James Howard
Arman, Sophus Goodman	Churchill, Roy Earl
Bakken, Barney	Chute, Ernest Elsworth
Bass, Louis Lentz	Clifford, Stewart Hilton
Begg, Boyd Milne	Cochrane, Cleland D.
Beiswanger, Gordon Julius	Condie, John Fraser
Bekkedahl, Donovan Faide	Cook, John Nicholas
Bell, Alexander Windel	Craig, Reginald McKay
Benson, Leland John	Crawford, Franzo Hazlett
Benson, Oscar Benedict	Crothers, Robert Scanlan
Berg, Monroe Henry Orlando	Cruden, Roland Raymond
Berner, Vernon Theodore	Daily, Eugene Franklin
Berthold, Theodore Aloysius	Dale, Edgar
Betagole, Samuel Leon	Danielson, Clifford Theodore
Borsheim, William Byron	Diehl, Lester Stuart
Bottolfson, Edwin Olia	Dostert, Frank Peter
Bowen, Fred Herbert	DuBois, Paul Walter
Brown, Lawrence Edward	Duff, Edwin Roy
Brye, Garfield Jerome	Dunbar, Benjamin Leslie
Brynjolfson, Gunnar Walter	Dunnell, William Harold
Buchanan, John Freeborn	Eddy, Robert Curtis
Buchanan, John Gerald	Eickhof, Herman Butler
Buck, Russell Allan	Engel, Ernest William
Buckingham, Tracey Willis	Ferguson, Harold Huston
Bundlie, Dewey Gerhard	Fisher, Sam Kendall
Burgess, Emory Chandler	Fisher, Willard Guy
Burtchett, Floyd Franklin	Flesche, Edwin Thomas
Busch, Jacob William	Florence, Oscar Arthur
Butler, Edward William	Fowler, Everest Bruce
Byfield, Ned Allyn	Freschett, Maurice William
Canfield, Allen Charles	Froats, Charles Wesley

*Company A was the Vocational Section in training at the same time. Their names do not appear since they were not in any way University students. They were merely at the University, sent there by the Government for special vocational training. There were two detachments, the first, numbering 156, in training during July and August, and the second, numbering 203, in training during September and October. For a description of the training they received, see this periodical, Vol. X, No. 3, October, 1919, pp. 61-80, "The Institutions of Higher Education".

- Gallagher, Leonard Wilfred
 Gates, Paul James
 Gessner, Maurice Frank
 Getchell, Theodore Charles
 Graham, Kenneth Donald
 Graves, Alva Kenneth
 Greenberg, Jacob
 Greengard, David
 Grinager, J. Wilmann
 Grinde, Simon A.
 Guon, Woolf Bear
 Haagensen, Cushman Davis
 Hagen, William Ira
 Haig, Clifford Atchison
 Haig, Clinton McIntosh
 Halls, Allen Grant
 Hamilton, Willard Nicholas
 Hannesson, Hannes Arelius
 Hanson, Chester Abraham
 Hanson, Hjalmer Denius
 Hanson, Lawrence Alvin
 Harstad, Casper
 Haskin, Clinton Arlie
 Haynes, George H.
 Hebeisen, Milton Boyce
 Heising, Ralph Leo
 Hess, Melville Milton
 Hildre, Peter Carl
 Hockley, George Leonard
 Hogg, Harold Henry
 Hogoboom, Ronald Gilbert
 Holler, Carl August Fritz
 Holmes, Morris Pratt
 Holt, William Martin
 Holz, Walter Edwin
 Horr, Neal Lincoln
 Hoskins, James Howard
 Howard, Robert Earl
 Hunter, Kenneth Robert
 Huset, John Oscar
 Isaacs, Robert Edward
 Jenkins, George William
 Jessen, Sophus
 Johnson, Clarence Augustinus
 Johnson, Edwin Gilbert
 Jones, Clarence Raymond
 Jones, Harold Parry
 Josewski, Raymond Julian
 Joslyn, Everett Curran
 Kadell, Harold William
 Kadlec, Anton Laurence
 Kalbfleisch, Henry George
 Keefe, William Henry
 Kelley, Orel Leo.
 Kelly, James Richard
 Kjos, Clarence Eugene
 Knapp, Clifford Dickinson
 Knutson, Harry Christian
 Koehnlein, Albert August
 Kopald, Alfred
 Kraabel, Rolfe Clarence
 Kraabel, Sydney Edgar
 Lambie, John W.
 Langton, Joseph Warren
 Larson, Elmer
 Lauth, Joseph Louis
 Lee, Albert Christian
 Lee, Lloyd Henry
 Lefor, Jack William
 Leick, Dean Stanford
 Leifur, Conrad William
 Leith, John Douglas
 Levitt, Vivian Russell
 Lima, David Olson
 Linfoot, Laurence Franklin
 Lippman, Orlin Alfred
 Lubins, Lynn Julius
 Lunde, William Oscar
 Lyle, Thomas Dardis
 McCulloch, William C.
 McCullough, David John
 McDonald, Harold Bruce
 McDougall, William Allen
 McGrath, Edwin John
 McKenzie, Allan Frazer
 McKinnon, Angus Acheson
 McKnight, Norman Mathew
 McLeod, James Nelson
 Mackenroth, Dolphin R.
 Mackenroth, Lloyd Allonsious
 Martin, Philip Richard
 Mathison, Ralph Frank N.
 Millar, Andrew
 Minar, Cushman K. Davis
 Moe, Harry Milton
 Moen, William Lawton
 Moore, Oliver Merritt
 Morse, Ralph Wilson

Myrah, Vincent August	Skorpen, Joseph Martin
Myrand, Lloyd Arnold Herbert	Smeby, Justin Garfield
Noble, Harold Aker	Smeltzer, Merrill
Norgaard, Adolph Paul	Smith, Charles Eugene
Olmsted, Rudolph Francis	Sproul, Lester Tope
Olson, Charles G.	Stanton, William Wallace
Opperud, Henry	Strand, Steen
Paletz, Samuel Ellias	Sundeen, Melvin
Parson, Lester R.	Sussex, Frank H.
Patmore, Howard Wesley	Swanson, Joel Cameron
Pederson, Harold Theodore	Sweeney, Leo Patrick A.
Perrin, Herbert Leo	Swanson, Charles A. L.
Peterson, Lawrence Orpheus	Swenson, Melvin Kasper
Peterson, Ansel Clarence	Taber, Russell James
Peterson, William Clinton	Taylor, Leland Stanford
Phelps, Herbert Bruno	Thomson, Lloyd Clifford
Phelps, John Franklin	Thoreen, Richard Carl
Phillips, Roy Austin	Thoreson, Edwin Theodor
Quackenbush, Richmond Vliet	Thorwaldson, Sidney T.
Quigley, Edwin Harris	Thorwaldson, William H.
Raymond, Rene	Tinnes, Herbert Childs
Redmond, Thomas Patrick	Tinnes, Vernon Childs
Reed, Schuyler J.	Triplett, Clyde Carrol
Reidy, John Gerald	Tunnell, Fred Ellis
Reilly, Ray Phillip	Ueland, Alf
Reite, Alf Warren	Vaaler, Albin Bernhardt
Reiten, Conhard Serinus	Vierhus, Frank Carroll
Reiten, Konantz Selmer	Wahlberg, John Arvid
Remmen, Edmund T.	Waldren, George Richard
Reuben, Philip	Wasrud, Alton Leroy
Richardson, Albert Cameron	Watt, William Doyle
Robbins, Clarence Edward	Waxwik, Oscar
Roberts, Ernest Leroy	Webster, Morris N.
Rohde, Ralph William	Weiss, Fred Harold
Rudiselle, Theodore Edward	Westergaard, Peter Christian
Ryan, Dewey	Whelan, Louis Kenefic
Rykken, Felix Christian	White, Millard D.
Sad, John Jr.	White, Percival Francis
Sampson, Clarence Arthur	Wick, Rudolph
Sauer, Royal Louis	Widmeyer, David Lloyd
Scharf, Edward Leroy	Widmeyer, Lionel John
Schlaberg, Warren Leidman	Wilcox, Ernest Harold
Schlosser, Lloyd Ruben	Wilkinson, Charles Arnold
Schweitzer, Clarence Elliot	Wiper, Hiram Orrn
Scott, Cecil	Wishek, John Henry Jr.
Scroggs, Benjamin Harvey	Witmer, Robert Bonner
Seefeldt, Harvey Ewald	Woods, Earl Atwater
Shaft, Harold Dewitt	Wytttenbach, Frank Edward
Silseth, Ellsworth Origines	Young, Raymond John

STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY HIGH SCHOOL*

Babcock, Loren Cool, Grand Forks, North Dakota. 1911-12. Enlisted, 1918, at Minneapolis, Minn. Private, 7th Anti-Aircraft Bn., C. A. C., U. S. N. Stationed at Ft. Monroe, Va., Newport News, Va., Bordeaux, and Brest, France. Assisted in the construction of the debarkation camp at Brest, and was there when President Wilson and his party arrived.

Bailey, Norman S., Inkster, North Dakota. 1913-14. Enlisted, Dec. 11, 1917, at Grand Forks, N. D. Flying Cadet, Av. Sec., Sign. Corps, U. S. A. Stationed at Park Field, Memphis, Tenn.

Bakke, Oscar H., East Grand Forks, Minnesota. 1907-08. Enlisted, April 26, 1918, at Glasgow, Mont. Sergeant, Hdqts. Det., 11th Bn. U. S. A. Stationed at Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash. Discharged Feb. 15, 1919, at Camp Lewis, Washington.

Barnes, Ransom E., Grand Forks, North Dakota. G 1915. Enlisted, 1917, at Grand Forks, N. D. Candidate, 1st O. T. C., Ft. Snelling, Minn. First Lieutenant, Ord. Corps, U. S. A. Stationed at Camp Funston, Kan. Discharged at Camp Funston, Kan.

Bemis, Harry G., Inkster, North Dakota. G 1916. Enlisted, Mar. 22, 1918, at Minneapolis, Minn. Yeoman 3/c, U. S. N. Assigned to U. S. S. "Virginia." Discharged Jan. 20, 1919, Great Lakes, Ill.

Brown, Leon, Grand Forks, North Dakota. 1916-17. Enlisted 1917, at Grand Forks, N. D. Private, Inf. Corps, U. S. A., A. E. F., France. While in action on one of the front lines was severely injured by shell shock which affected the heart, a type of "hidden wound" so often suffered in this war.

Buckingham, Frank, Grand Forks, North Dakota. G 1916. Enlisted, 1917, at Grand Forks, N. D. Hed. Dept., U. S. N. S. N.

Buckley, Earl T., East Grand Forks, Minnesota. G 1916. Enlisted, 1917, at Grand Forks, N. D. Private, Co. B., 4th Reg. U. S. Marines, A. E. F., France. Was a member of the U. S. Naval Battery which operated the long range guns. Eight months overseas service. Discharged at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Cabbage, Wiseman Leroy, Hazelton, North Dakota. G 1917. Enlisted, Aug. 13, 1917, at Bismarck, N. D. Private, Co. I, 2nd Inf., N. D. Nat. Gd. Private, Amb. Co., 161, San. Tr. 116, 41st Div., U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Stationed at Camp Green, (Oct. 1, 1917), Camp Mills (Oct. 26, 1917), from whence sailed for France, arriving Dec. 27, 1917. Transferred to Amb. Co. 2, 1st Div., A. E. F. Later with Army of Occupation.

Carter, LeRoy, Grand Forks, North Dakota. G. 1916. Enlist-

*This list is confined to those who did not later become regular University students altho in some cases a small amount of University work was done. A "G" followed by a date, indicates graduation at the time indicated; otherwise, dates indicate last year of attendance.

ed at Grand Forks, N. D., Sept. 5, 1918. Private, Inf. Corps, U. S. A. Stationed at Camp Grant, Ill. Discharged December 20, 1918, at Camp Grant.

Chase, Edward F., Jamestown, North Dakota. 1910-11. (See page 162.)

Cole, Chester, Grand Forks, North Dakota. G 1917. Enlisted 1917, at Grand Forks, N. D. Private, Av. Sec., Sig. Corps, U. S. A. Instructor in Aerial Gunnery in Training Schools (1) at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., (2) at the University of Texas, Austin, Tex. Discharged at Austin, Texas.

Corcoran, John C., Ardoch, North Dakota. 1910-11. Enlisted, May 28, 1918, at Butte, Mont. Private 1/c, Co. D, 126th Inf., U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Stationed at Camp Kearny, Cal. Took part in the Meuse-Argonne offensive Sept. 26 to Nov. 11, 1918. Was with the Army of Occupation in Germany, Dec. 1, 1918, to Apr. 20, 1919. Discharged May 25, 1919, at Fort D. A. Russel, Wym.

DeRemer, Samuel T., Los Angeles, California. 1911-12. Enlisted, October 16, 1917, at Berkeley, California, where he was a student in the State University—Junior class. He joined the University of California Unit of the U. S. Ambulance Corps for service with the French Army. But at Allantown, Pa., on Nov. 6, he was transferred to the University of Pennsylvania Unit, and with that Unit served in the French Army for nearly eighteen months. He saw strenuous service in several campaigns among them being St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne. Discharged at Camp Dix, June 14, 1919. Now an architect in Grand Forks, North Dakota.

Ellingson, Wilford L., Knox, North Dakota. G 1916. Enlisted June 13, 1918, at Minnewaukan, N. D. Sent to the Agricultural College at Fargo, North Dakota, in the first detachment of vocational workers—wireless section. At the completion of the eight weeks' work, he was sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and there transferred to Co. A, Fourth Training Battalion, Signal Corps. Later transferred to Camp Meade, Maryland, and from there to Camp Dodge for discharge. Promoted to 1st Class Private and on the eve of further promotion when the armistice was signed. Discharged at Camp Dodge, January 18, 1919. Now a student in the University.

Erickson, Arthur S., Reynolds, North Dakota. 1913-14. Enlisted, August 15, 1918, at Hillsboro, N. D. Corporal, Co. C, 221 Field Sign. Bn., Sig. Corps, U. S. A. Stationed at Camp Alfred Vail, N. J. Discharged Dec. 31, 1918 at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Evingson, Clarence G., Kindred, North Dakota. G 1915. (See page 168.)

Fogle, Fred, Grand Forks, North Dakota. 1908-09. Enlisted, 1917, at Washington, D. C. Captain, Q. M. C., Med. Dept., U. S. A. Stationed at Camp Oglethorpe, Ga. Later commissioned Major and assigned to a newly formed division in Texas.

Hale, Chester, Grand Forks, North Dakota. G 1909. Enlisted, 1918, at Grand Forks, N. D. Private, M. G. Co., 164th Inf., U. S. A., A. E. F., France.

Haugan, Cyrus, Grand Forks, North Dakota. G 1917. Enlisted, May 5, 1917, at Grand Forks, N. D. Ph. M. 3c, U. S. N. Stationed at Minneapolis, and at Great Lakes Naval Station; later assigned to the U. S. S. "New Hampshire," used as a convoy ship during the war and as a transport ship after the armistice. Discharged June, 1919, at Minneapolis. Now a student at the University.

Heil, Theodore, Cleveland, North Dakota. 1909-10. Enlisted at Cleveland, Ohio. Private, 138th Inf., U. S. A.

Heth, Peter, Thompson, North Dakota. 1917-18. Sent to Camp Custer, Mich., July 22, 1918. Promoted from Private to Sergeant in September. Transferred to Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 24, and discharged on Jan. 28, 1919. Now a student in the University High School.

Hill, George A., Ardoch, North Dakota. 1910-11. (See page 174.)

Hoff, Bernard A., Abercrombie, North Dakota. G 1912. Enlisted, June 17, 1918, at Wahpeton, North Dakota. Private, Inf. Co. 20, 163rd Dep. Brig. Stationed at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred, September 26, 1918, to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., Hdqts. Co., then, later, to Btty. B, 4th Reg. F. A. R. D. At Camp Dodge, supervised the work of ten teachers working with 200 illiterates, foreign and American born; also directed Community Singing among same. Discharged December 20, 1918, at Camp Taylor, Ky.

Holmes, Arthur Curtis, Inkster, North Dakota. 1916-17. Enlisted, Mar. 23, 1918, at Grand Forks, N. D. Private, Med. Corps, U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Attached to Evacuation Hospital No. 9, Third Army Corps. Stationed (1) Jefferson Barracks, Mo., (2) Fort Bayard, N. M., (3) Camp Merritt, N. J., (4) with A. E. F., France, (5) with Army of Occupation, Coblenz, Germany.

Host, Sidney C., Leeds, North Dakota. 1910-11. Enlisted, 1917. Candidate, O. T. C. Second Lieutenant, Inf. Corps, U. S. A.

Ireland, Claude E., Verndale, Minnesota. 1915-16. Enlisted, 1918. U. S. N. Assigned to Naval Tr. Sta., Great Lakes, Ill.

Iverson, John T., Grand Forks, North Dakota. G 1916. Entered the service October 16, 1917, at Grand Forks. Radio Armed Guard, U. S. N. Stationed (1) Great Lakes Naval Station, Great Lakes, Ill., (2) Harvard University Radio School. Assigned (1) U. S. S. "Nantucket," (2) "Norfolk". Promoted to (1) 3/c. Petty Officer-Radio Operator, (2) 2/c Petty Officer-Radio Operator. Not yet discharged, but released as Reserve on inactive duty.

Josund, Marshall G., Cathay, North Dakota. G 1917. Enlisted May 22, 1917, at Camp Dodge, Ia. Sergeant, 46th Co., 163rd Depot Brigade, U. S. A. Stationed at (1) Camp Dodge, Ia., (2) Camp Grant, Ill. Discharged Nov. 30, 1918, at Camp Grant, Ill.

Kelly, Roscoe C., Dilworth, Minnesota. 1916-17. Enlisted May 19, 1917, at Minneapolis, Minn. Gunner's Mate, 2/c, U. S. N. Assigned to U. S. S. "Virginia". Made two convoy trips and

five transport trips with this vessel, which during the war cruised the eastern coast of the United States and served as convoy to France, and since the armistice has been a transport ship.

Kelsey, Chester, Grand Forks, North Dakota. 1912-13. Sergeant, Co. M, 135th Inf., U. S. A. In transport service, stationed at Coblenz, Luxembourg, and Kaiser, Germany, with the American Army of Occupation. Discharged Aug. 6, 1919, Fort Dodge, Iowa.

Kolars, Paul Matthew, East Grand Forks, Minnesota. 1917-18. Enlisted Nov. 17, 1917, at Minneapolis, Minnesota, as 2nd class Seaman and was advanced to Yeoman 1/c, U. S. N. Assigned to U. S. Naval Forces operating in European waters (Destroyer Flotillas). Stationed at (1) Base 6, U. S. Naval Training Barracks, Queenstown, Ireland, (2) Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., (3) Charlestown Naval Yard, Charlestown, S. C., (4) R. S. Philadelphia, (5) U. S. S. "Northern Pacific", (6) U. S. S. "Eten" Discharged July 18, 1919, at Minneapolis, Minn.

Linwell, Emmons V., Northwood, North Dakota. 1909-10. (See page 178.)

McGillivray, Frederick, Grand Forks, North Dakota. 1914-15. Enlisted, Jan. 19, 1918, at East Grand Forks, N. D. Private, Av. Sec. Signal Corps, U. S. A., A. E. F., France.

Mark, Theodore Hanus, McVillie, North Dakota. 1913-14. Enlisted May 24, 1918, at Lakota, N. D. Corporal, Co. A., 34th Engrs., U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Stationed at Oeivres, Loire et Cher, France.

Olafson, Peter, Edinburg, North Dakota. 1914-15. Enlisted Nov. 5, 1918, at Cavalier, N. D. Private, Inf. Corps, Tr. Det., N. D. Agri. Coll., Fargo, N. D. Discharged Dec. 11, 1918, at Fargo, N. D.

Pederson, Gunnar, Grand Forks, North Dakota. 1915-16. Enlisted, Oct. 16, 1918, at Northfield, Minn. Private, S. A. T. C. Unit, at St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn. Discharged Dec. 10, 1918, at Northfield, Minn.

Pingrey, Hazen B., Wheelock, North Dakota. 1914-15. Enlisted, July 5, 1917, at Minneapolis, Minn. Private, Hospital Corps, U. S. Marines. Stationed at (1) Goat Island, Cal., (2) Portsmouth, N. H., (3) Quantico, Va., (4) Fort Lyons, Las Animas, Colo.

Putcamp, William J., Carbondale, Illinois. G 1917. Enlisted May 8, 1917, at Chicago, Illinois. Corporal, 83rd Co., 6th Reg., U. S. Marines, A. E. F., France. Was in the following drives: Chateau Thierry, June 1-July 16, 1918; Soissons, July 17-23, 1918; St. Mihiel, Sept. 11-14, 1918; Argonne, Nov. 1-11, 1918. Slightly wounded at Chateau Thierry, and gassed and burned at St. Mihiel, after which was in hospital for more than a month. With the Army of Occupation at Leutesdorf am Rhine, Germany.

Rasmussen, Carl M., Grand Forks, North Dakota. 1912-13.

Enlisted, 1918. Private, Inf. Corps, U. S. A. Stationed at Fort Snelling, Minn.

Roble, Melvin, Manfred, North Dakota. G 1918. Enlisted, October 8, 1918, at Fargo, N. D. Private, S. A. T. C., Fargo College, Fargo, N. D. Discharged Dec. 13, 1918, at Fargo.

Rumreich, Frank G., Pisek, North Dakota. G 1916. Enlisted, Sept. 22, 1917, at Camp Dodge, Ia. Corporal, Hdqts. Co., 352nd Inf., 88th Div., U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Stationed (1) Camp Dodge, Ia., (2) Bonnet, Dept. of the Meuse, France.

Schroeder, Eugene J., Grand Forks, North Dakota. 1917-18. Entered the service March 30, 1918, at Grand Forks. Private, Hdqts. Troop, 3rd Army Corps, U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Served at Chateau Thierry, Meaux, Fortefontaine, and other places. Discharged at Plattsburg, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1919.

Schwam, Louis A., Grand Forks, North Dakota. 1916-17. Entered service January 17, 1918, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Private, U. S. A., 276 th Aero Squadron, Air Service. Stationed (1) Camp Sevier, S. C., (2) Jackson, S. C. Discharged at Camp Bragg, N. C., May 6th, 1919.

Smith, E. C., Grand Forks, North Dakota. 1910-11. Enlisted June 6, 1916. Private, M. G. Co., 1st N. D. Nat. Gd. Company Mechanic, 164th Inf., U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Overseas service since January 15, 1917. Stationed with the army of Occupation at Coblenz, Germany.

Smith, Thomas, Grand Forks, North Dakota. 1917-18. Enlisted, 1918. Private, Av. Sec., Sig. Corps, U. S. A. Stationed at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas. Sent to France but reached there just as the armistice was signed. Discharged.

Soper, Vernon L., Loma, North Dakota. 1914-15. Enlisted Jan. 22, 1916, at Minneapolis, Minn. Pharmacist's Mate 2/c, Hospital Corps, U. S. N. Stationed (1) Newport, R. I., (2) Norfolk, Va., (3) Las Animas, Colo. Discharged at Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Colo.

Stansbury, Howard W., Pickert, North Dakota. G 1912. Enlisted July 22, 1918, at Sherbrook, N. D. Sergeant, Btty. D. 41st F. A., 14th Div., U. S. A. Stationed at Camp Custer, Mich. Discharged Feb. 7, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Ia.

Stoddard, Alpha C., Grand Forks, North Dakota. 1915-16. Enlisted Feb. 2, 1917. Private, Co. M. 164th Inf., 41st Div. Stationed at (1) Camp Greene, (2) Camp Merritt, (3) A. E. F., France. Promoted to Corporal. Discharged June 25, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Tornborn, Stanley, Northwood, North Dakota. G 1916. Enlisted, 1917. Private, Av. Sec., Sig. Corps, U. S. A. Stationed at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas.

Van Syckle, Leete G., Grand Forks, North Dakota. 1913-14. (See page 189.)

Westacott, Floyd A., Grand Forks, North Dakota. 1915-16. Enlisted, Mar. 8, 1918, at Grand Forks, N. D. Sergeant, 94th Balloon Co., Air Service Aeronautics, U. S. A. Instructor in Motorcycle riding and repairs, with Chauffeur's rating. Discharged Jan. 24, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Ia.

Whitfield, William, Oakes, North Dakota. 1915-16. Enlisted, 1917. Private, Supply Co. E., Ord. Corps, U. S. A., A. E. F., France.

Wild, Raymond E., Osnabrook, North Dakota. G 1916. Enlisted, Sept. 21, 1917, at Langdon, N. D. Private 1/c, 307th Field Sig. Bn., Co. C, 82nd Div., U. S. A., A. E. F., France. Stationed (1) Camp Dodge, Ia., (2) Camp Gordon, Ga. The 82nd Div. held the Sagny and Marbache sectors and participated in the St. Mihiel and Argonne drives.

Withers, John Wilson, Minot, North Dakota. 1916-17. Enlisted, Nov. 9, 1918, Fargo, N. D. Private, Co. C, S. A. T. C., Agricultural College, Fargo, N. D. Discharged Nov. 28, 1918, at Fargo, N. D.

Zipoy, John, East Grand Forks, Minnesota. 1909-10. Enlisted, 1918, at East Grand Forks, Minn.

SUMMARY OF SERVICE LIST

In Memoriam	33	
Members of the Faculty	35	
Women Students:		
In Regulated Service	25	
In Allied Service, (names not given).....	102	127
Alumni:		
In Army Service	184	
In Allied Service	128	312
Former Students		166
Undergraduates		348
Students' Army Training Corps		270
High School Students		53
		<hr/>
		1344
Deduct for names counted more than once.....		74
		<hr/>
		1270

SUMMARY OF FATALITIES

Alumni	9		
Former Students	8		
Undergraduates	11		
Former High School Students.....	5		33
In France:			
In Action	7		
In Hospital	4		
By Accident	1	12	
In England		1	
In the United States:			
In Hospital	19		
By Accident	1	20	33

PARTIAL SUMMARY OF OFFICERS*

Corporal	48	Captain	23
Sergeant	63	Major	7
Second Lieutenant	91	Colonel	2
First Lieutenant	75	Commander	1

*This list does not include members of the Faculty. Promotions are not counted in the totals—each officer being counted but once, yet given his highest rating.

Men of America

TO THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

Men of America, speeding to war,
Thru death-haunted waters to perils afar,
Sons of a land never trod by a king,
From hearts that are swelling, your valor we sing.

Fruit of the races that dared the unknown,
Their courage as well as their blood still your own;
Reapers of harvests their sturdy hands sowed,
You now are repaying the debt we have owed.

Bred upon freedom's expansive domains,
By height of their mountains and reach of their plains
Fashioned for greatness of soul and of deed,
In fearless young manhood you meet the world's need.

All that the Old World bestowed thru your sires,
And all that the New by its vigor inspires,
Under the flag that in freedom had birth,
You pledge for democracy's spread round the earth.

Men of high source to great purpose decreed,
On mission heroic we bid you God speed;
Loving you, trusting you, bravest and best,
We send you forth proudly at honor's behest.

F. B. TAYLOR

Dean of Jamestown College,
Jamestown, North Dakota

(Jamestown College Bookstore, Jamestown, N. D. Copyright, 1918)

Book Reviews

SQUAW POINT: ARLAND D. WEEKS, Professor of Education, North Dakota State Agricultural College. Henry Holt and Company, New York, 1919. 238 pages. Price \$1.50.

A good story for the young boy just entering adolescence. Appropriately, its settings are in the primitive out-of-doors—in the hills, on the lakes, in the woods—and its situations are full of healthy action. Explorations of the hills, lakes and woods and adventures with the squirrel and raccoon are the major centers of action.

The characters—a country boy and a city boy—are good normal types. From the country boy the city boy learns the attractions and some of the mysteries of Nature with the result that his character is transformed. A mysterious hermit, who is in fact a crude philosopher, motivates the young reader's curiosity and incidentally raises the plane of his thought.

There is little blood and thunder in the story; the boys perform no astounding feats; in their boyish naturalness, even mediocrity, they remain interesting to the end. It is noteworthy that the present reviewer tried the experiment of having a ten-year-old girl read the story with very satisfactory results.

JOHN W. TODD

Department of Psychology,
University of North Dakota

THE EXCEPTIONAL CHILD: MAXIMILLIAN P. E. GROSZMANN, Educational Director of the National Association for the Study and Education of Exceptional Children. Charles Scribners' Sons, New York, 1917. xxiv + 764 pages. Price \$2.50 net.

In 1900, Dr. Groszmann founded a school for exceptionally fit and unfit children at Comenius Grove, Virginia. Later he moved the school to New York City, and since 1904 has conducted it at Plainfield, New Jersey. In 1905 the school was taken over by the National Association for the Study and Education of Exceptional Children. Over three hundred exceptionally fit and unfit children have received training peculiar to each at Plainfield, while numerous others have been examined in San Francisco, New York, Washington, Milwaukee, and Newark, New Jersey. From the data of this first-hand contact with exceptional children, Dr. Groszmann issues the book under review. On the whole, the book is a contribution to the literature dealing with supernormal and subnormal children and is unique in throwing much emphasis on the training of supernormal children. The treatment of standard tests is notheworthy.

The present reviewer gathers from the text that its author believes the current principles of heredity will not account for even the majority of cases of feeble-mindedness and that the Binet-Simon scale, or any more or less mechanical scale, "in placing a certain mental manifestation in a definite place of quantitative value" is misleading and dangerous. The author seems to give undue weight to prenatal and postnatal malnutrition, birth traumatism, and the like, as positive causes of feeble-mindedness. It appears that feeble-mindedness is very rarely accidental. Developmental arrest could hardly be referable

to birth shocks and the like. In the matter of the use of the standard tests, the author well urges—what all well-trained clinicians practise—the supplementation of the scales with judgment and wider observation than the restricted tests permit. Binet, the father of mental tests, taught this; others in large numbers have reiterated it, so that the author's attack on the rigid application of the Binet tests and their revisions is merely an expatiation of the obvious. However, this pointing out the obvious may serve to warn the young enthusiast against using the tests before he has made a thoro study of scientific psychology, experimental methods, and the various types of mentality.

Taken altogether, the book is a good book, but one that, in the hand of students, would require frequent evaluation. For example the "recapitulation" and "culture epoch" theories, now practically defunct, are used to account for certain normal and subnormal impulses and mental conditions that are in other ways less mysteriously accounted for.

A good bibliography, an interesting medical symposium, and an analysis of an exceptionally intelligent child constitute an extended appendix to the text. Among the contributors to the medical symposium are Drs. Abraham Jacobi, C. Ward Crampton, Ira S. Wile, Professor Thomas D. Wood, and Dr. E. E. Southard.

JOHN W. TODD

Department of Psychology,
University of North Dakota

ON THE FIRING LINE IN EDUCATION: A. J. LADD, Professor of Education, University of North Dakota. Richard G. Badger—The Gorham Press—Boston, Massachusetts, 1919. 264 pp. Price, \$1.75.

"On the Firing Line in Education," recently published by Richard G. Badger, Boston, is an inspiring little book of educational addresses by Dr. A. J. Ladd, Professor of Education in the University of North Dakota. While each chapter is a complete unit of thought in itself, all chapters, with the possible exception of the last (Chapter X), appropriately fall under the title of the book. Dr. Ladd has succeeded in clothing very sound and progressive thoughts in popular language. If more manuscripts were given the test of public audience before publication their readers would greatly profit. In these days of educational measurements and statistical formulations, extremely valuable in present educational advancement, it is refreshing, nevertheless, to read a book occasionally which is intended to interest and stir those outside of the profession as well as those within.

There is always a great need, and especially just now, of getting our leading ideals of education over to laymen, for without their criticism and support educational progress is definitely restricted. The "Common School Revival," which took place during the second quarter of the nineteenth century, was essentially a laymen's movement. The serious problems of industry and social betterment have stirred the imagination of the people as treated in novels, magazines, newspaper articles, plays, scenarios, and popular lectures. The fact that public school teachers receive smaller pay than bakers, hod-

carriers, carpenters, plumbers, glaziers, compositers, machine tenders (printing), blacksmiths, structural iron workers, inside wiremen, bricklayers, lathers, and machinists would seem to indicate that education is greatly in need of these popularizing agencies. Those who are willing to pioneer in the service of popularizing education ought not to be dubbed indiscriminately as educational fakers by those who prefer to develop scales and mesures of educational technic.

Not only is Dr. Ladd's book strong in its appeal to laymen, but, also, to the progressive members of the teaching profession. He has handled his subjects critically yet hopefully and sympathetically. In the introductory chapter he maintains that the schools have not been discredited by the war. While the war has brought to light a number of weaknesses, it has, on the other hand, vindicated the fundamental principles and practises of American education. In this connection he argues that educational weaknesses are due to the shortcomings of society rather than to those of the profession. If he means that the weaknesses of education are due to society rather than to the leaders in educational theory and practise then his position is certainly undebatable. If, however, he means to include in the profession all who are engaged in school work the distinction made is a doubtful one. Ultimately, of course, society is responsible for all of its institutional services. Basing my opinion upon fifteen years of experience in training teachers I am not at all sure that on the whole society is getting more than it deserves from the teaching profession. Tabulations of teachers' salaries show what miserably poor service society is getting in education rather than that the great mass of teachers are under paid. What society should realize is the tremendous need for higher standards in the beginning stages of teaching. The average teacher of very inadequate preparation probably receives too much salary for the service rendered while the well-prepared teacher receives altogether too small a salary. The fact that teaching is used as a stepping stone to other professions shows (1) that teaching in its beginning stages affords "easy money" and quick returns for a very small outlay, (2) that teaching standards in the beginning stages are much lower than the beginning standards of other professions, and (3) that the rewards for thoro preparation and excellent ability are smaller for teaching than for other professions.

The author points out that the ideal and practises of general education in America are essential in meeting national emergencies and are basic in developing all specialized phases of training.

In his chapter which bears the title of the book the author lays down the strategic principles and points of attack which must be used to win the educational campaigns of the future. In this connection he discusses the problems of social betterment, child study, physical education, educational surveys, vocational guidance, and the part played by the educational psychologist. All of these fields of educational activities have been greatly stimulated by the needs revealed in the processes of waging war.

In the chapter on "The Relation of the State University to the High Schools of the State" the author has taken the situation in North Dakota as typical of other states. He shows how the policy of give and take, of liberal reciprocity, between the high schools and

the State University is giving the former a chance to develop their instruction in accordance with their own purposes and without becoming any the less effective preparatory institutions. He further discusses the training of high school teachers in the State University, showing the part taken by the School of Education, and points out the deficiencies of students enrolled in the College of Arts who come to the School of Education for their professional work. This method of preparation he contends is quite unsatisfactory, due in part to the difference in aims and in part to lack of articulation between the College of Arts courses and those of the School of Education.

The reviewer wishes to raise the question whether this difficulty can be wholly removed. If, as the author implies, all students preparing for high-school teaching should matriculate in the School of Education, then why should not all students who wish to prepare for law, medicine, engineering, etc., matriculate in the corresponding schools and colleges? If so, what would become of the College of Arts? Should there be any such college whose instruction is dominated by other professional aims? In his introductory chapter the author seems to say that there should be. If the opposite point of view is held, however, then the University would become merely an aggregation of professional schools and colleges. If this horn of the dilemma were chosen, then the Normal Schools might have a chance to train high-school teachers, but this function of the Normal School is denied by the author in a later chapter.

The author's discussion of university teaching especially in the freshman year is a classic. Incidentally it might be observed that better teaching of freshmen is more liable to be found in Normal Schools. "Nuf sed" until we consider his chapter on Teachers' Colleges.

His chapter on "The Eye Problem in the Schools" is every word true and well developed. This chapter should be circularized, "bulletinized," and filmed until all people understand it and, understanding, act in line with its directions.

The chapter entitled "The Home, the Church, and the School", shows the interlocking functions of these three institutions. Each institution is best fitted to emphasize one side of the child's development; the home, the physical; the school, the intellectual; the church, the moral and the spiritual. Each institution, however, must train the child in all three of these ways for they cannot be separated in practise. The chapter is suggestive in recommending ways of co-operation.

The danger of being satisfied with the existing status of the public schools is discust in Chapter VII. Improvement, mainly in lines of physical training and medical inspection, is recommended.

The chapter on "Local Winter Sports" shows the needs for outdoor play for adults as well as for children.

In his chapter on the "Function of Teachers' College," among other matters the author takes the position that the Normal Schools should not attempt to train high school teachers because they have a sufficiently large problem to solve in training elementary school teachers. As regards the majority of Normal Schools, as they now exist, he is probably right. On the other hand, there are some Normal Schools giving four years of training above the high schools which

are undoubtedly doing as effective work in training high school teachers as the best State Universities. Those same institutions are, also, leading institutions in training elementary school teachers. It would be difficult to show how a large Normal School could not train two classes of teachers as effectively as a State University can train high school teachers, engineers (several varieties), lawyers, doctors (two or three varieties), pharmacists, foresters, etc. As a matter of fact, these strong Normal Schools are solving many problems of articulation between the elementary school and the high school in a perfectly practical way on their own campuses by developing elementary schools, junior and senior high schools as laboratories of observation and practise. The academic instruction in these institutions and academic requirements of the course of study are quite as strong as those found in the State University. As a matter of fact, it seems to the reviewer that the Normal School has fewer difficulties to overcome in training high school teachers than has the State University.

The closing chapter deals with "Credit for Quality in Secondary and Higher Education." The author opposes credit for quality. Since this chapter was written (1909) many more high schools, colleges, and universities have introduced some form of the system of offering credit for quality of work done. Judging by its growth there would seem to be some merit in the plan. The reviewer, however, has no definite conviction on the matter. The question of artificial versus real incentives is an exceedingly difficult problem because of the difficulty of separating the two kinds. The so-called artificial incentives represent social recognitions and in this respect they are very real incentives.

The writer has discovered that he has omitted comment on the chapter entitled "Noblesse Oblige." This is a splendid chapter delivering a very dignified and impressive message on the privileges and duties of leadership to an audience of University students.

All in all the book has very much to recommend it to students of education and to laymen. The author's style is pleasing, forceful, and direct. I am referring my advanced classes in education to this book.

H. G. LULL

Director of Teacher Training,
Kansas State Normal School
Emporia, Kansas

University Notes

The Service List This issue of the Quarterly Journal is practically given over to the University's Service List. A word of explanation will not be out of place. While every effort has been made to have the list complete and accurate, it is well known to the compilers that, at this date, it can be neither fully complete nor, in every one of the more than a thousand cases, absolutely accurate. And this is easily understood by anyone at all conversant with the details of such work. Copies of a questionnaire were sent to all who had ever had student connection with the University. But there are thousands of these, and they are scattered far and wide. Small wonder that many were not heard from, tho the latest known addresses were used. In many cases, too, the information given was insufficient or indefinite. This applies, among other things, to the form of entry into the service—whether thru draft or enlistment. It is due, in many cases, it has been learned later, to modesty, as when reporting promotions, decorations, or other forms of distinction. In some cases, the latest information at hand was sent in before the close of the war. New names and added information about others are even now continually drifting in. But the data here given is correct in the main, and is doubtless as full and as reliable as could be expected at this time. It should not be longer withheld for the sake of a few additions and corrections. At the same time, the University will appreciate corrections and added information from any source.

The Enrollment The attendance at the University is very satisfactory. Every one expected that we should make up the war losses and thus get back to pre-war conditions, but no one planned so fine an increase. The following figures tell a pleasant story of the situation on December 19, just prior to the recent holiday vacation. The full attendance during the first semester of 1916-17, just prior to our entering the war, was 891.

	Men	Women	Total
College of Arts	227	202	429
School of Education	21	221	242
College of Engineering	139	14	153
School of Law	32	1	33
School of Medicine	86	3	89
Graduate Department	8	3	11
	<hr/> 513	<hr/> 444	<hr/> 957
University High School	63	68	131
	<hr/> 576	<hr/> 512	<hr/> 1088
Freshmen	207	168	375
Sophomores	127	132	259
Juniors	79	59	138
Seniors	62	46	108
Graduate	8	3	11
Special Ceramics		14	14
	<hr/> 513	<hr/> 444	<hr/> 957
High School	63	68	131
	<hr/> 576	<hr/> 512	<hr/> 1088

Faculty Changes**RESIGNATIONS**

Albert J. Becker, Professor of Applied Mathematics and Mechanical Drawing, has resigned (resignation took effect January 1, 1920) to accept a lucrative and flattering business offer in his old home town of Evansville, Indiana. Dr. Becker has been with the University since the fall of 1904, coming as Instructor in Mechanical Engineering. In 1906 he was advanced to the rank of Assistant Professor and the next year received added promotion to full professorship, as stated. The year 1914-15 he was away on leave-of-absence, studying at the University of Illinois from which he received the Ph. D. degree in 1915. He has served the University faithfully and efficiently, and his loss will be keenly felt. But the larger remunerations of the business world are being very tempting to many in the teaching profession.

Else C. Rohde, Manager of the University Commons since September, 1919, has resigned to accept a teaching position in the new Junior High School of Grand Forks, North Dakota. Resignation took effect January 1, 1920.

NEW APPOINTMENTS

Albert E. Brown, Major of Infantry, United States Regular Army, has been appointed to the professorship of Military Science and Tactics, in charge of the work of the R. O. T. C. Major Brown received his preliminary education in the schools of Charleston, South Carolina, graduating from the Charleston High School in 1908. Success in a competitive examination gave him appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point from which he graduated in 1912. Since then he has served continuously in different parts of the United States, in Mexico, and overseas. On leaving West Point, Mr. Brown was commissioned Second Lieutenant and served thus for four years. His other promotions—First Lieutenant, Captain, and Major—followed in rather quick success, only about a year apart in each case. Major Brown served overseas from April, 1918, till February, 1919, and on his return was ordered to Kansas City, Missouri, as Assistant District Inspector, District No. 9, R. O. T. C. In April, 1919, he was transferred to the University of North Dakota and made Professor of Military Science and Tactics. The University considers itself very fortunate in the appointment.

W. C. Dalzell, of Palo Alto, California, has been appointed Assistant Professor of Law and is to assume his duties with the beginning of the second semester. Professor Dalzell received the B. A. and J. D. degrees from Leland Stanford Junior University. He has practised law in Oklahoma and California, and has taught one year in the Law School of Leland Stanford University.

Wilbur L. Snow, Sergeant, Infantry, United States Regular Army, Assistant to the Professor of Military Science and Tactics. Sergeant Snow enlisted in the Regular Army in 1908, at Portland, Oregon, and has served continuously since that time, six years of the time in the Hawaiian Islands. On his return, June 20, 1918, he was sent to Camp Lewis and there trained with the Thirteenth Division

until January 1, 1919. While there he attended the schools of Musketry, Automatic Rifle, and Hand Grenades. In May, 1919, he was transferred to the Infantry, unassigned, and later sent to the University of North Dakota to assist Major Brown with the R. O. T. C.

Miss Caroline Steele, of Berlin, North Dakota, has been appointed Bacteriologist in the Public Health Laboratories. Miss Steele received the B. S. degree from Valparaiso University in 1917 and has taken post-graduate work in Bacteriology at the University of Chicago. She did research work for Dr. Norton and Dr. Jordan in the University of Chicago for seven and one-half months, was bacteriologist at Michael Reese Hospital at Chicago for three months, and assistant bacteriologist in the Department of Public Health at Springfield for four months.

Miss Helen Swope, of Seattle, Washington, has been appointed Manager of the University Commons. Miss Swope is a graduate of the Home Economics Department of the University of Washington and in that department had special training in connection with their Commons. She has had three and half years' high school and public school experience in teaching Home Economics and in supervising the school lunchroom. She had a year and a half of experience as dietitian in the Tacoma General Hospital and in the United States Army General Hospital at Camp Lewis, Washington.

Ernest H. Wilcox, B. A., (University of North Dakota, 1919), Instructor in Music, in charge of the Department, 1919-20. Mr. Wilcox has been a student at the University of North Dakota for several years, at the same time serving as an assistant in its Department of Music under Professor W. W. Norton. He also assisted in the Conservatory of Music of Wesley College at the same time. Mr. Wilcox has also had successful teaching experience in the Conservatory of Music of Cornell College, Iowa, and in the public schools of Iowa. He has held season engagements with two orchestras and three bands of national repute. A year ago, when Professor Norton was granted leave of absence, Mr. Wilcox was placed in charge of the work for the remainder of the year. He gave such excellent satisfaction that, upon Professor Norton's resignation, he was made Acting Head of the Department.

CORRECTION

Erwin O. Christensen has been appointed Head of the Department of Art and Design with the rank of Assistant Professor. Professor Christensen has taken courses in Chicago Art Institute, Armour Institute, and Modern Art School of Boston, and received the B. S. degree of Architecture from the University of Illinois, and M. Arch. from Harvard University. He has been a member of the faculty in the College of Fine Arts at Ohio State University and was engaged for summer work at the University of Wisconsin, which engagement he could not fulfill on account of military service.

The Salary Increase

People of North Dakota, as of other sections of the country, are having experience with the ever-increasing cost of living. While this touches all classes of people, it is here, as elsewhere, especially hard on salaried people, and of these teachers are hardest hit. This is to be expected, perhaps, since the employer of teachers is that indefinite character called "the public". And the public, made up of everybody and yet being nobody in particular, is hard to get at, ever conservative, slow to move. Under these circumstances many are leaving the profession, attracted by business openings that pay a living wage. Others, more closely wedded to their work, remain hoping that lack of appreciation is only temporary and that relief will soon come. Some communities in the State are meeting the situation fairly well, others are niggardly. The situation is acute. At the University and at the other State institutions, matters were becoming serious. Some of the men had accepted positions in other lines of work and others were planning to do so soon. So that the Board of Administration, having direct supervision and even salary control of all the higher education institutions of the State, has been facing an exceedingly difficult situation. In the midst of an intensely critical political situation where every act of the Administration is sharply scrutinized by a merciless opposition; with many supporters of the Administration, even, unsympathetic because not clearly understanding the situation; with funds low and an uncomfortable deficit in sight—a deficit that will have to be explained and justified before a hard-headed and practical legislature a year hence—in such a situation the Board of Administration wrestled with the problem. It thought the matter thru and decided that there was but one thing to do. That decided, ways and means would have to be found. A fair-minded people would not repudiate such action. So the Board reasoned, and so it acted.

In regard to the University, two things were done: in the first place, the salary maxima of the various grades of teachers were advanced \$500 each, so that now the salaries range as follows:

Instructors	from	\$1,500	to	\$2,000
Assistant Professors	"	\$2,000	"	\$2,500
Associate Professors	"	\$2,500	"	\$3,000
Professors	"	\$3,000	"	\$3,500
Deans	"	\$3,500	"	\$4,000

and, in the second place, each holder of a teaching position was given an increase of \$500 a year beginning with January 1, 1920, save where such an increase would exceed the maximum and save in the cases of recent employes the most of whom had been called on approximately the new schedule. In cases where this latter was not wholly true, each was raised at least to the minimum.

This increase—an increase of from ten to thirty-five per cent, depending upon the rank—while not at all commensurate with the added burdens that these people are having to carry, is a great relief; it shows a fine spirit on the part of the Board, and is all that any reasonable person could ask under the circumstances. As to the other State institutions, while details differ slightly, the same generous treatment was accorded.

The Teachers' Union

A local branch of the American Federation of Teachers has been organized at the University, a charter received, and affiliation with the American Federation of Labor effected. While this is in no sense of the word the result of faculty action (the matter has never come before the faculty as a body for consideration—having been worked up quietly and individually), it is true that a majority of the teaching staff have joined. The object of the organization, thus far seen, has been to secure an increase in salaries. To that end the Union took over a movement already initiated and a committee authorized by the Council for that purpose. Members of the committee were sent to interview the Board of Administration at that time wrestling with the problem. To what extent the Union should be credited with the outcome mentioned in a previous note is problematical. Still, the Board needed no coercion. It appreciated the situation, admitted its responsibility, and doubtless acted voluntarily, willingly, and fearlessly.

The Reconstruction Program

Under the auspices of the University, an unusually interesting series of meetings was held during the closing week of October last. It was planned by the War Committee of the University, and financed by the State Board of Administration and public-spirited citizens of Grand Forks. It was called a program of *reconstruction* since it emanated from a recognition of the changed conditions following the war and offered constructive suggestions for meeting the same. The program of the first day fittingly took the form of a memorial service for the thirty-three students of the University who had lost their lives in the service. During the second and third days the speakers devoted their time to discussing the various phases of social, economic, and political reform that are especially pressing at the present time.

The memorial service began with the regular Convocation hour on Thursday, October 23, at which time President John H. Finley, of the University of New York, spoke on his experiences as a Red Cross Commissioner in France and Palestine during war times. In the evening formal memorial exercises were conducted by the Reverend Jonathan Watson of Grand Forks. Colonel J. H. Fraire of Grafton spoke briefly of the services of the American army in France and of the loyalty and self-sacrifice of those who were being trained at the various camps in the United States. Major C. W. Gordon, "Ralph Connor," of Winnipeg, spoke at length on the spiritual aspects of the great war and of the moral gains that have accrued to all those states and countries that fought to preserve our civilization.

The reconstruction program proper began on Friday with a discussion of the Boy Scout Movement, presented by F. H. Zeller of Minneapolis, who spoke both at the University and in Grand Forks. Reverend E. N. Schunk of Minneapolis, sent from Red Cross headquarters for the purpose, presented the Red Cross peace program. In the afternoon and evening two sessions were held in the city auditorium, Dorr H. Carroll, of Minot, presiding. In the afternoon Lieutenant Colonel William Grassie of Winnipeg discuss the Soldiers'

Land Settlement in Canada, telling what the Canadian Government had done in giving Federal aid to the soldiers and their families. As head of the Commission, he dwelt at length on the ways and means of utilizing the government aid and how far it had proved effective in assisting these men in establishing themselves in productive business. George F. Chipman, editor of the *Grain Growers' Guide* of Winnipeg, spoke at both sessions. In the afternoon he presented the subject of political development of the Canadian farmers, showing why political organization had been resorted to in order to secure the adoption of certain large policies of the utmost value to all of Canada. In the evening the subject discussed was the industrial program of the organized farmers of Western Canada. As editor of a paper with a subscription list of 70,000, Mr. Chapman presented the views of a constituency fairly representative of Western Canada.

On the last day of the conference, Governor Lynn J. Frazier presided at both sessions. S. S. Cook, as a representative of the Ninth Federal Reserve Bank at Minneapolis, explained the workings of the Federal Reserve system. A. E. Smith, of the Executive Labor Council of Minnesota, discussed at considerable length the newly adopted labor program for his State. He laid especial stress on public education as a training for citizenship and on the ballot as a more effective means of reform than the strike. Peter Wright, the well-known English labor leader, was scheduled to speak but was prevented by pressing engagements from leaving Winnipeg. Judge Mathers of the Court of the King's Bench in Winnipeg was also unable to present his subject, the Courts and the Law.

The evening session on Saturday was devoted largely to a discussion of the problem of railway ownership and control by Glenn E. Plumb, author of the well-known "Plumb plan." He summarized the whole question in the following statements: (a) Railroads are over-capitalized, hence freight and passenger rates are exorbitant, wages inadequate, and service unsatisfactory; (b) The railroads should be purchased by the government for the actual amount invested to afford public service as determined judicially; (c) Management of the railroads in the hands of trained officials and employees; (d) Capital to receive a fair and fixed return on the money actually invested in railroad property and the savings effected by economy and efficiency to be divided equally between the public and the operating organization.

Outside of some little peevish criticism by a small group of irreconcilable reactionaries, the program was well received and much appreciated. It illustrates most forcibly what can be done in the way of university leadership in the field of full and free discussion of vital public questions.

Editor's Bulletin Board

AS intimated on the January BULLETIN BOARD, this number of the QUARTERLY JOURNAL is quite unusual—all the articles being from former members of our staff and well-remembered contributors to the QUARTERLY JOURNAL who have left us for larger or, at least, different, fields. Readers are glad to greet them again as they now speak from out their new experiences. The only disappointment that any of the readers are likely to feel is in not finding all the old friends who had been listed. But their disappointment is no keener than is our own in not being able to present them all.

The next number, the last of Volume X, will present studies from a large field, loosely called the mental and moral sciences. Among the studies well worthy of use are the following: *College Preparation and Success in Life*, by Professor Lauriz Vold of the University School of Law; *The Song of Songs*, dramatized and edited by Dr. Karl R. Stolz of Wesley College; *The Countryside of Brittany*, by Dr. Wallace N. Stearns; *The Morris Dance in Drama*, by Miss Beatrice Olson, Secretary of our Extension Division; *Mr. Wilbur's Macaronics*, by Dr. Frederick D. Smith of the Department of Classical Languages; and *O. Henry Themes*, by Professor Henry A. Doak of the Department of English. These are all strong studies and well prepared. Readers have a treat in store for them.

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The Office of University President

FRANK L. McVEY,

President of the University of Kentucky

THIS paper is written, according to the instructions of the editor, from the viewpoint of the present rather than from the guesses about the future. It is confined to a present day consideration of the presidential office and will endeavor to discuss, in what must necessarily be a brief form, some of the more conspicuous elements of the problem. In doing this the paper is sure to emphasize certain phases that may be regarded by some as unimportant, minimized by others, and regarded as wholly untouched by the rest as subjects that should be included. While the writing of the paper proceeded, the end seemed far away in the multitude of subjects that should have been added to the list for discussion, but the very limits of type and space have crowded them out.

EVOLUTION OF THE OFFICE

Starting with the small college in which the duties of president in the modern sense were nominal, the office has developed into one of power, influence, and enormous responsibilities. As it now exists, the office of university president represents an evolution which in time will be modified by the democratizing of government in faculty and student body. Neither one of these is ready in most universities to undertake the larger responsibilities of the government of university affairs. A number of years ago a well known university president said: "The office of president has become an impossibility." In enlarging his remark he went on to say that the demands, details, and requirements were so great that no one man could fill them. Such an officer must be an eloquent speaker, a good mixer, a business expert, an educational student, a scholar, a guide and inspirer of students, a leader of people, and a prophet and seer as well. When the matter is put in such fashion, there is no doubt that none but a superman could meet all the requirements in the popular imagination.

THE SELECTION OF PRESIDENTS

The student of education from a foreign country gathers a rather varied idea about the office of university president in America. No doubt this official in this country has no counterpart in other lands. He is appointed by boards of trustees often without any suggestion from faculties, tho in recent years committees have been created by such boards with representatives of faculty and alumni upon them. This is in accord with the larger spirit of co-operation that is to be seen in every large organization. That the results are more satisfactory than the old system, remains very much a question. Certainly it can be said a mixt committee of that kind brings at least a variety of views to the selection of the president that materially widens the scope of the inquiry. Nevertheless, there is a possibility of checking out men by the test of individual prejudice that often leaves in the final group, those who have found their way into the list by negative virtues rather than by aggressive qualities. Fifty years ago men of ministerial training, by virtue of the important emphasis upon Christian education, were almost invariably chosen as the heads of institutions. Occasionally this was varied by the selection of men of scholarly attainments in other fields. A quarter of a century ago the economist in view of his training in business organizations was the choice, and now in more recent years the trained educator has had more vogue. Such training is desirable but the qualities of tact, patience, good sense, robust health, and moral courage still predominate as the fundamentals.

The progress of an educational institution however does not rest upon any one man. By virtue of the problem and the bigness of the things dealt with, this cannot but be so. Co-operation of board, faculty, students, alumni, citizens, and president is the ideal and the only producer of great and far-reaching results.

TENURE OF OFFICE

Despite the strenuous business of being a president, the office belongs to the extra hazardous occupations. An examination of the tenure of the official life of the presidents of the 72 institutions on the Carnegie preferred list showed eleven years as the average length of service, leaving the occupant at the average age of 53 without a position, and in the language of the street, "all dressed up with no place to go." What the figures would show for the institutions of the country cannot be stated, but undoubtedly the service period is much shorter. The more courageous and determined a president is, the more he is sure to make enemies. These accumulate in the course of a few years so that few men live officially beyond the

short period of service mentioned above. Yet there is nothing more disastrous to the growth of an institution than frequent changes in the chief administrative officer. The new president is received with acclaims of praise, these die down during the second year as a matter of course, and in the third year many are sure that a mistake has been made in the administrative head. If he lives thru this crucial period he is likely to go on for a number of years until the accumulations of policy and decisions bring up a new batch of opposition. Whether he will pass thru this period or not will depend upon his ability to give and take and his patience and tact. Strange to say the opposition is more likely to arise from the antagonism of his colleagues and a few alumni than from any other source.

Dissatisfaction in salaries, failure to secure promotion, lagging of public interest in the institution, and the inability of athletic teams to win victories make up the category of many a presidential story. This is rather a sorry list for it does not include educational policy as the chief item. However, where one president gives up his task on account of differences in educational theories, ten find themselves outside the pale because of the reasons given above. Occasionally differences with trustees are referred to as one of the causes for trouble, but as a usual thing these differences find their foundation in the institution itself. More often the confidence of a board in the president is carried to the extreme of standing with him against needed reforms and the use of their joint power to put down any offender who may speak for larger freedom in academic matters. A better day is at hand without any question, because of the larger appreciation of the joint relationship of board, president, and faculties.

THE ELEMENTS IN ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS

Every university has certain elements in it, which, while variable, are nevertheless sure to enter into nearly every problem of an administrative character. These are governing boards, faculty, students, alumni, the public, and the plant crowding into the consideration of money, public interest, and educational policy.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Under the American plan of university government, the board of trustees is the governing agency, appointed in public institutions by governors or even legislatures, and in private foundations by the selection of the members of the governing body by the board itself. In most instances the alumni have some representation, but almost without exception, the faculty is represented by the president alone, whose official position does not make him representative of faculty

interests in the mind of most university men. The European university goes to the other extreme and places the government of the university under the charge of the university staff. It is true, as in France and Germany, the ministry of education passes on final appointments and the budget of the institutions. There probably is no institution in Europe that has the multifarious duties to perform that are placed under the direction of one of our larger state universities. It is but a natural result of our system of government that the public board of trustees should be granted wide powers. In time, no doubt, they will be modified by a larger representation of faculty members and a delegation of many details to the university faculty groups.

The ideal type of board has been discussed in many books and papers. In actual fact boards differ from boards of control (three members) to the legislative board of 75 to 80 members. Probably a board of 7 to 9 is the best size for real effectiveness, because larger boards develop speech making and create cliques to the marked interference with university policies. In a great board of 75-80 no committee can feel any confidence that its recommendations will carry, and university policy is at the mercy of shifting opinions in such an audience. On the other hand boards of control as set up by some of the states in the government of their public institutions, drift into financial and purchasing agencies, leaving the policy of the institution almost wholly in the hands of the president. For an interim a wise man might do well, but the tendency of his board of control to lump the educational institutions into one group brings about a failure to distinguish the larger university function from that of the normal or industrial school leading to a mediocre development of university ideals. Besides these considerations, boards of control are apt to emphasize policies that are actuated by a view point that has no sympathy with university ideals. The university in their eyes is a part of a system. Purchasing becomes the great purpose of the board, and the real object of leadership in human thought and human values is submerged in the emphasis upon the business side alone. The trend of such concentration of authority seems to be subsiding; certainly no great advantage has been shown in the board of control idea over the government by a board of regents co-operating with other institutions and state department. There is, however, one exception to this statement from the legislative standpoint that should be emphasized, and that is the opportunity the legislature has to deal with all the institutions thru one board. In the crowded days of a legislative session this is an important point.

THE TEACHING STAFF

The selection of members of the staff is in one sense the greatest work a president can do. However, the multiplicity of duties makes it increasingly difficult for him to see candidates, and the selection is more and more intrusted to heads of departments and deans. It has been proposed that this function should be given over to faculty committees, but, when this has been tried, there has resulted much delay in selection due to a variety of opinions that are often difficult to harmonize. There is, on the other hand, the tendency on the part of departmental heads, to select men that might not prove too big for the place, and in consequence jeopardize the status quo of the department. As commerce and trade hold out large rewards to able young men, the university is being hard put to offer inducements in opportunity and salary that will in any event attract able men. Certainly if this be true, the office of president must be relieved of many of the burdens that crowd upon it. Only by constant travel, corresponding with other institutions and attendance upon the meetings of scholars, can a president really do his duty within the confines of his ability in recruiting the university staff. Even if at full liberty, conference with his colleagues in all the steps taken would appear to be wise and advisable, tho keeping in mind that the final selection must be the selection of the president if a building process is to be uniform.

RECRUITING OF STAFFS

Since business has found in college faculties new hunting grounds for recruiting its staffs, every university has felt the competition for its men. High cost of living, on the other hand, has dimmed the light of many a scholar, with the result that he has reluctantly gone over to the commercial field for the substantial gain in salary that he expects to use in holding up the standard of living. Heavy costs in maintaining college plants have been a third factor that has added to the heavy load and the difficulties of the university president. The future does not hold much comfort. Depletion of staff might not be a matter of unmixt loss if there were fair hopes of making good the loss, but the fact is that the virile men of graduating classes are not going on to prepare for teaching, and the supply for the places now vacant in many a faculty is composed of mediocre men who want more pay than the abler incumbent received, who has left the post. A further decline is noticeable in the general culture of the younger men seeking university positions. There are many exceptions to a statement of this kind, but no university president can be oblivious to a situation that is more or less patent to the observer of present

day trends. The bolder and more aggressive types are finding their way into the professions and large business enterprises.

THE FACULTY AS THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENT

The faculty is the heart of the institution. In their hands must rest the shaping of curricula, matters of discipline, and the every day conduct of the institution. This means organization, and such organization ought to be comprehensive enough and democratic enough to encourage the help of every member of the staff.

A great deal of the conflict between presidents of institutions and faculties has been due to a few causes. Foremost, perhaps, is the absence of clearly stated rules of organization that set down definitely the relationships existing in the complicated organization of a modern educational institution; second, the lack of tact and frankness in the dealings of men with each other; third, intrigue and failure to cooperate arising out of misunderstanding or ambition; and fourth, fundamental differences between the president and faculty groups growing out of variances in policy. A well worked out plan for the functioning of an institution coupled with good will and ability, will remove practically all of these difficulties. Such a plan places the legislative functions regarding courses, students, and general conduct of the academic side of the institution in a faculty body made up of professors and assistant professors. Such a body, thru committees, can co-ordinate opinion and apply the wisdom of the institution to its work bringing about a co-operative feeling thruout the institution. If coupled with this legislative group there is an administrative body meeting frequently, the problems of the institution are constantly in review by everybody concerned. To make such a plan a success there must be complete frankness in submitting to these bodies all university matters whether great or small. Necessarily the board of trustees passes upon the financial business and appointments, but the relations with the faculties must be cordial and mutually trusting.

ACADEMIC FREEDOM

The right to teach and speak as one thinks is the essence of academic freedom. Above it, however, are to be placed tact and good sense on the general principle that the blunt end of a wedge does not split much wood. A good deal has been said on this subject and numerous cases have been brought to the attention of the public in the last ten years. Nearly all of them contain errors of judgment on both sides due to the failure to take up the matter before it reaches the critical stage. With provisions in the university organization to hear in full the evidence in such cases, there is little likelihood of a

university going far wrong in the conclusions reached. Unfortunately a great many cases of academic freedom arise out of the ventures of university men into fields where they are not fully familiar with all the material. They are thus led to make public statements that cannot always be supported. A university is not a place for propaganda, but rather a place to find out, study, and reach conclusions. When that has been done men have been free to express their views because they are thoroly supported on facts. The organization of the American Association of University Professors has already done a good work in insisting upon the real facts in the cases it has examined. With closer knowledge of the situation, it should be a helping agency in eliminating a lot of the non essentials from many of the academic freedom cases as well as establishing certain ethical standards. The right of a university professor to leave his chair after a two weeks' notice is claimed by a few men in faculties as wholly within their privilege because the university is great and they are only one. On the other hand when a university calls for a resignation with several months' notice, the claim is made, sometimes, that the dismissal is due to failure to meet the views of the president or board of trustees. So academic freedom comes in as a part of the controversy. Fortunately this sort of case does not arise very often, but the American Association of University Professors can render a real service if standards of ethical relation can be establisht as the basis for the action of members of faculties and governing boards.

BUDGET, APPOINTMENTS, AND SALARIES

Three matters, now much discust, are being brought to the fore by men interested in increasing the prestige of the faculty. These are the budget, appointments, and salaries. In a large institution, the budget consumes much time in the making. The more people consulted the more time is required, nevertheless, so important are the financial phases of education, it is essential that departmental needs should be given fullest consideration. The usual method of calling for departmental statements by the deans of colleges and the presentation of the department statements to the president, has the advantage of a short cut method, but it leaves the colleges in the dark as to the relative grants made to each of them. The review of the budget by the deans and president before the budget goes to the board of trustees works toward a levelling up process, but it does not bring into the consultation the larger body of the faculty. Certainly, a committee from the faculty might be brought into touch with the mysteries of a budget, and probably as a step toward larger understanding, it might well be read as a whole to the faculty body before

the budget goes to the board of trustees. A debate upon it would undoubtedly upset the work of months and result in more hard feeling than the present organization of university democracy could well stand, especially in view of the stress upon individual departments and college organization. Unfortunately the universities are manned, in part, with many who have no large university view point, but are overly impressed with the greatness of their departments and the futility of a lot of others. A good deal of this will be obviated when every graduate school requires men who are preparing to teach to take courses in the history of education and particularly university administration along with their special lines of work.

What was a rather minor matter under pre-war conditions has come to be the all absorbing question. Practically every institution is trying to secure the means of increasing salaries, in order to make them at least equal to those paid before the war. This is being done by alumni contributions and by larger appropriations from state legislatures. There are, however, two ways of dealing with the general salary problems; one is by establishing grades of pay, and the other by paying according to merit. The first is the easiest to administer, and on the whole produces more satisfaction to the faculty group, but it makes it difficult to keep the exceptional man who cannot be fitted into such a plan. So soon as it is parted from, and it is only a matter of time when it is, the administrative officer must decide on merits and be subject to the criticism that some men are better than others. Placing this difficult question in the hands of a faculty committee may relieve the president from some embarrassment but, in time, the committee is pretty sure to involve its members in endless controversies with those who are not recommended for more pay and higher position. Such a plan was tried in one of the larger institutions, and after many meetings the committee reported that they were not able to agree and asked to be discharged. The problem was just where it started: in the hands of the president and where it is bound to rest under the American type of university organization, unless salaries are fixed by the board of trustees on the basis of grades and certain periods of probation before promotion takes place. No board can know well enough the individuals on a teaching staff to devise salary schedules that will be satisfactory. When they do it, the factory system of pay is pretty likely to be the outcome.

THE UNIVERSITY PLANT

One of the great temptations, always present, that a college president faces is the allurements of plant and campus. Without

doubt, there is an effective and energizing psychology in fine buildings and beautiful campuses. They may, however, be over emphasized when the expenditures on them reduce salary funds, research and library opportunities, and limit the bigger and more important things of the spirit. Yet it is essential to plan for the future. No college president of the past twenty-five years can be charged with planning too largely. More often he has planned in too small a way, and has thus hampered the future growth of his institution. It is here that the wisdom of largely experienced business men of the board of trustees, coupled with the training and experience of a high grade architect, has done valuable service for the institution. The planning of buildings is really a difficult matter. Certainly, the complete building can no longer have any argument for its construction. The numerous instances of the failure of such buildings to fulfill their expectation for a reasonable period, have been shown again and again. The unit building, susceptible of enlargement in many directions by the addition of units to the original when well placed, meets many of the difficulties encountered. Moreover, the cluttering of campuses by small buildings is avoided and departments held in closer physical groups.

PRESIDENT AND STUDENTS

When education was young in the land, the college president knew the students of the institution. Now it is the dean of men and the dean of women who know the students, and the president is absorbed in a round of speeches, conferences, and details. It is unfortunate that this is the case. The best he can do is to meet occasional groups and appear before the students' assembly from time to time. The personal relation is gone and in the great masses of students is bound to disappear as a university presidential function. To lose touch with the student body is a serious matter that leads to misunderstandings, likely to result in breakdown of effective administration. This difficulty can be met by conferences with student leaders at luncheon periods, and by occasional "at homes" in the president's house for the larger groups. The presence of the president at student affairs shows the right attitude and goes a good way toward the establishment of good understanding.

THE ALUMNI

Outside of a very few institutions the alumni interest in their Alma Mater cannot be spoken of as vital and alive. The struggle for position and fortune in his earlier days after graduation takes up the time and energy of the alumnus with matters far removed from the problems of the institution from which he graduated. This atti-

tude may now and then be modified by the crys of "Alma Mater" for help, but even his occasional visits to the campus do not carry the alumnus much beyond the days when he graduated. Unless he is associated with education, large business or professional affairs, he is apt to look at the institution as it was in his day.

Most of the efforts to organize alumni spirit have been rather meager in their success. The reason can be found in lack of organization, lack of funds, and lack of appreciation of institutional problems. The organization and lack of funds have been made up in many instances by the university taking over the problem, but lack of enthusiasm is due to the passage of years and the failure to bring the alumnus into actual touch with the university's real problems. Most alumni dinners are formal and dampening to the spirit arising out of the absence of a real purpose so far as the alumnus can see. Without question, the ardent interest alumni take in athletic matters, over and above those of the institution itself, may be definitely traced to the failure to keep them thoroly posted as to the needs of their Alma Mater and her ambitions and ideals. In athletic affairs alumni interest may sometimes be highly detrimental, especially when the name of Alma Mater is tarnished by the use of alumni money to strengthen athletic teams. When such methods are followed, university authorities are in the dark and a great scandal may develop before they are aware of it. The alumnus has no intention to do injury, but his zeal leads him now and then in a few instances to over-estimate the value of money. Victories secured in such ways are not worth having, and the demoralization to college ideals is far reaching. It would be unfair to leave the matter here. Alumni are a part of the university, they are in fact torch bearers and they do reflect the influence and power of their Alma Mater. That there could be a vast improvement in education not only in college, but in communities where they live, if they would give utterance to the faith that is in them, cannot be doubted. The university and college alumni of America could make America what they choose if they would emphasize their claims to leadership.

THE OFFICE AND THE PUBLIC

The outer office of a college president in a university in a city of some size is filled each day with people who wish to see about everything under the sun. On the telephone he answers all sorts of inquiries from the illiterate, who wish to know which is right "them molasses or those mollasses," to matters of deeper importance involving questions of government, business, and social affairs. Book agents

come to secure endorsements, solicitors ask for funds, elderly ladies seek employment as teachers, visitors from other parts, and the people who ought to see the president about university matters. Unless he is blessed with a secretary of great tact, wisdom, and ability, his time is taken from university and public affairs that should receive the most careful consideration. The real office of a university president should be equipt with effective personnel, an infallible filing system, card indexes showing the daily movements of student population and the entire history of every member of the staff, and a library consisting of the latest educational reports. Even with all this, he must have time to think, and that is something the average incumbent of the office cannot get unless he has more determination than most to pass by many of the calls made on him. The weakness of the office under modern conditions is its failure to get into closer contact with students, and the failure to bring to bear upon university problems, the full ability of the incumbent. Freedom from details will make this possible, tho perhaps retirement to secluded spots now and then may be the only way in which the desired result can be reached.

The essential elements in the successful administration of the presidential office are patience, tact, good sense, and knowledge. The president must provide initial leadership, and this means sympathy with all plans for advancement within the confines of financial support. He cannot sit in his office as a kind of umpire between the contending factions of a university faculty. There should be no factions in a university, but on the other hand complete understanding and brotherly outlook from the educational towers of the university.

The reader must be as conscious as the author is, of the many omissions in this paper, and of the inadequacy of the discussion on topics that might well take as much space as the article itself. Perhaps something of this great office can be gathered from what has been said. Education is in great jeopardy in America. The progress made in the last few years will be lost if the heavy financial burdens continue, and in addition there must be far seeing leadership if the dangers that always touch the reorganization process are to be avoided. For this work the universities must have large visioned leadership. Whether the burdens of the office will permit any man, who may be called to a presidency, to see far into the future is an immediate question of far more importance than is generally conceded.

Some Difficulties and Joys of a College President

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TO the uninitiated college administration is an utterly closed book. Even those somewhat familiar with academic life fail to analyze the primary functions of the administrative officer. Obviously, unless we know something of the program which must be followed by a college president, we can have no appreciation of the task and cannot evaluate its difficulties and its joys.

For convenience the field of administration may be divided into the classical number that was applied to Ancient Gaul. The first division is fundamentally economic. The second pertains to building, maintaining, and operating the physical plant. The third deals with the output or educational product.

Ordinarily, the difficulties in the economic field were huge and distressing prior to 1914. Since that period, due to the war-time inflations and corresponding cheapening of the dollar, the economic complications have grown distressing to the nth degree. This is true both in state supported and privately endowed institutions. Neither type of institution is run for profit. It operates purely for public service. Therefore the economic situation calls for strenuous efforts in the direction of increasing income and decreasing unnecessary expenditures. An examination of the budget of 1914 and the budgets of 1919 and of 1920 will give adequate evidence supporting this statement. Privately endowed colleges have been forced to advance their student fees, in some cases one hundred per cent.

If any one questions that education is fundamentally a business which calls for clever financeering, wise supervision, and efficient guidance, he is answered in the affirmative when he reviews the budgets and performances of these public service institutions during the past few years. The immense advance in prices for all necessities has required great relative increase in salaries for instructors and other members of the college staff. Altho these salaries have not advanced in the same ratio as the cost of living, nevertheless the college budget has been pushed well over into the field of deficit in many of our colleges during the war-time interval. It has been almost impossible to advance endowments or to secure gifts which would support the advance in budget in any adequate degree. Naturally

the effort to increase income has occasioned an entire review and readjustment of the charges against those who would pursue college courses. However, the increased cost of living for students has again called for the delicate balancing of factors in order that the load borne by students should not be prohibitive and thus limit the function of the college in its service relations. Taken in its entirety, it is manifest that the economic puzzles are complicated, difficult, and frequently impossible for administration in both public and privately supported institutions. Fortunate indeed is that college or university whose trustees and president have been able to reach that golden mean which secured sufficient income for higher salaries and met the increased operating expenses without incurring huge deficits or placing prohibitive fees in the way of ambitious students with limited finances.

Assuming that the economic foundations have been provided with care and wisdom, the second principal task of the college president is associated with the development of an adequate material plant. Unfortunately colleges are quite like Topsy. They have "jest grewed." It is only within very recent times that institutions undertook to organize plans for grounds and buildings and equipment which comprised a twenty-five year period. Consequently one finds a motley array of buildings, no uniformity of architecture, no modern engineering respecting production and distribution of heat and power, and no adequate provision for housing students and providing for the physical, social, and educational welfare of those who are coming to the colleges from the present day high schools, many of which have up-to-date and almost luxurious buildings and equipment. This feature of college administration is almost entirely unknown to the general observer of college life. He takes it for granted that the material plant came into being and operated itself without provision or human guidance. He knows in a general way that it is far easier to build new buildings than it is to work over, rejuvenate, and utilize those which have existed for decades. But ordinarily he takes no account of either and therefore does not evaluate the enormity of the tasks which are associated with the second group of administrative problems in every American college today.

In these days of scientific advancement it is fundamentally essential that there should be well equip laboratories for the teaching of science, and up-to-date libraries for the instruction of the undergraduate in science. Likewise, library needs are even more emphasized in connection with history, economics, and sociology, in this period of rapid economic and social evolution. To meet these demands the resources of the college must be studied thoroly and the necessities

for needed equipment met. However, the investment in repair, upkeep, and increase of equipment must not be drawn from the salary budget, neither can fees be made prohibitive, neither can the operation of the physical plant be penalized. The just balance in which are mesured equitably all of the multiple demands of the college must be employed.

If the task associated with organizing the material plant is great, then that associated with organizing and directing an efficient college faculty is colossal. The rapid advance in the natural sciences, a closed book to the most intelligent non-collegiate mind, is surpast possibly by the great advances made in the economic and social sciences and their applications to industry, society, and government during these years of readjustment. In view of the rapid shift and the rapid specialization called for in different fields of learning, it is not at all strange that there should be wide differences of opinion and sharp controversies develop among individuals who are brought into the intimate but not always harmonious relations of a college faculty. It comes about, therefore, that one of the most difficult tasks of the college administration is to select and to lead a group of scholarly people into a service which encourages reasonable liberalism of thought and happy companionship in action, however diversified from the departmental expressions of individual service.

Inasmuch as the college on private foundation is entrusted by its charter to a board of trustees, it becomes clear that one of the chief obligations of the college president is associated with organizing and maintaining a board of trustees who will be wise in their day and generation. It is fortunate for that college whose board discriminates clearly between the functions of business and those of education. If that discrimination is made and wisely recognized by the Board of Trustees, then the institution, whether privately or state supported, will be insured against any one of three forms of tyranny which have sometimes been imposed upon education. Reference is made to the tyranny exercised at one time by the church, forbidding the teaching of certain doctrines: for instance, organic evolution and other modern scientific theories; political tyranny which has sometimes been tremendously accented in state universities because, forsooth, a pet doctrine of a dominant political party was not given prominence in the college curriculum; industrial tyranny which required that the privately supported colleges should receive no endowment whatsoever unless their teaching respecting economic and social questions, "tabooed" by certain conservative and reactionary industrial interests, were totally prohibited.

The third great division of presidential tasks is concerned with the educational program or output of the college. Naturally these duties are mainly concerned with student life, altho they have most intimate and important contacts with the public, both alumni and non-alumni members of society.

The one essential in elaborating educational programs is to recognize clearly and believe fully that *the college exists for students and not students for the college*. This does not imply that there is to be no discipline, no guidance, no supervision of student activities on the part of the faculty and administration. It does mean, however, that a course of study, the schedule of work, the guidance of physical, social, and religious life are to be organized wholly from the standpoint of guaranteeing the best possible welfare for every student that matriculates in the college. Moreover, it requires the diligent study and constant effort of the administration in order that sympathetic contacts may be established and maintained at all times between instructors and instructed. This is one of the most difficult tasks imposed upon the college administrator. President Emeritus Eliot of Harvard recognized this obligation when he said that far and away the most important duty of the college administrator was concerned with the selection of effective, sympathetic teachers. The delicacy and importance of this selection is easily understood when we bring into clear view the following factors:

First: A vigorous, intelligent master of his subject, keen and enthusiastic for passing on knowledge of things, impatient with those who will not put aside social functions for virile, scholarly work, disposed, perhaps, to believe that he has vested and proprietary rights in the department in which he is associated, and conscious of superior knowledge and experience. Second: Young life, more interested in socializing experiments which are concrete and appealing than in the abstract work of lecture room and laboratory, often ready to believe that factor No. 1 is hostile and determined to impose drastic obligations in order to make student programs strenuous and disagreeable. Obviously these conflicts between factors one and two emphasize the importance of the selection of intelligent, sympathetic, faithful, and efficient teachers as the superlative obligation of the college president. Failure to perform that function successfully means serious penalty for every student who enters the college and also for society which is to be served by the student when he passes from college halls. Stated in another way, it requires that great personalities must be placed in teaching positions if great personalities are to be encouraged in

developing adequate expression within the student body. It means that there must be an example of rich scholarship, keen sympathy, and eternal diligence and service on the part of the real teacher if the college would say to the student, while pointing to her teachers, "Go thou and do likewise."

Assuming that progress has been made in administering college interests relative to the economic, physical, and educational requirements, one is confronted with the constant, insistent need of maintaining the enthusiastic interest and allegiance of the alumni and the public. Just as it is difficult for some people in the field of administration and in the profession of teaching to realize that colleges and universities exist for the student, so it is difficult for graduate and ex-students of an institution and for the public to realize that the goal of all higher education is the training of efficient citizens for a democracy. This difficulty is augmented by the fact that we cannot easily relate the abstract to the concrete. It is not easy to see that in educational exhibits there should be a procedure during college days which will check in industrial, co-operative, and patriotic adherence to higher principles while in college comparable to the check which society requires when one passes out into practical life. Alumni remember that student days were essentially care-free days. They also remember that much is made of traditions, but they will not remember always that adjustments in college relations must be made with the same freedom and accuracy that they are made in our changing industrial, social, and political life outside of college halls. We must appreciate two important facts: first, that we have student life, with certain reservations, built upon the same positive and constructive basis that citizenship in after college days rests, if it is stable and constructive; second, that the same freedom for readjustment which we allow in the busy after-college life must be permitted and guided during the years that one is a college student.

The sympathetic attitude of alumni and public will depend in the first place upon adequate publicity and reliable information respecting the program and procedure of colleges and universities. That this dependable information may be supplied it is essential that there should be established a definite college or university medium. Thru these official agents wisest and most constant effort must be made to inform alumni and, thru alumni, the public with reference to the services of one's Alma Mater. These services must be in conformity, so far as possible, with wisest traditions of the institution, while giving heed to the pressing needs of changing relationships in business, industry, and society. The right interpretation and the wise

distribution of this information is specifically and essentially the work of loyal alumni who may break or make the wisest administration that ever functioned in college affairs.

Thus far in this brief discussion of college administration, the accent has been upon the question of tasks and difficulties rather than upon joys. The fact is that if one is seeking a sphere which is accented with joy, he should never enter the field of college administration. It is true that there is the joy of opportunity and the joy of multiple contacts with practical as well as theoretical people, with the hardest type of business as well as the most appealing culture, and now and then there is the joy of sharing temporarily in the great work of teaching. This joy is permitted thru the opportunity of public addresses and participation in the deliberations of educational, social, business, and other conventions, where the leaders in many fields are brought into helpful touch and companionship. Briefly, the joys may be summarized in the statement that the only zest and the only happiness in administrative work lie in the opportunity to improve and to maintain conditions within which others may proceed without hindrance, unnecessary difficulties and delays in carrying on the most joyous work in the world, teaching and being taught. In other words, the joys of the college president are found in exercising that spirit and service ascribed to Abou Ben Adhem:

"Abou Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase!)
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,
And saw within the moonlight in his room,
Making it rich, and like a lily in bloom,
An angel writing in a book of gold.
Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold,
And to the presence in the room he said,
'What writest thou?' The vision raised its head,
And with a look made of all sweet accord,
Answered, 'The names of those who love the Lord.'
'And is mine one?' said Abou. 'Nay, not so.'
Replied the angel. Abou spoke more low,
But cheerily still; and said, 'I pray thee, then,
Write me as one that loves his fellow-men.'

The angel wrote, and vanished. The next night
It came again with a great wakening light,
And showed the names whom love of God had blessed,—
And lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest!"

A Scientist in the Clouds

COMMANDER A. HOYT TAYLOR, U. S. N. R. F.

MY esteemed friend, the Editor of the Quarterly Journal, is responsible for the title of this paper. In some ways I cannot help but feel that from my point of view at least, it is somewhat inapropos. In the first place, I have done, after all, only a relatively small amount of flying when measured by the total number of hours in the air, and if the truth were told, I have never been in the clouds more than two or three times. In the second place, a very large percentage of the scientific work in aviation is not done in the clouds, in fact, is not done in the air at all. The business of the aviator is, of course, to fly, but in order to fly and fly successfully, he must have a very carefully engineered machine provided with the best instruments and equipment. The number of hours of work actually put in on machines in preparing them for flight, is, for most machines at least, far in excess of the number of hours actually consumed in flying. It does happen, however, that a considerable proportion of the work of which I have the direction, must be completed in the air and some of it originates there. At any rate, for want of a better title for this paper, I am forced to accept the one provided, no doubt with the best of intentions, by the Editor.

It might be anticipated that the first flight by a scientific man would result in sensations rather different from those experienced by the casual observer. Perhaps this is so, but I think it more likely that no matter what a person's previous training has been, he gets much the same thrill and exhilaration from this first flight in an airplane. I suppose people differ very widely. I have talked with many on their return from their first "hop"; none of them, of course, admitted that they have been afraid, and they certainly all show evidence of emotional uplift and a tremendous enthusiasm, which, however, does not always carry them so far as to wish to repeat the performance in the immediate future. I am quite willing to admit that on one of my trips aloft, not in an airplane but in a sausage balloon, that is, an observation balloon fastened by a 1200 foot cable to the earth, that I was thoroly frightened and only too glad to get back to terra firma. That sausage was the only aircraft that gave me any sensation of fear. I have, of course, been startled now and then by sudden maneuvers of planes, but can honestly say that I have never had the real sensation of fear while in a plane. This seems rather curious. I find there are many others who feel the same way

about observation balloons. One of the oldest pilots of my acquaintance told me that he wouldn't take a trip in one of those "gas bags" for any amount of money, and yet this same man would dare anything with a plane, some of which he seemed to be able to fly upside down as well as any other way. The psychology of this difference between the sensation in an airplane and an observation balloon is interesting. As near as I can make out, the difference in the sensations is due to the fact that in a plane, especially in the larger types, one is completely surrounded by material, sits tight in a comfortable seat, that is, it is usually comfortable, with some exceptions to be noted later on, and the tremendous vibration of the engines gives one the same sense of power that you have in driving a powerful car, and you no more feel afraid than does the automobilist when he steps on the accelerator and puts his car up past fifty miles an hour. That terrific driving power makes you feel that you have a machine which will do what you want it to do and is under control. On the other hand, in the observation balloon you sit on the edge of a very small basket and you can look straight down under you to the ground and water, as the case may be. In connection with this, I may also state that I never experience what may be called the sensation of altitude to any unpleasant degree in an airplane, whereas in the observation balloon I began to be uncomfortable as soon as we were fifty feet away from the earth. I think the presence or absence of motive power has a lot to do with both sensations because my experiences in a dirigible balloon were delightful. I believe I sensed the altitude a little more than when traveling in a plane, but not in any unpleasant way.

As most of my friends in North Dakota already know, I got into the aviation game thru the communication end, that is, I was sent by the Bureau of Steam Engineering to a Naval Air Station at a Naval Operating Base to further the interests of radio communication as applied to aircraft. After arriving there, however, I was assigned by the Commanding Officer to the entire charge of the Experimental Department, which included a great many things besides radio. The Navy never considers that because an officer may never have had any experience in a certain line of work that he is unable to carry on with it. If the officer has developed any symptoms of executive ability, it is tacitly assumed that he will make good in any line that is assigned to him. I protested to the Commanding Officer that I knew nothing about aircraft and had never even had a trip aloft. He remarked nonchalantly that it was a fine day and that I had better go out and take a "hop". So I went out and "hopped" about 4000 feet up and after a fifty mile circuit came down

again in one of the wickedest spiral glides that I ever experienced. Of course, the pilot was trying to "get my goat" and when the spiral first started I thought he had it, because land and sea and sky seemed to be alternating in chaotic positions, the sky persisting in remaining for long periods vertically under me, whereas land and sea twisted in a distorted panorama at all possible angles. I finally got my eye on a point below on the axis of the spiral and kept it there. This enabled me to get hold of myself mentally in short order, and while I cannot say I enjoyed the remaining turns of that spiral, still they did not bother me seriously. A spiral glide of this sort is an interesting proposition. Such a glide may be made so gently as to be scarcely perceptible, the plane slowly circling in very wide circles and gradually lowering its altitude and banked over so slightly as to be hardly noticeable. But if this maneuver is carried out with a much smaller circle or a radius of the spiral, the centrifugal force increases and therefore the plane is forced to bank over very steeply to prevent side-slipping. Finally, if the axis of the spiral is made very tight indeed, the plane is banked over almost vertically. If at the same time the nose of the plane is shot down-ward, which must be done by working the flippers, which in this attitude have become the rudder, the descent, parallel with the axis of the spiral, becomes very rapid indeed. If the radius of the spiral is still further reduced to zero, the spiral glide has become the dangerous tail spin. I have never been in a tail spin and confess that I do not desire to be. It is not considered much of a trick to put a small, fast, powerful plane into a tail spin and bring it out again, in fact, I have seen it done hundreds of times and in only one case did I witness a fatality, but with a heavy bombing plane, in which I have done most of my work, a tail spin would unquestionably be fatal.

Most of my unusual sensations aloft were obtained during my first two or three flights because on these flights I was merely getting acquainted with conditions in the air and had nothing particular to do except to look around and see what was going on. During later flights I have generally been so busy with scientific work in the air that I have often not even had an opportunity to take a look at the country or water over which we were flying, nor would I know in which direction we were headed or at what altitude we were flying. In other words, after a very few trips it came to be a humdrum performance with no romance and nothing to it but rather hard work and considerable discomfort. As near as I can recall it, my first sensations in the air were of the nasty odor and terrific clatter of the engine, which happened to be directly in front of me in that plane.

In spite of a slanting wind shield in front of me, this disagreeable motor persisted in spitting acrid fumes and oil into my face during the entire flight. This was perhaps a peculiarity of this type of plane. The noise, however, is not peculiar to any of them. I have stood alongside of 3 inch guns during rapid firing and assure you that a four hundred horse power Liberty motor in full blast and unmuffled is far more nerve destroying and earsplitting. We have spent much time in developing helmets to shut out this distracting noise and feel that we have really accomplished something in making it possible to receive radio signals, both telephone and telegraph, in spite of the noise of anywhere from one to four motors, ranging from 150 to 1600 total horsepower.

My next sensation was the sensation, previously described, of power. When the motor was first opened wide, the plane jumped forward thru the water as tho some giant hand had taken hold of it and given it a mighty thrust. Before I fully realized it, we were clear of the water and climbing rapidly. Now I have always had a very nasty feeling of altitude when looking over the parapet of high buildings, or when standing on a cliff or other high place, and have to resist as many people do, the temptation to jump down. Somewhat to my surprise I got absolutely nothing of this feeling in a plane, and barring the noise of the motor and the spitting of oil into my face, I had only the most delightful sensations. I was much interested to find that the country below me looked exactly like a huge colored map, and by studying the map at my side I was able to readily identify different points. Of course, everything looks curiously flat; a very high hill or building appears to have no altitude at all. This gives it all the more the appearance of a map. There were literally hundreds of vessels in the great harbor underneath me and some of them were under way. The long trail of mud stirred up from the bottom by the propellers could be traced several miles astern of them. At 4000 feet the waves looked like tiny ripples and a great warship no larger than a child's toy boat made out of a peanut shell. In circling over a large city, the most striking thing to the eye is probably the railroad yards. They stand out very prominently and occasionally a train could be seen traveling towards the city, but it appeared to be crawling along at a snail's pace. I cannot recall having any other interesting sensation or experiences on this first trip. Later on I had the experience of flying into a cloud bank, which on the whole is rather disagreeable. It is difficult to tell whether you are right side up or not, as you lose your horizon unless the clouds happen to be arranged in well-marked strata. The cloud generally

feels cold and there is water deposited on the wind shield and on your goggles, rendering it difficult to see, and the plane is liable to get into a sideslip on account of the difficulty of not having a natural horizon to steer by. Another unpleasant thing about clouds is that they frequently produce most terrific bumps. Not long ago I took a trip in a very large plane with eight other officers and men. In spite of the great weight of this machine we had a very rough trip. People who have not been aloft laugh at the aviator's expression of a "bump in the air". If you were driving along a smooth road in, say, a Ford car, at 25 miles an hour and should suddenly run over a three inch pole placed across the road, you would get about the same sensation as you get in a plane from a bad bump. These bumps are ascending and descending air currents and differences in density brought about by temperature differences and probably also by moisture content. They give the plane so sharp a blow that it is difficult to believe that it has not struck something more solid than air. The smaller the plane is, the more it is thrown off its equilibrium by these bumps, but on the other hand a small plane is so much easier to maneuver that they do not often cause serious conditions to arise. There are sometimes negative bumps, that is, holes in the air, or descending air currents which are more disagreeable than ascending currents, as the plane will perhaps suddenly drop a matter of two hundred feet and one experiences a certain amount of the well known descending elevator sensation at one's center of gravity. Sometimes the bump will hit only one wing of the plane, causing a very disagreeable lurch followed by an abrupt recovery. You will hear pilots speak about the condition of the air and refer to it as having been "rough" or "smooth" or "bumpy", and I can assure you that it is literally true. Sometimes one can avoid these bumps by changing altitude. In one trip that I have in mind we encountered a low, misty bank of clouds and lots of bumps at about a thousand feet. A climb to two thousand feet found a still worse set of bumps, altho no clouds. We then ascended to five thousand feet and there found the air as still and quiet as one could wish for. I happened to be in a very large plane, seated with the radio apparatus which is located in the tail, looking out of a side window which I had opened for the purpose. We happened to be flying along the beautiful Potomac river and it was one of the pleasantest trips that I ever took, after we once climbed high enough to get away from the bumps. In the larger planes we do not strap ourselves in because such planes are not stunted. If they get into a tail spin or some other bad attitude, they will undoubtedly be crashed anyway and there is not much to be gained by strapping

oneself in. In fact, in this plane one could lie down and take a nap if you were so inclined. One can walk about considerably in the interior, in fact, it is like a small flying yacht. I had a nail keg for a seat on that trip, I remember, and on the way up thru the bumpy air I was spilled off of that keg three times. This was only a short trip, a matter of sixty-five miles and return, and I was in telephonic communication with friends on shore during the entire trip. Some of you may recall having seen something in the papers about parts of the work which we have done along this line. The New York papers, as well as other Eastern papers, had at one time a considerable account of tests wherein the Secretary of the Navy was able to sit at his desk, pick up his telephone and carry on a conversation with one of my lieutenants who at the time was between one hundred and one hundred and fifty miles away from the city of Washington, flying at an altitude of several thousand feet. It sounded very much like a first class long distance telephone conversation over a land line.

Many people have raised the question as to whether one can feel the wind when up in a plane. The answer is, in all cases, most emphatically no. The only way the wind direction and velocity can be sensed is by watching the water underneath or by observing the relative progress the plane is making across the country and compare it with the air speed meter in the plane. There are also direct reading instruments attempting to do the same thing. It must be remembered that the velocity of the plane is always relative to the air in which it finds itself. It gets its traction on the air and not on the surface of the earth. The only way to tell as far as physical sensations in the plane are concerned, whether you are flying with the wind or against it, is to observe the speed with which the land and water recede beneath you. If you are above the clouds and cannot see land marks, there is no way of telling whether you are in a hundred mile gale or not. However, when the plane is getting off the land or water, that is a different matter, because of the friction of the wheels on the land or the boat on the water. Planes always, if possible, take off into the wind, because the wind velocity is thereby added to the velocity of the plane relative to the earth or water, and therefore a smaller velocity relative to the land or water serves to get them into the air, with less danger of damage to running gear from rough ground or to seaplanes from rough water. Of course, they get away quicker and in a shorter distance for the same reason when heading into the wind. Similarly, a plane will always land into the wind, if possible, observing the direction of the wind before starting out, or

if coming in from a long flight, getting this information from the landing field or by observing the waves on the water. By landing into the wind, the speed of the plane with reference to the earth or water is greatly reduced, making the landing much gentler. The speed with which the plane lands varies according to the type of plane all the way from 28 to 80 miles an hour. If a plane with a landing speed of 40 miles an hour were to land head on against a 40 mile wind, it could simply float down vertically to the earth. On the other hand, if that plane landed down wind, its ground speed at the instant of landing would be 80 miles an hour and it would probably stub its toe and be wrecked. Of course, planes are sometimes forced to make down-wind landings, sometimes they get away with it and sometimes they don't. I saw a land machine recently make such a landing on a rather muddy field. The wheels stuck a little in the mud, the plane nosed forward striking the propeller into the mud and breaking it. It then turned two complete somersaults without injuring either one of its two occupants.

It may be said, in general, in regards to flying, that the more experience one has in the air, the more one desires to keep good altitudes. One feels very much safer at 5,000 feet than at 1,000, especially when flying over country where landing places may be few and far between. It is a good deal like navigating a big ship, which is far safer a long ways off the coast than close into shore. If anything goes wrong at a high altitude there is time to do something and the pilot has a few moments to collect himself and try different methods of correcting the trouble. One exception to this, of course, in fire danger. If a plane catches on fire it is a much more precarious position if flying at an extremely high altitude.

For obvious reasons I am not permitted to go into the details of our technical work in solving the various problems of Naval aircraft communication, but I can say that unquestionably it has been one of the most interesting experiences of my life. I have practically given up the flying end, not having made a trip for some time. Indeed, it is no longer necessary or advisable for me to do so, thanks to our wartime experience. There is a certain amount of danger connected with the work and now that we are only technically and not actually at war, I felt that it is not necessary for me to take further risks. Moreover, I have had first-hand experience in practically all of the Naval aircraft except certain new types which are just coming out, and I am therefore qualified to direct the work of which I am in charge, without making more than an occasional flight

myself. It is a very fascinating game and I can readily understand why a young man with no family dependent upon him could see nothing more attractive to go into.

I include a small index of well-known terms used in aviation work which may be of interest to some of the readers of the *Quarterly Journal*.

Rudder—Horizontal rudder has the same effect as a rudder on a ship, except that a plane cannot be steered to right or left by a rudder alone. It must be banked or tilted over about a longitudinal axis so that the right wing tips downward during a turn to the right and the left wing during a turn to the left.

Ailerons—Movable parts of the wing tips which can be operated so as to lower or raise either wing tip; operated in conjunction with the horizontal rudder in making a turn.

Flippers or Vertical Rudders—The flippers are used to nose the plane downward or upward. A sharp lift upward is called zooming, the term probably referring to the noise made by the propeller and wires of the plane during this operation. When the plane is banked over in a very steep turn, the flippers become the rudder and the rudder takes the place of the flippers.

"Gun"—To give a plain the "gun" is the same thing as stepping on the throttle of a car.

Fuselage—The main body of the plane to which the wings, rudders, control wires, etc., are attached and in which the pilot, or pilots, seats are located.

Stick—The ailerons and flippers of small fighting planes are controlled by a short upright stick which comes up between the pilot's knees. This often has an attachment on top for operating a synchronized machine gun. Large planes are controlled by a steering wheel arrangement. The horizontal rudders on all planes are controlled by the feet acting on a horizontal cross bar.

Sideslip—When a plane makes a turn without banking sufficiently it will sideslip outward and upward. When a plane makes a turn with too much banking, it will sideslip downward. The sideslip may be followed by a very dangerous attitude. When flying in a cloud a sideslip can be detected only by the use of certain instruments or by the pilot *feeling* the wind stronger on one cheek than on the other.

Ceiling—The highest altitude a given plane is capable of obtaining.

The lifting power of the plane decreases with the altitude unless something can be done to make the motor run faster at high altitudes. The plane, therefore, practically reaches a limit depending on the total weight of the plane, its general design and power.

"Blimp"—A non-rigid dirigible balloon.

"Sausage"—Term given to a kite or observation balloon. Often called kites for short, and used in directing artillery fire and general observational purposes.

Solving the Problems in the New Field

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THE Old and the New Fields.—The old field in agriculture means production; the new field means marketing. The economic function of the farmer has generally been considered to be the production of the raw materials to feed and clothe the world. Our Federal and State departments of agriculture, and our State Colleges of Agriculture have, up to recent times, devoted their energies to the stimulation of production—to the making of two blades of grass grow where only one grew before. This was an entirely proper course, and will be continued indefinitely, with this modification, namely, the sale of the farmers' product will receive a certain share of attention.

The New Field—Marketing.—Persons familiar with the literature of Agricultural Economics during the past three or four decades are impressed with the insistent and ever-increasing demand by the farmer that he be given "a voice in fixing the price of his product." Whence comes this demand of the farmer? Is it justified? And how is it being answered? The source of this demand we may attribute to the spirit of the times. We are talking a great deal in these days about the "democratization of industry" and of an "economic democracy" to match our political democracy. Our political democracy, so-called, has given every voter a voice in the government. At least he feels that the government is carried on "with the consent of the governed." But in his economic life, particularly in buying and selling, the farmer feels that the price structure is somehow established and maintained without his voice or consent. He doubtless has mixed motives for wanting to have a conscious part in price making, these motives being partly economic, partly moral. That is, he doubtless wants to stabilize his profits; but he also craves a voice, as a man and a citizen, in the marketing of the fruits of his own labor. Whether the reader considers these motives as "good" motives or "bad," depends doubtless on the reader's viewpoint. For our critics do not yet agree on the motives of the men, for instance, who performed that feat known as the Boston Tea Party. Some writers say it was a matter of pocketbooks, a mere resistance to a

money tax. Other writers say it was not the size of the tax, but the justice of it—the more fundamental question of taxation without representation. And since these same forefathers of Boston fame, as soon as they became independent, taxed themselves far more heavily than the mother country had ever taxed them, it seems quite logical to conclude that justice rather than pocketbooks was the underlying question after all. At any rate nothing so rankles in the human breast as the sense of injustice. So, coming back to our modern farmer, he doubtless wants a voice in price fixing—partly on account of his pocketbook, and partly because—whether rightly or wrongly—he suspects there is some injustice towards him in the present economic price structure.

Two Developments.—Not only is the farmer insisting on a voice in the marketing of his produce, but he is boldly entering into all sorts of associations and arrangements for the handling of his crops. Two distinct lines of development are now apparent, namely, co-operation and collective bargaining. The line of cleavage is sharp between these two developments.

(1) Co-operation. Co-operation is for savings, not for profits. Co-operation in marketing accepts the competitive price. Co-operative marketing has been successfully developed in several fields by the farmer, but particularly in those fields where a wider distribution of a perishable product is desired, such as citrus fruits, strawberries, early vegetables, and garden truck of various kinds. In these fields, farmers' organizations assemble the produce, grade, pack and ship it to widely scattered markets. A standardized, uniformly graded product, under some brand or label, is thus handled in large volume in such a way as to avoid market gluts on any particular markets. The large volume of the business not only makes inspection and grading possible, but it renders practicable many economies. Supplies are bought in large quantities at a saving. Skilled management is employed. Telegraphic market news is constantly used, which would not be feasible with a small volume of business. Car-lot shipments permit of better freight rates and better refrigeration service. In short, co-operative marketing is a system of pooling a large volume of business in such a manner as to put on the market an improved product, to distribute this product to the market needing it most—that is, offering the best price for it, and getting it into the hands of the consumer with as little margin of cost as possible.

Co-operative marketing accepts the competitive price, seeking only to find the markets where the highest competitive prices prevail.

In other words, co-operative marketing means selling at the market, with no effort to control the market. Some of the strong co-operative marketing associations, recognizing the power of the consumer's demand to put prices up or down, are now waging a tremendous advertising campaign, to educate the consumer about the virtues of the product in question, and thus are stimulating demand. This is done to escape losses due to a rapid increase in the supply of the product. Good examples of successful co-operation in marketing are the California Fruit Growers Exchange, (marketing the Sunkist brand of oranges), the Eastern Shore of Virginia Produce Exchange (marketing the Red Star Brand of potatoes), and the United Grain Growers of Western Canada, marketing wheat under federal grades and buying supplies in large volume. The price problem involved in these and similar co-operative enterprises is to distribute on that market which offers the best price. Also, it may be said, that in certain cases, by holding produce in storage, an effort is made to distribute at that particular season which will best stabilize the supply.

By avoiding glutted markets, by selling on the best markets, and by selling at the best seasons, the farmers' co-operative association realizes certain financial gains which may fairly be classified as savings rather than profits.

(2) *Collective Bargaining.* How does collective bargaining differ from co-operative selling? A brief discussion of the whole bargaining question will make the differentiation clear. When bargaining takes place between two individuals, as for instance, the famous horse trade case described by President Grant, it is perfectly obvious that the better bargainer has a big advantage over the weaker bargainer. Competition sets the price within certain broad limits, but the price at which the transfer is made is largely shaped by bargaining. In the larger field of business and commerce, the farmer feels that he stands as an individual bargainer dealing with others who, while they may not be actually "combined", are yet fairly well mobilized. Farming is doubtless the most individualistic of all occupations. The buyers of farm produce in its raw state are, as a matter of self-protection, generally organized into State or National associations which have the effect of "mobilizing" these various interests along educational and technical trade lines. While these various associations have neither the aim nor the effect of controlling prices, yet the farmer feels that his bargaining power, as an individual, has been weakened by them. He sees in collective bargaining a form of commercial protection—a species of self-protection to which he is

entitled. Co-operative selling is a method of marketing in which price making is purely incidental to distribution; collective bargaining, on the other hand, is a frank and direct method of price fixing. Farming, like any other legitimate business, is conducted for profit. Collective bargaining has for its chief purposes the guaranteeing of profit or the stabilizing of profit. In many lines of manufacturing the owners of the business make forward contracts, sometimes many years in advance, or conduct hedging operations on the organized exchanges, for the purposes of stabilizing or guaranteeing profits. The farmer seeks, by means of this new instrument of collective bargaining, to give his investment a similar stability. By this method the farmer may sell to the organized consumers (if they ever do organize), or to the organized dealers. In order to bargain effectively, the farmers must have control of the product which they seek to sell. Putting these various elements of collective bargaining together, we arrive at the following definition:

Definition.—Collective bargaining in agriculture means an agreement participated in by a group of farmers concerning the selling price of a product the supply of which they produce and control.

Collective Bargaining in Practise.—While collective bargaining has been in successful use for about thirty years between labor and capital as a means of wage adjustment, particularly in coal mining and on railroads, yet in agriculture the practise has only come into use within recent years. And oddly enough, its legal status is still in some dispute, since it seems to be, to a certain extent, a substitute for a competitive price. Yet nothing is more certain than that the price fixt by the collective bargain must conform in the long run to supply and demand. And ways and means can and will be found for protecting the public interest against autocratic abuse of this power of price fixing.

Collective bargaining in agriculture first came to the public notice in connection with the sale and distribution of whole milk in certain large cities, particularly New York and Chicago. In both of these districts the dairymen organized; in both cases milk strikes were employed; in both cases the distributors finally met the organized farmers and made collective bargains covering the price of milk. Other conspicuous cases of the use of the collective bargain in selling whole milk are those in connection with the organized dairymen about the respective cities of Cleveland, Pittsburg, Detroit, Minneapolis, and San Francisco. Court proceedings were had against the milk

farmers in the areas tributary to New York, Cleveland, Chicago, Minneapolis, and San Francisco, the usual complaint being that they were a "monopoly" and were "in restraint of trade." But in not a single case was a conviction of the farmers secured.

Whole milk is a typical commodity that lends itself well to sale by collective bargaining. It is of a perishable nature, and cannot be shipt far from its point of production. Its supply for a given city is subject to control by the organized farmers of that area. It cannot be stored profitably for over 48 hours. The distributors of the milk are generally organized into a compact group.

Protection to the Public.—In fixing the price of milk in certain of the metropolitan areas, particularly Pittsburgh and Detroit (where no serious difficulties have arisen), the public is represented in the body that does the price fixing. The bargaining is primarily between producers and distributors, each seeking enough profit to continue in business. But the flow of milk being heavier in summer than in winter causes certain definite problems in supply and demand to supply at the winter price. Hence a sliding scale of prices is adopted, conforming to sound economic principles of supply and demand. The summer price is lowered, stimulating an increase in consumption and a decrease in production of summer milk; the winter price is raised, stimulating an increase in production and a decrease in consumption of winter milk. In this manner the collective bargain price, like the competitive price, aims to co-ordinate production and consumption.

In the Detroit area, the dairymen made their first move for controlling the supply of milk in 1916. Out of this movement came an organization of the 8000 dairy farmers in this territory, with a milk supply worth some \$9,000,000 annually. After some clashing between the organized producers and the organized distributors, they both saw that their interest were mutual, and that means must be found for giving the consumers a voice in the control of the city's milk supply. Accordingly the producers and the distributors of milk made a joint request to the Governor of Michigan that he appoint a Commission to make a thoro investigation of the milk problem of the whole state and the Detroit area. This commission consisted of five persons, as follows: (1) ex-Governor of the State; (2) State Dairy and Food Commissioner; (3) Member of State Board of Agriculture and Editor of Michigan Farmer; (4) State Director of Markets; (5) Professor of Dairy Husbandry in State College of

Agriculture. To this committee of five were added three Detroit representatives, namely, (1) one business man appointed by the Detroit Board of Commerce; (2) one woman selected by the Detroit Federation of Women's clubs; (3) one person delegated by the Detroit Federation of Labor. This Commission of eight rendered judgment on the price to be fixed by the collective bargaining method. The Commission found the dairymen receiving \$2.60 per hundred weight for 3.5 per cent milk in November, 1917, which was less than the cost of production. The price of December milk was accordingly raised to \$3.35, a figure which took into consideration the cost of production, the consumers' demand, and the possibility of the city's milk supply being diverted into condensed milk and other similar products. Between 1916 and 1919 the price of milk to the Detroit city consumer rose roundly 100 per cent, but the increase in price was understood and endorsed by the consumers. Thus collective bargaining served to protect and stabilize a great fundamental industry. The consumer paid such a price as assured him good milk, safe milk, and good service.

In the Pittsburgh district, where peace has reigned in the milk market, the public is represented in the collective bargain price fixing by a so-called Milk Arbitrator, appointed by the Governor of the State. This Milk Arbitrator is a professor in the University of Pennsylvania and has seen considerable service in milk marketing matters as a member of the Federal Food Administration. Hence his purpose and methods found acceptance on the part of both producers and distributors in the Pittsburgh area.

A detailed description of the method of conducting collective bargaining in each of the metropolitan districts cannot be given here. The unsolved problem seems to be, however, how best to secure proper participation by the consumers in price fixing.

Price fixing by a public commission is greatly distrusted by both producers and distributors, and also by many consumers. Inefficiency, partisan politics and other defects are seen in such a proposal.

Basis for Price Fixing.—Farmers are quite generally claiming that they feel entitled to a price based on "cost of production plus a fair profit." In the New York milk district the Dairymen's League was able, for some two and a half years, to have the milk price based on the cost of production. The production cost was stated in terms of the so-called Warren Formula, a formula worked out by Professor G. F. Warren of Cornell University. In the fall of 1919 this formula was abandoned as the basis of price fixing. The

President of the Dairymen's League, in explaining this action at the Annual Meeting of the League in December, 1919, used these words:

"The Warren formula was found impractical because it seemed impossible to sell the milk by its use without continual friction and warfare and because it is necessary to sell all, not part of the League milk. It is difficult, if not impossible, to sell all of the milk or all of any other commodity on a plan absolutely guaranteeing to dairymen or other producers the cost of production every month in the year for all they may care to produce."

In other words, the economic law of supply and demand cannot be set aside by any method of price fixing. The cost of production determines the supply side of the market; the consumers' demand determines the demand side of the market. The price must co-ordinate supply and demand. In the New York case above; the Dairymen's League will undertake to stabilize the supply side by diverting the surplus milk into condensed milk and other by-products.

Field for Collective Bargaining.—Collective bargaining is now an accepted fact in the marketing of whole milk. It is used also in marketing certain kinds of pure seeds, such as Luce's Favorite Seed Corn, grown on Long Island by the Suffolk (County) Co-operative Association. The practise is apparently destined to spread to other specialized fields, such as perishable vegetables sold to canneries, pure seeds of various kinds, perishable fruits and berries grown in limited areas, etc. Its spread to larger fields, such as wheat and live stock is, of course, extremely problematical. While it would be very difficult to organize all the producers of live stock, yet such an organization could effect great reforms in stabilizing prices and stabilizing the supply and flow of live stock.

Since collective bargaining is nothing more or less than the introduction of "representative government" into business, it will of course have both the virtues and the defects of all representative governments. Those representatives of producers, distributors, and consumers who do the collective bargaining may not always be wise or good enough to do the work well. Collective bargaining promises to be a step forward, but it will not solve all the ills in our economic order.

The University Man in "Y" War Work

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THE UNIVERSITY MAN AND THE WAR.

HISTORY shows that society in its development at times goes forward by leaps and bounds: centuries of dormancy are followed by periods of feverish activity. Alexander, Caesar, Napoleon, stand for epochs. Even tho Age-man has seen his ambitions tumble to ruin, yet the world after was never the same as before. Again has Age-man come forward in a William, and again, with a unanimity never before known, the world has borne him down. Dreams of empire have crumbled but Europe's agony is the birth-pangs of a new world. We are entering on a new world; what it should be, we must make it. Such a world convulsion can not but have its aftermaths. The height of the storm must be followed by much rough sea before all is calm again.

What is to be doth not yet appear. 'There is nothing more certain than this—we have entered upon a new world. There is need of work, and there is need of calm judgment, steady nerve, and patient waiting. We must not increase the peril by joining in the too prevalent desire to rock the boat.

But experience warrants optimism. With confident courage we turn our faces to the future. The goal of centuries is more clearly in view despite many set-backs. The revolutions of the nineteenth century are nearing their consummation. Autocracy has been dealt a staggering blow. Society is to be rebuilt on the principle of nationality. We have caught the vision. That we shall not yet be compelled to lay our course by the stars, travel by faith, no one would be so dull as to claim. But each stage of the journey brings to us clearer vision and closer approach to the goal.

Never were doctors so many or remedies so numerous as now. Our ears are dinned and our senses stunned by the shouts of would-be leaders. Even the millenarians despite previous prognostications are busy. From President Wilson to William II, public men have been decorated with the mark of the Apocalyptic beast. To discern the worthy, to reject the dross, to steer safely amid so many perils, to reach our haven safely will tax our best wisdom and our utmost energy. But, to the virile soul even this is better than stagnation,—more to be desired than any Nirvana.

Under the stress of these times the University man, often too prone to build around himself an ideal world, a world of fancy rather than of truth, has become de facto a realist. The world about him was not the world of his dreams. Men revealed their true selves, oftentimes peeping out from beneath thin veneer. Men were not what they had seemed. Yet this was the world that is; it is the critic, the philosopher who is wrong. Grateful for his timely discovery, Philosopher takes up with his new-found world and starts anew with his once divorced but now again wedded environment. "The world as it is," is the new slogan. In time, doubtless, imagination again will clothe new summits with halos, 'rough Monadnocks will again become gems.' Just now, however, rough mountain presents gashed and seamed sides, chasms, ledges, and horrid pitfalls. Society we had thought so secure became seething chaos. Never had any of us dreamed of so great need, so dire peril. Philosopher became world-citizen, or at least a constructive thinker working out problems in terms of society.

Social problems prove innumerable. They rise up like the horrid genii of the wizard's jar. And worst of all, these modern genii are not born of the imagination: they are desperately real. The University man, the Philosopher, went out to steady "the boys" with his ripper wisdom and steadier judgment. He found himself as a green pilot in a harbor he had never before entered himself. Preconceived notions, prepared lectures, well-pondered counsel, best-laid plans, all were waste material. The patient struggled with a disease the physician could not understand. Teacher and taught were equally dumbfounded, and stumbling about together all groped after what they knew not even after they found it. Philosopher's embarrassment was his salvation. Going out to save others, he saved himself. Philosopher went out a pedant, he came back a man.

The first problem to face was one of self-determination. Whither? and echoed answered "whither"? Definitions and well-rounded phrases broke down. Men needed help, real help, and they needed it desperately and immediately. Hundreds, even thousands, of conferences were held with boys dazed by their first full-rounded thought of the world, and of life as a personal problem facing them. Tens of thousands of youth who had never seen a building larger than the village town-house, lost voice and vision in the depths of Europe's cathedrals. They walked streets where men have trod for a thousand years and more. They fought over ground where their primitive ancestors had fought—say ten thousand years before. The trip over found men buoyed up by the job ahead of them. The period of

demobilization found them without purpose but to get back—back to what? The greatest peril of war is vagrancy. The good soldier becomes an automaton, doing unconsciously the will of his superior. Personality and individuality merged in the whole, moves at the will of one man. To remobilize the soldier is the problem of demobilization, to tune him back to the social key; to give him, if he never had it before, a definite purpose. But a purpose for what? To get away from himself, to meet his fellowman on his fellowman's level, to enter sympathetically into his fellowman's viewpoint, and to help him to a vision and a right interpretation of life—this was Philosopher's just duty. To measure the problem aright, one must first have faced it. This was Philosopher's weakness.

There was evident an intense desire for self-expression. The tedium of camp-life did not quite dull the intense individualism that characterizes our American youth. There was yet the desire to interpret life in terms of some worthy achievement. Talks on home problems, on opportunities back home, on promised farm-lands, and addresses on like topics were thronged—men were interested in what was all the world to them. Men were groping after their last chance.

The world now thinks in new and seemingly strange terms. Philosopher must re-orient himself or find himself alone, a stray luminary by himself apart. Teacher must change his material or face empty benches—perchance see another in his place. Interpretations are no longer in terms of Algebra, Latin, Philosophy, and the like as such, but ultimately and always in terms of usefulness to society. Two queries arise: What practical good is it? What good will it be to me? Similarly Theologian instead of seeking to make heaven his home, must endeavor rather to make home a heaven, leaving the hereafter to accrue as the logical consequent of life here. Whether he will or not, Philosopher is become utilitarian, and at each step again he asks the question, *cui bono*? The world of thought and the world of life are one again. Not the least item in the new reckoning is this need of a re-orientation as to comparative values. Perchance a dweller in a small tho select circle, Philosopher now found himself one of a million. Arrayed in khaki, the army regarded him by the cold standards of present worth and power to achieve. One in a series! Winning by worth, even tho that worth consist in good part in power to "pull the wires". It is a novel experience after years of "having" to learn the lesson of "getting." The Greek youth acquired skill in archery by shooting his frugal meal from the top of a high post. Philosopher, if he keeps his nerve, will learn to appreciate the zest of enjoying what he has achieved. If his lesson is well

learned, Philosopher will take with more complacency his place in the crowd: his ideas of the world and of his place therein will have made of him a citizen of the world. Similarly, men found themselves compelled to think in terms of vastness. To say "Billions" is one thing: to feel "Billions" is another. The tremendous significance of "Now", or, rather, the failure to sense it in time nearly lost the war. To throw men and billions into the furnace, into the crisis, into the waste, all for a little advantage in timeliness—took effort to learn. Even now as we look upon mountains of waste, we cannot escape feeling a pang of regret. And mature Philosopher, set in his ways, found it most difficult of all to get himself duly crouched for what was before him. And this lesson is fundamental to life in the new world that now lies ahead of us.

We all went abroad with exaggerated ideas of our America, her culture and her achievement. To be in a strange land, to be in turn the "alien" doing and thinking in a manner to be regarded as peculiar, is at any time a peculiar experience. To be in the midst of a civilization that was old before Columbus set sail to find a new world, only heightened the experience. One of two perils here was possible—an attitude of braggadocio assumed in self-defence or a spirit of discouragement at finding ourselves so crude. The more ignorant the man, as a rule, the more was he prone to the former. The more morbid, the more likely to the latter. But all sensible, reasoning people were brought to a new conception of our own national culture. Our civilization has become a pyramid turned up on its apex. For example, two fundamental needs have developed, agriculture and the abolition of illiteracy. The urgency in the latter case proved appalling. Estimates ran as high as ten per cent. When one fully realizes placing the ballot, last appeal of a self-governing people, in the hands of men unable to read or write, easy prey for scheming leaders, one marvels that the Republic has stood so long. The stain must be removed: legal action should compel it. Only the traveler in a strange land with no knowledge of the language can quite appreciate the helplessness of the situation. Caught in a Babel of sounds, aware that he is in a maelstrom of the whence or whither of which he can know nothing, such a man is a most pitiable object. Obligated to reveal his inmost heart to any chance amanuensis, well aware that his confidences may become the joke of even sympathetic groups, even a dullard cannot but feel like a chip caught in the swirl of an angry stream, a lost soul at the mercy of the ravening mob. It is enough to stir the heart of selfishness and to convert every one of us to altruism.

As to the first, the basis of a secure civilization is the soil, and when the broad side of our national life ceases so to rest, we are in peril. The dignifying of rural life, the yoking of our colleges with the life and spirit of the farm as today they are yoked with the professions, the considering of agriculture as a calling rather than as a state of servitude are all urgent measures. The ready response of thousands of our young American soldiers to the privileges of agricultural classes, lectures, and institutes was and is ample evidence of a bent in the public mind that must no longer be denied.

There is a new view of the great meaning of sacrifice. The grip temporarily lost on life, the hardships endured, and the countless graves of those who made the last and great sacrifice, all tend to impress upon one the idea that one does not live to one's self alone. Frequent petty outbreaks of selfishness, especially after the armistice had removed the great purpose of their coming, revealed the sorry fact that this lesson was not quite learned. If now we can take up life anew in a new world dominated by a new spirit; if the bonds of the old selfish existence are broken forever, then the war will not have been won in vain.

There is likewise a new esteem set on the true values of life, intangible but none the less real and priceless. Larger touch with the world has broadened men, participation in large affairs has deepened their sympathies, and the sight of real suffering has taught men to minimize their own grievances. Life, too, has come to consist in "doing" more than in "getting"; in the common good more than in personal gain. Yet even here the close of the war brought reversal of type, and self-respecting man blushed to see such displays of self-conceit, of selfishness, especially before other peoples often taught by experience to be suspicious. Often, too, with no little alarm, the well-meaning man felt his feet slipping and himself caught by the same contemptible spirit of pettiness.

We have heard the word Internationalism. On that memorable fourth of July we saw the banners of Britain and America unfurled from the great organ in Winchester cathedral. We read:

"Independence, 1776
Interdependence, 1916
Separation, Never"

Few sensed the realness of the legend, nor do we yet realize its fulness. But "we do not live to ourselves alone." We are face to face with the new world. It is pettiness vs. the new world-spirit. We must adapt ourselves to the new order nor let the new order become our master. Twixt belligerency and passive pacifism there is

a golden mean, on the finding of which rests our future safety. On the one hand to rush headlong would be to our doom: on the other, to cling to some political dogma whose merit is now a thing of history might be equally disastrous. At all events, like skilful mariners, we shall find our safety by putting out to sea.

UNIVERSITY MAN IN THE "Y"

Two widely different estimates seem current as to the service rendered by the "Y" in the world war. To some the organization is perfection, efficient to the last detail. Secretaries became miraculously endowed with all gifts and governed themselves accordingly.

The other view is depressing: there is none good. As an instance of the first, may be cited the morbid case of a Secretary who declared that after the war, there would be but one church: the Y. M. C. A. Such asininity is commensurate with the taunt that "the Association never gave anything:" The challenged Secretary in the latter case replied that he himself had just completed a free distribution of more than a hundred thousand pieces of literature. And this statement represented but two weeks work in a single area and in a single line of effort.

The difficulty here consists in universals, in snap judgments, as uncalled for as they are gratuitous. After the nation had called ten million of the pick of America's manhood and the Red Cross had gathered a force of efficient men, the Young Men's Christian Association together with other welfare bodies, within a few months, mustered and equipt a small force of some six thousand men, sent them out with no technical training, and undertook a task as vast as it was unique,—to help to make war more humane. Doubtless good men were refused, either from personal feeling or poor judgment, but one could not help wondering at times just how much of a stick a man would have been to be rejected on his merits.

War, like other catastrophes, is thought to call out the best that is in men; men are lifted to heights of self-sacrifice and devotion. Far too long has war been interpreted in terms of gold braid, brass bands, and imposing fleets. War is a dirty, degrading, damnable thing, offering full play to all the vile passions that harrow a man's soul, save as checked by the iron hand of military law. "War is hell" rampant.

Candor is best, and so far from being an admission of weakness is a mark of strength. Who conceals naught, need not fear. Such a man can afford to be bold. That a few "Y" men stole, appropri-

ated goods without paying for them, played the charlatan, sought out low-grade places of amusement, made a personal gain of a nation's emergency, indulged in obscene talk, or were guilty even of immorality, cannot be successfully denied. But to smirch all "Y" men or even the "Y" with the faults of the minority, is not just, nor true to facts. Getting down to rock-bottom statistics, it is the writer's opinion, after a year's experience, that at least sixty per cent of the Secretaries lived lives so far above criticism as to be beyond reproach. Another twenty-five per cent would be acquitted in court tho not entirely cleared. Of the rest, the less said the better. As the world goes, this is a high average, and one may venture that candid judgment would not claim more for any organization in the war—military or civilian.

The same must be said of the women. The great majority accepted their tasks and "carried on" faithfully. Their presence was a blessing, and their influence of the best. Of the minority it may be said that they manifested the same traits overseas as at home. Some were dreamers, and never found their task; some were insubordinate and never realized the need of co-operation; some sought adventure and some were out for a frolic; some, like the maiden aunt in "Snow-Bound", were a sinister presence. Breeding was apparent: one young woman when commended replied, "I was well brought up."

The pot must not call the kettle black, nor ought one organization to vaunt itself over others. Humility should prevail ere inquiry bring humiliation. War is waste, and wreckage, moral as well as material, marks its course. It is always so, and the heroes of earlier wars owe their halo to intervening time.

It is wise at intervals to take stock, and by profiting from past mistakes to avoid future errors. There was lack of fixt policy, which deficiency might be condoned by the dire emergency. A criticism in some journal or by some traveller passing thru, and a spasm followed. Prices were cut, entertainment hastily increased sometimes at a cost of quality; publicity was eagerly sought. It was a time to try men's souls. Nevertheless, vacillation was, as it always is, pernicious.

Often men were shuffled into places, apparently more with a view to filling the places than to using a man's special qualifications and experience. Pulpit orators were set to wash mugs, wind-jammers were told off for "Inspirational" addresses, doctors kept store, and teachers sold cocoa and cigarets. True, humility in service was to be desired, still, men chosen with a view to their talents often

could have done more? Sometimes efficiency was lessened by complexity in organization. At times a man was at a loss as to which of two masters to serve. Complexity also relieves responsibility and helps on the game of "passing the buck." Standing in a circle, each could point at next and say, "no sir, not I sir."

At times there was lack of vision and failure to realize opportunity. Hindsight was keener than foresight. Harriman, sent to investigate the Southern Pacific, staggered his employers with his demands for cars and locomotives. But his farsightedness and foresightedness assured his success. Dynamic leadership is marked by vision, courage, and promptness in action. Then, at times, the aim was too low. This was especially apparent in entertainment. There were many splendid entertaining units. There was some horse-play. And there were some things tolerated that were absolutely unpardonable.

Some Secretaries could not lay aside their sense of personal liberty. Extreme individualism led to insubordination, and lack of co-operation was the inevitable result. For such, orders were idle breath. In the army a wholesome fear of court-martial held such lawlessness in check, and instances are not wanting where Secretaries felt the weight of the same iron hand, and it was their just dessert. Occasionally there was lack of that curtesy due the host from a stranger in a far country. To tell an English rector that he should oust the King for a democracy, is beginning in the wrong place; to proclaim such sentiments in a crowded railway coach is evidence of belated intelligence or premature senility.

Some Secretaries assumed an apologetic attitude toward religion. Religion is a common possession and while theology was not apropos there is nothing that Association workers were more indebted to than a clean, wholesome, work-a-day religion. For a man or woman wearing the triangle to declare before the boys a lack of personal interest in religion was an unseemly boast. Silence was the least that could rightfully have been expected. Nor, on the other hand, was that vulgar familiarity with Deity any more to be desired. God is a loving Father: He is also Might and Majesty, and His presence should be entered with profound reverence. That the Association as an organization, sought to rid itself of less desirable features, is evidenced by the list of those sent home—a fact less known because unheralded.

It is unfortunate that so long an interval of waiting intervened between the armistice and the period of demobilization. Men who

went over the top without flinching and endured the horrors of the trenches broke down under the tedium of waiting, became petty, querulous, and even childish. The earth was theirs and any seeming hindrance to their least whim called forth angry protest and bitter complaint; the fact that a hundred thousand fellow-mortals deserved a share counted for nothing. Too often this experience was shared by a "Y" man. Some returning Secretaries waiting in port for sailing regarded local Secretaries as provided for their comfort; forgetful that they, too, were overseas to serve, they demanded constant ministry and sometimes unreasonable request was accompanied by bluster. More than one man—doughboy and secretary—were fit candidates for bottle and rubber tips, from which they had been weaned all too soon. These, however, are the minority rather than the reasonable majority. They were ever conspicuous, and by their omnipresence gave the impression that they were the typical representatives.

The contribution of the Association to the winning of the war cannot be successfully disputed. The program was stupendous and in its vastness gave opportunity for criticism.

The ministry of the canteen has been a debated point. An unusual and novel service, the Association undertook the task at the request of the army. The merit of the several canteens is the merit of the individual men who conducted them. The writer has known soldiers to be turned away by a Secretary because of lack of money, but more times the Secretary made the deficit out of his own pocket. In fact many huts had funds, generally by mutual contributions of the Secretaries, from which such help could be afforded. The writer has helped out often, and he always left the counter a poorer man. This is the experience of hundreds. From the kitchen of many a hut, after hours and when the rule of the camp forbade selling, soldiers received lunches on the side, perchance out of the next morning's breakfast. Yet every small-souled man who could turn down a hungry soldier did more to smirch the good name of the Association than a dozen good men could do to build it up. Called on to equip and man one of the world's largest chain of stores, striving to meet the request of the army, placed in the hands of the men called to serve, where an explanation ought to suffice, the Association as sponsor is called on to apologize.

Likewise, café and cafeteria served where otherwise there would have been a gap, and to this chain of restaurants, army, navy, and a score of auxiliary and welfare bodies are debtor. Here, again,

efficiency developed on the ability and tact of individuals. Without these restaurants, thousands would daily have suffered the pangs of hunger. That men should stand in line for meals was inevitable, whether in restaurant or army mess. To do otherwise would mean covering the earth with mess-halls. There is reason in all things, and the writer has in peace times waited in line as long as ever he did at a "Y" in war time.

The policy of the "Y" in dealing with its Secretaries was generous, as generous as an honorable accounting for its funds would permit. Each man was paid enough to secure self and family from want and thus leave the man's mind free for his task. That the "Y" was occasionally swindled, there is no reasonable doubt, and a few men boasted as to how they had "put it over" the "Y". But as a rule, in point of salary, annual renewals of outfit, maintenance, and special provisions no reasonable man had grounds for complaint. True, there were unreasonable rulings made and inconveniences resulted, generally at the hand of some "Y" secretary who would himself complain, if he himself were caught in similar way. The writer's experience, on the whole, is one of a square deal with a generous hand.

THE LESSON TO BE LEARNED

We are entering on a new world, and it is our part to enter boldly, circumspectly, confidently. There have been crises before: indeed, crises have marked the world's progress. Crises are society's opportunities. Problems are to be faced with calm courage and their solutions sought for: indeed, they are not insoluble. The same Destiny, Providence, that has shaped events before, we are warranted to believe, will shape events again.

New ideas have been embodied in new and strange-sounding terms. We must be mobile in our thinking, keenly alert in our judging, and strangers to prejudice and passion. So far from rocking the boat in our senseless terror, our calm demeanor must act as a sedative on others. There are as many ways to take the next step forward as there are persons to take it. *Common sense*, which is the *common* sense, must save us.

We must open our eyes to the vastness and significance of the world. The geography and the dictionary must lie on the table with the Bible. In a day when so many are trying to level down, we should endeavor with all diligence to level up. As to peoples overseas, so widely different from us and in so many ways, we must cultivate the eye to see their merits as well as their demerits, and a

just appreciation of our own failings will help in discerning virtues in others.

Having thus been shown a cross-section of our American culture it is now our duty to bring order out of chaos. Definite, orderly progress under dynamic leadership of men selected for personal fitness and not by virtue of friendship, kinship or political pull, coupled with patient tolerance of what must be endured will serve mightily to bring us to the goal of every honest man's desires.

The great spirit of sacrifice so tremendously brought home and, alas, so soon forgotten, must abide with us. Neither as individuals nor as a nation can we ever again live to ourselves alone and really live. As long as men are mortals we shall have need of preparedness, bearing in mind that preparedness is a normal condition of life and not a blind fanaticism. The dream of Henry IV, the vision of today, may yet be the reality of tomorrow—the Parliament of Man, the Federation of the World.

Scientific Methods in Economics

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A GITATION concerning social questions is abundant in these days and whatever its merits is peculiarly easy. Enthusiasm and ignorance are wedded and the results announced from the house-tops speak for themselves, being many times mere sound and fury, signifying nothing. Schemes for the immediate abolition of the present social order and the bringing in of a new heaven and earth are abundant. Guessing at half and multiplying by two seems to be the order of procedure. Any objection as to the final working out of any such proposal is met by the retort, "If you don't accept my scheme of reform, what is yours?" To such a question, however, the best answer is a motion to adjourn. Patent medicines, get-rich-quick schemes, and an immediate social Utopia are much alike in that the promises are lurid and the results nil. Imagine the first row around and then go ahead may be all right for the old lady knitting a stocking because she has had a good deal of practise in knitting, but it will hardly do for the social reformer who should point out a way from the old to the new. The fact is that no change, unless rooted and grounded in experience, is of much value. Experience is the guide of life, and the wise man, while availing himself of the wisdom of the past, does not wish to repeat its follies. Pioneering when not necessary is an expensive luxury. Gladstone, for instance, said: "The American Constitution is the greatest instrument ever struck off at one time from the brain of man." Now, whatever may be the merits or demerits of that great document, one thing is certain and that is it was not struck off, but rather was the result of past political thinking, colonial experience, and the proved weakness of the rope of sand which had held the jealous colonies together during the Revolution. Doctrinaire theories were relegated to the rear and the need of an efficient central government was put to the forefront by the members of the convention. The only absolutely new thing in the instrument, the Electoral College, has not worked out as designed nor has it fulfilled the hopes of its inventors. The English system of government without a written constitution in a purely logical sense is one of shreds and patches full of anomalies, but it works, and the reason for its working is because it is based on facts and not theories and is the outgrowth of a thousand years of experience in government.

Experience, history, and observation are the bases of social

science. Investigation is the first step in any social study, for without it theories are of little value. Herbert Spencer's definition of a tragedy, according to Huxley's joke, is in point: "A tragedy is a theory killed by a fact." Facts are multitudinous and life is short and so it is recommended that the student should make a brilliant guess, elaborate a theory, and then see if it brings order out of the welter of facts, failure only inviting to a new guess until the key is found. This method is a perfectly scientific one, but it is well to remember that genius is but another name for hard work. Darwin, for example, believed in the value of hypothesis but worked for years gathering facts and in investigation and then spent additional years in working over these facts and pondering over the possible relationship between them. He described himself as having "unbounded patience in long reflecting over any subject, industry in observing and collecting facts, and a fair share of invention as well as of common sense."¹ The same is largely true of Alfred Russel Wallace, the co-discoverer with Darwin of the idea of natural selection. Both men were field naturalists and had traveled widely. An interesting fact is the influence on both of them of the ideas of Malthus in his *Essay on Population*. Darwin read the book in 1838 and having previously been convinced of the truth of the struggle for existence, it came to him, "that under these circumstances favorable variations would tend to be preserved and unfavorable ones to be destroyed. The results of this would be the formation of a new species". Wallace, in 1858, twenty years later, while ill with fever in the Moluccas, began to think of the idea of Malthus that population increase faster than the means of subsistence and, to use his own words, "There suddenly flashed upon me the idea of the survival of the fittest". Darwin had simply delayed publication but magnanimously gave Wallace equal credit.² In 1859, the epoch-making work, the *Origin of Species*, was given to the world. The idea of evolution had been known to the Greeks, later writers had asserted it, but Darwin investigated the evidence, marshaled the facts, built on the thought of the past, and showed the means by which development takes place. Likewise, the student of society must build on the same scientific and comparative method.

A rather curious and bizarre means of saving mental energy, or rather the betrayal of very little mentality at all, is the affixing of labels on economists and sociologists. The alumni journal of a

¹Francis Darwin, *Life and Letters of Charles Darwin*. Appleton Co 1910, p. 85.

²E. B. Poulton, *Charles Darwin*, Macmillan Co., 1902, p. 87; *Darwin's Life and Letters*, pp. 69, 472.

large university recently published an article with the strange title, "Where the Conservatives Get Their 'Con' ". Now the elegant and beautiful term "Con", smacking of yellow journalism, does not stand for either ability or training or even character, desirable or rather necessary qualities in a college professor, but rather for what the writer naïvely calls conservatism. "One group is conservative, another is esteemed progressive." The thesis advanced in the article being that men educated in eastern universities were conservative while those educated in western universities were progressive. As a matter of fact, the statement found no support by actual count. But the fundamental questions arise, What is a progressive? What is a conservative? The term conservative is simply a relative one and a very relative one at that. Progressive according to whom? Conservative to Philip drunk or Philip sober? "A radical plus power," according to the old adage, "equals a conservative." Question-begging epithets are a good deal like swearing; they prevent argument and intelligent reasoning based on facts. Carlyle, when told that his thought led to pantheism, retorted: "What if it is pot-theism as long as it is true?" The real scholar is impressed only by the majesty of fact, and he also remembers that a good many supposed swans turn out to be simply geese. Like the chemist and the physicist, the economist is concerned with facts and changes his views whenever new truth is found.

Theory without investigation, or inference without verification, is of little value in any science and especially so in the social sciences. The wage fund theory, for instance, rigidly applied condemned trade unionism and strikes on the part of the laborer as useless, the only way to raise wages being by increasing the wage fund or by decreasing the number of laborers. Factory legislation, or any social control of industry, was bad because it interfered with profits from which came the wage fund. But the theory has now been given up because it rested on too narrow a basis of facts. Wages are advanced by the employer to his workmen pending the sale of the product and in a narrow and very restricted sense this may be called a wage fund; but in a going concern a stream of goods is being put out on the market from whose sale the various factors—land, labor, and capital—assisting in production receive their reward, wages being not a fixed or predetermined fund but rather a flow. The amount actually received by the laborer depends upon his ability as a workman, the amount under given conditions of his output, and his individual weakness or collective strength as a bargainer. A very interesting develop-

ment in trade unionism took place in this country in the ten years previous to 1837. The movement had, however, been almost forgotten until brought to light again in recent years by the investigations of economic scholars. In speaking of this former trade union movement, one investigator received the reply: "The laborer did not need a union in those days; he had access to free land." But, as a matter of fact, trade unionism existed and attained considerable proportions even when the laborer could resort to free land when dissatisfied with his wages, which shows again that inference without verification is useless. Economic theory has its place, however, as long as it is based on observation and investigation, otherwise it is a mere logomachy. Arnold Toynbee, in his essay on *Ricardo and the Old Political Economy*, well says, "It was the labor question, unsolved by that removal of restrictions which was all deductive political economy had to offer, that revived the method of observation. Political economy was transformed by the working classes. The pressing desire to find a solution of problems which the abstract science treated as practically insoluble, drew the attention of economists to neglected facts".³

Present economic studies, such as Booth's *Life and Labor of the People*, Webb's *History of Trade Unionism and Industrial Democracy*, Fay's *Co-operation at Home and Abroad*, Rountree's *Poverty*, Hollander and Barnett's *Studies in American Trade Unionism* and sixteen separate monographs on various phases of trade unionism by writers of the Johns Hopkins University Studies, are all based on observation and investigation in the field and on the careful study of documents and publications, while the results gathered are given in description and in empirical generalization. The end sought is concrete economic reality.

A more direct example, perhaps, of the thesis of this paper is afforded by the monumental work in ten volumes entitled, *A Documentary History of American Industrial Society* and edited by John R. Commons, Ulrich B. Phillips, Eugene E. Gilmore, Helen Sumner, and John B. Andrews, with a preface by Richard T. Ely and an introduction by John B. Clark. Each section is prefaced by introductory essays giving a summary of the facts and the principles brought out in the documents. Much of the material was literally unearthed by shoveling the accumulated dust of years off of old newspapers and magazines which had lain undisturbed for years in the basements of various libraries. A good deal of this material was

³The Industrial Revolution, p. 10.

previously unknown or known to exist only thru a few stray references in the works of contemporaries. Many of the documents, especially along trade union lines, were selected, collated, and edited by Professor Commons, a leading authority on American trade unionism. The documents are a veritable mine of information for the student of economics and social philosophy. Such material shows the lucubrations of closet theorists concerning American industrial development to be both a snare and a delusion. Sweeping generalizations which pretend to offer simple solutions to complex problems are thus ruled out by accurate knowledge. A complementary work to the documentary one just mentioned is *History of Labor in the United States*, in two volumes, written by John R. Commons and associates. The work is the fullest and most careful history of labor in the United States that has yet appeared. Not only are the facts given in the narrative, but an interesting theory concerning the development of the American labor movement is worked out. These generalizations are abundantly illustrated by a wide range of historical material. The work is an excellent example of how economic history should be written.

A recent development, which may be indicated briefly, is the rise of what is known as the "Behavioristic School" in economics. The main thesis underlying the movement is that men's actions are based on fundamental instincts. Not enlightened self-interest or a hedonistic calculus of pain and pleasure but behavioristic psychology is the golden key to a true science of economics. A large part of the reasoning is based on the Freudian analysis of human behavior. The instincts and emotions of gregariousness, curiosity, workmanship, acquisition, fear, anger, pugnacity, leadership, submission, display, and sex are said to be the real rulers of human conduct. The movement is reflected more or less fully in such works as McDougal's *Social Psychology*, Taussig's *Inventors and Money Makers*, Veblin's *Instinct of Workmanship*, Wallas's *Great Society*, Tead's *Instincts in Industry*, and Parker's *Motives in Economic Life*. From previous neglect of instinctive activity in economic life some of the writers go to the other extreme and attribute an undue importance, or even fatality, to human instincts. "Thus the work of the late Carlton H. Parker, suggestive and stimulating tho it be," says Dr. Ellwood, "carries the theory of the instincts into the social sciences in a most dangerous way. The instincts become, in Professor Parker's hands, the real rulers of human life." To this it may be added that no rational man is controlled by pure instinct. Behavioristic psychology is too tenuous as yet to be applied in a wholesale way to economic

theory. The study of the behavior of white rats may have a scientific value, but its application to economics is still in the future. Freudian theories swallowed whole do not make a sound science of economics. Whatever value the behavioristic contention may have, the Freudian doctrine of the instincts and their repression working out in explosion because of a balked disposition is neither law nor gospel to many psychologists and should therefore be used with due caution.

The historical school has also little to offer except in a negative way to the solving of economic problems. The learned Professor Gay of Harvard (whose pupil I once had the advantage of being) emphasized the idea that years of investigation and study of economic development must take place before much can be done in the way of explanation. The trouble with the historical method is that the student is lost in a mass of facts; the trees are so thick that one can not see the forest. A mass of more or less congruous facts has little value unless tied together by some principle. Generalizations have their place and their proper place in economic investigation when viewed not as final but as working hypotheses subject to correction by the facts of developing and changing economic life. Professor Commons expresses the ideal thus:

Practical people sometimes pride themselves that they deal with facts and not theories. "Two and two are four." It looks like a fact. But it is only a theory. It is not true unless it fits the facts. Two chairs and two beds are not four windows. Two dogs and two cats are not always four friends. The theory of "two and two are four" fits some facts and not others. It depends on the facts. It is an hypothesis, a guess, an assumption, a "principle." It is empty until it has been filled with facts, and then it takes good judgment to fill it with facts that fit. One theory or set of principles may be true up to a certain point, where it comes in conflict with an inconsistent theory. Then that different theory must be introduced.⁴

Summing up, then, the concrete or realistic method in economics means keeping one foot on the earth, and is based on the necessity of investigation and first-hand knowledge. Carlyle's fling at economics as the "dismal science" would have had no sting if the economics of his day had been based on real and not on false premises. An economic man controlled solely by a desire for wealth is as fictitious as a behavioristic man governed by instinct alone. Men are influenced by many motives. Self-interest is perhaps a dominant economic motive but it needs qualification. Deduction has its place, but

4J. R. Commons. *Industrial Goodwill*, p. 62.

should be combined with careful verification. An economic theory or system may have links of minor premise and conclusion forged with a consummate syllogistical skill, while the most amazing major premises, on which the whole system or theory stands, are assumed with an ease and assurance that is simply incomprehensible in these later days when the inductive and critical processes have made individual facts rather than general ideas the basis of knowledge. One lecturer said: "There are no chasms in my system any more than in this floor." pointing downward. To this it may be said that the real chasm is not in the system but behind it. It is built on a metaphysical vacuum. Experience, history, and observation are the bases of social science. Economics may be both descriptive and theoretical but in either case must be based on fact. The procedure is from facts to principle. Should the issuance of paper money, for instance, be limited or unlimited in amount? The history of Continental paper money, the French assignats, and the Greenbacks during the Civil War is a sufficient answer. The facts speak for themselves. Again, has the phenomenon of increasing gold production any connection with rising prices? What happened in Europe during the century between 1550 and 1650 when the flood of precious metals from the New World poured in? Custom, law, tradition, social psychology, and the human equation must be considered in problems of public finance and taxation and no abstract theory will do. Protection to infant industries, if not carried to an extreme, is recognized as valid in both experience and logic even by some extreme free-trade theorists. Child labor laws and labor legislation in general are based on present industrial conditions and facts of social welfare and social justice. New wine demands new bottles. Likewise, new facts demand new interpretations. The results of the war and the great changes which have taken place in industry, commerce, society, and politics make a new world for present economic thinkers and writers.

Book Reviews

THE SOCIAL PROBLEM: CHARLES A. ELLWOOD, Professor of Sociology, University of Missouri. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1919. Revised edition, XII+290 pp., Price \$1.75.

The first edition of this noteworthy and valuable volume appeared in 1915 and was reviewed by the present writer in the *Quarterly Journal*, April, 1916, pp. 275-6. The revision consists, first, of giving recognition thruout the volume to the new critical situation in society due to the European War; and second, by the addition of a new chapter, chapter 6, entitled, "The Educational Element in the Social Problem."

In previous chapters the position was developed that the necessary social reconstruction must occur chiefly thru science and education. Social intelligence is especially demanded. Really efficient parenthood, voting, business, and the exercise of every other function are dependent on this, for "good citizenship" consists of such efficiency.

Because the successful and socially fruitful orientation of life depends on the understanding of the complex conditions of society, the "knowledge most worth while" consists of that contained in the social sciences; and the inculcation of this should take place in college, high school, and even in the elementary school. In fact the author holds that social science training should be the fundamental in university education, absorbing one-third of the student's time; and that a helpful social education cannot be given to the masses short of a compulsory training extending thru the secondary schools.

Social education is moral education, "for it will be education into community, national, and human ideals; not into the ideals as they exist, but as they ought to be in the light of full knowledge regarding human relationships." It will also be practical and vocational, for self-support and productiveness are certain requisites of good citizenship.

The steps to be taken, beyond those noted above, to realize this social education are first, the training of teachers to regard teaching as a social service profession; and to attain this the teachers must have an adequate training in the essential social sciences. Second, the nation must concern itself with the production of good citizens and establish a national system of education adapted to realize this. Third, the university and other higher institutions of learning must undertake in an adequate manner the training of social leaders along all lines; for social advance and progress, social safety and amelioration are conditioned by the quantity and character of the leaders. It

is a stigma on our society that the majority of our graduates from universities leave school without having been educated into an understanding of the nature and the demands of the great collective organization which is to condition their activities and whose well-being their activities are to affect for good or ill.

To Professor Ellwood, the social problem is the problem of discovering the best way of living together, the living together constituting what we term society. All our dislocations and social problems are phases of the greater problem of discovering how we may all be harness together without kicking over the traces and injuring each other. "The Social Problem" is a volume to be commended to all intelligent readers.

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PLANT PRODUCTS AND CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS: S. HOARE COLLINS.
D. Van Nostrand Company, New York, 1919. XVI+236 pp.
Price \$3.00.

This book is another member of the series of volumes on Applied Chemistry, edited by Samuel Rideal, intended to stimulate an interest in the chemical industries of the British Empire. The author, now lecturer and advisor in Agricultural Chemistry in Armstrong College, University of Durham, was formerly Assistant Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India.

The raw materials of Agriculture are often obtained from the waste products of other industries, while in turn the produce of Agriculture constitutes the raw material of many other industries. Without seeking to give "encyclopedic completeness of information," the author attempts "to pick up the story of those industrial waste products which are useful as fertilizers and carry it on thru soil and crops until new products are available for industrial uses." Conforming to the general plan of the series this volume is divided into "sections" instead of chapters, each section serving as a special article or monograph. There are four major divisions or Parts. Part I treats of Nitrogen, Phosphorus, and Potassium Fertilizers, as well as their admixtures. Part II presents three sections on Soils, discussing Soil Properties, Soil Improvers, and Soil Reclamation. In Part III, Crops are discust in relation to Photosynthesis, Production of Carbohydrates, Oils, Protein Foods, and Alkaloids, as well as miscellaneous plant products. It also treats briefly of methods of varying plant production. Part IV deals with the problem of Meat

Production, presenting sections on Manuring for Meat Production, Foods fed to Beasts, Calorific Value of Foods, Dairy Products, and Future Developments.

The 236 pages of the book contain a surprising amount of interesting and practical information for the farmer and gardener, altho the scope of the work is restricted to apply more specifically to the intensive farming of England. While the style of the author is generally clear, it impresses the reviewer as a somewhat incongruous mixture of technical and non-technical language, suggesting the blending of a Farmer's Bulletin with an academic text on Agriculture. Perhaps this is the unavoidable result of the author's commendable attempt "to get away from the orthodox textbook manner" and appeal to the very large class of men of affairs. Only the trained reader could be expected to appreciate the following: "These fixations of fertilizer ingredients are always partial reactions which follow the chief chemical laws of mass action" and "It is just because citric acid and carbonic acid and the plant in relation to the soil are all cases of reversible reaction, that the extraction with weak solvents is some kind of analoge to the life of the plant." After such physico-chemical allusions, the reader is hardly prepared for such colloquial expressions as: "The plant sucks them up—" and "Soils containing iron are hungry for phosphoric acid."

American agricultural chemists would be inclined to take issue with many of the author's statements and explanations which appear to be based upon his experiences with English and Indian soils.

The numerous references at the ends of sections and the general bibliography add to the value of the book, altho they refer almost exclusively to a few English journals. When we consider the vast amount of valuable information obtained by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and other branches of our Government, as well as the investigations carried on at the Experiment Stations of the various states, it seems unfortunate that the author has not seen fit to give his readers the advantage of ready access to this literature thru his references. The book is interesting and valuable and along with the other members of this somewhat unique series doubtless will contribute largely to the further development of applied chemistry thruout the British Empire.

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THE WHOLE TRUTH ABOUT ALCOHOL: GEORGE ELLIOT FLINT, with an introduction by Dr. Abraham Jacobi. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1919. XII+294 pp. Price \$1.50.

The Whole Truth About Alcohol is the promising title of an attractively written book. The chapter headings inspire interest: Human Psychology and National Prohibition; . . . The Increase in Drug Addicts; . . . The Danger of Habitual Liquor Drinking; . . . The Workingman's Club—The Saloon; . . . The Psychology of Fanatics; . . . Are Abstainers Superior? . . . Alcohol and War; . . . Alcohol and Efficiency; . . . Alcohol and Deficiency; . . . Alcohol and Disease; . . . Alcohol and Poverty; etc. The paragraphs are short, clear, and to the point. The book was written by a layman and is clearly addressed to the educated man and woman.

As a medical man I should say that most physicians will agree that at times alcohol is a very valuable drug, tho it is used by most of them in ordinary conditions as little more than a cleansing agent, a solvent medium, an excipient, or a preservative. They will agree that no end of prejudice, half-truth, untruth, and overstatement has characterized much of the opposition to the use of alcohol as both a medicine and a beverage. They realize that in many discussions on crime, insanity, degeneracy, poverty, and the like there has been much confusion of cause and effect. They will read with interest the author's discussions on "reformers and other extremists." The author is more fair, however, than the quoted phrase and the way it has been introduced by the reviewer might indicate; it is the fanatic that the author is after, and he handles the case well.

One does not need to be much of a physician or physiologist, however, to see that the author has failed rather badly to fulfill the promise of his title. "That alcohol is not a stimulant has never been proved," p. 113, is a statement that should not be made. The parallel between alcohol and anaphylaxis, pp. 135 to 138, after the exclamation: "But, oh, half-truth potent for evil, what is not perpetrated in thy name" is entirely unsound. The little paragraph: "That alcohol is very easily digested is proved by the fact that the carbohydrates cannot be digested as such, but only after they have been changed into sugar and finally into alcohol" at best involves a half-truth or less that amounts to an untruth or a mistake. Without multiplying examples of what we consider mistakes as to fact, let us add that the author seems to have taken pains to mention evidence to support only his view of any matter of contention.

Instead of being the whole truth about alcohol, the book must be considered an argument in favor of moderate drinking. It would be stronger from any point of view if the author had been able to avoid the methods he so pointedly and rightly condemns.

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INORGANIC CHEMICAL SYNONYMS: ELTON R. DARLING. In charge of Industrial Chemistry Department, Newark Technical School, Newark, N. J. D. Van Nostrand Company, New York, 1919. X+106 pp. Price \$1.00.

This little handbook is the outcome of a series of articles published in the *Chemical Engineer* during 1918, and is intended to assist students and young chemists to become more familiar with the trade names of substances and with chemical colloquialisms. Unfortunately, many of the substances widely used in the industries are known by as many as twenty different names or synonyms. Many of these confusing terms have long since outlived their usefulness and in some instances they are monuments to the ignorance of past generations; as, for example, when common iron sulphate is designated as "copperas"—a term applied to it centuries ago when the green crystals were supposed to contain copper.

If the author could perform the merciful task of annihilating these useless expressions, he would bring about a "consummation devoutly to be wished," but such a thing is manifestly impossible, for colloquialisms spring up in the language of Chemistry quite as readily as they do in other languages. He has therefore done the next best thing by bringing together these synonyms in convenient form for ready reference.

The first 30 pages are devoted to fundamental reference material, such as tables of specific gravity, atomic weights, weights and measures, etc., including an interesting tabulation of the Discoveries of the Elements.

The synonyms are classified under the characteristic elements which are presented in alphabetical order. Under each heading is given a brief statement of the most common physical properties, the derivation of the name, and some historical facts relating to its discovery and isolation. Then follows a list of the names of the most important compounds used in the industries together with the synonymous names and colloquialisms. A chapter on Miscellaneous

Synonyms and a Cross Index of Chemical Terms adds to the interest and value of the little handbook.

While the author makes no claim of originality or even of completeness, he has nevertheless performed a valuable service in collecting this material in convenient form. While intended primarily for student use this work should also prove interesting and valuable to the man of affairs.

G. A. ABBOTT

Department of Chemistry,
University of North Dakota

LABORATORY DIRECTIONS AND STUDY QUESTIONS IN INORGANIC CHEMISTRY: ALEXANDER SILVERMAN, Head of the School of Chemistry, and ADELBERT W. HARVEY, Instructor in Inorganic Chemistry, University of Pittsburgh. D. Van Nostrand Company, New York, 1919. VIII+102 pp. Price \$2.00.

This Laboratory Manual, of the loose-leaf type, presents directions for 55 experiments in Inorganic Chemistry, with numerous sketches of apparatus, a table of 34 references to standard works on Inorganic Chemistry, followed by 47 classified lists of Questions for Study.

The methods of experienced teachers are always interesting and deserving of careful study. The authors state that this manual has been tried and corrected in their laboratories for the past five years and that it is now printed for the benefit of other institutions. It is intended that the student's record shall be made on a separate sheet at the time of the experiment and submitted with the instruction sheet at the end of the laboratory period. The experiments are well chosen and the apparatus specified is simple, yet ample for the purpose and well within the reach of the better equipped university laboratories. The directions are clear and usually sufficient to enable the student of ordinary intelligence to conduct the experiment successfully without recourse to the exasperating expedient so often imposed by laboratory manuals—"consult the instructor."

The Study Questions which constitute the second half of the volume have evidently been worked out with great care. They cannot fail to be valuable and convenient as a study guide for the student. The authors state that all their recitations and examinations are conducted on the basis of these questions, so that a uniform system is employed even where a dozen or more instructors handle different sections. Not every teacher would agree that this is the best plan of conducting the work. It is not clear to the reviewer that such a

plan might not be abused by students if the questions are used from year to year, and that the plan would not tend to encourage an unfortunate type of memory work. This is not, however, a fault of the questions, but rather a criticism of the manner of their use.

The Manual and the Study Questions are worthy of the very careful consideration of progressive teachers of Inorganic Chemistry, and will no doubt be widely used.

G. A. ABBOTT

Department of Chemistry,
University of North Dakota

THE BOOK OF THE DAMNED: CHARLES FORT. Boni and Liveright, New York City, 1919. 298 pp.

Decidedly a unique book. The author has evidently long since conceived a violent dislike to organized science and scientists; he consistently takes issue with endeavors to explain the various strange phenomena of the natural world by the application of scientific principles as they are commonly accepted. "The damned", according to Mr. Fort, are the multitude of data which science has apparently excluded for one reason or another, oftentimes because of unreliable observation and record. He maintains that, contrary to ordinary views, modern science has "no positive standards to judge by." While "it has attempted to be real, true, final, complete, absolute," the author assembles "some of the data that . . . are of the falsely and arbitrarily excluded." His method of consideration is sufficiently described by his own statements that altho "all sciences begin with attempts to define, nothing has ever been defined because there is nothing to define" and that "Science is establisht preposterousness."

In these nearly three hundred pages the author patiently lists an enormous number of interesting data concerning objects of all descriptions which have fallen from the skies at various times and in various places. Frogs, toads, fishes, stones, masses of ice, organic materials—the list is entirely too great to quote. He compiles his catalog from the files of numerous scientific journals of repute as well as from unverified accounts in the public press; he uniformly ridicules the scientific explanations offered and very often his objections seem to be well taken on the score of probability. The conclusions which he draws amount practically (1) to a belief that not very far above the surface of the earth gravitation is inactive and that there is another world from which storms or other convulsions of nature detach portions which fall to the earth; (2) that life exists on other planets

and that numerous attempts have been made to communicate with us. He concludes that our scientists of today have as ignorantly and willfully distorted facts as the alchemists and philosophers of the Middle Ages.

No method is discernable in the work. The various phenomena are thrown together with not a suggestion of classification or any general principle save the notion of this world exterior to our own. The catalog would be monotonous if it were not for the bits of ironic humor at the expense of scientists and it must be admitted that he frequently makes a good case against scientific bigotry. The style of composition is decidedly of the "cubist" order and it is to be feared that the rhetoricians may have abundant opportunity to criticise.

It would be difficult to appraise the value of the book fairly. It certainly lists an astonishing mass of detail,—we should hardly dare to call it evidence—and, even if we discard newspaper accounts and hearsay testimony, the residue drawn from scientific journals is still voluminous enough to merit attention. The author's prejudices are strong and his obsession is persistent thruout so that it cannot in any sense be termed a "scientific" work; probably he would be unwilling to have it so termed. It is undoubtedly true that in recent years many time-honored scientific theories have been severely jolted. With the elements crumbling so that the alchemist's philosopher's stone is no longer quite the absurdity that it seemed a few years ago, with Emstein propounding a new theory, with new views on physics and metaphysics coming up in profusion, it behooves one to speak slowly and tread softly. Nevertheless, it seems wise to follow scientific methods of investigation and explanation until satisfactory reason be found for adandoning them.

H. R. BRUSH

University of North Dakota

University Notes

The Service List

The January number of the Quarterly Journal was given over to the University Service List. So far as it had been possible to obtain the desired information the list contained the names of all University people who had had any connection with the Great War. In addition to the names there was given also, for each, the time and form of University connection and a brief statement of the kind and extent of war service. But there were omissions—probably many—and there were mistakes—not a few—all of which can easily be accounted for when one takes into consideration our source of information. But the University is very desirous of having the list both complete and accurate. To that end it asks for corrections and additional information. It will be grateful for any assistance from any source.

The Service List summary given on page 288 of the January issue gave 1270 as the final number. Doubtless, however, there should be deducted from this, at any rate for Service Flag designation, the 102 women and 128 men (alumni) engaged in various forms of allied service. True, they aided as surely in achieving the grand result as some of the others but the Service Flag usually stands for those who really served in some military capacity. This deduction would make the number 1040 which, again, will be considerably augmented when full returns come in.

The Influenza

All remember the terrible ravages inflicted on the University by the Spanish Influenza during the autumn of 1918. When, a little more than a year later, the dread monster again appeared, there was consternation on all sides. But since the scourge was being less severe in other places, at its second visitation, it was hoped and felt that here, too, the epidemic might be light and of short duration. But no one was willing to take any chances so as soon as it was clearly evident that it had come in earnest, the University was closed and the student body, for the most part, returned to their homes. Nor were the doors again opened until the danger had past. Fortunately, not a large number were afflicted and but few seriously. Fortunately, again, the interruption came just at the close of the advanced work of the first semester, so the work was not seriously crippled save by making the second semester two weeks shorter than usual. First semester examinations were cancelled, grades being given, so far as possible, on basis of class work. In all, the University was closed for three weeks, from Friday,

February 6, to Monday, February 23. This necessitated the canceling of the annual celebration of Founders' Day, which regularly occurs on February 22, and the postponement of the annual Carney Song Contest, regularly occurring on the evening just preceding Founders' Day.

Debating and Oratory

For many years the University of North Dakota and the University of Manitoba have held an international debate annually. During the war period these debates had to be discontinued, but this year the debating activities were resumed with increased interest. On March 5, two debates were scheduled: one at Winnipeg, and one at Grand Forks. The question was, "Resolved, That in the United States and Canada Labor should be compelled to settle its disputes in legally established courts of arbitration." The honors were divided as Manitoba's Affirmative team won at Winnipeg by a decision of 4 to 1, and North Dakota's Affirmative team won at Grand Forks by the same decision. The University of North Dakota was represented at home by Latimer Vobayda and Alexander Aas, and at Winnipeg by Ralph Stewart and Harry K. Ihrig. The debaters for the University of Manitoba were: at Grand Forks, A. W. Kennedy and T. H. Williams; at Winnipeg, Miss Ethelyn Ellis and R. G. Knight.

This year each team was composed of two debaters instead of three. In this way more time is afforded for each constructive speech. Another change was that of having five judges instead of three.

The University will have two more debates this year: one with the University of South Dakota to be held at Vermillion on April 6; and one with Macalester College, April 26, at Grand Forks. The question is, "Resolved, That the Cummin's Bill offers the best plan of railroad administration." At South Dakota the University will uphold the negative, and at Grand Forks, the affirmative.

At the state oratorical contest held at Jamestown on February 27, Mr. Gjems Fraser of the University, won first place and received the gold watch offered by the Grand Lodge of Masons. On April 9, Mr. Fraser will go to Parkville, Missouri, to represent North Dakota in the interstate contest. His oration is a stirring appeal for better public schools, and is entitled "America's Second-Line Trench."

Next year the interstate contest will be held in North Dakota.

Public Health Laboratory

There is probably no way by which the University comes into more vital contact with the people of the State, by which its ministers more practically and directly to

their welfare, than thru the Public Health Laboratory. But it works so quietly, so unobtrusively, that its activities are little known or hardly appreciated save by the people directly benefited. It would be entirely possible, for example, for an instructor to live and work on the campus for an entire year and know nothing of its existence. The physicians of the State know of it, of course, but few of the people, even those who live close at hand. Attention, therefore, is called to it in this department of the *Quarterly Journal*.

The laboratory was established by the legislative session of 1906-07 and located at the University. It was opened during the summer of 1907, Dr. Gustav F. Ruediger being the first Director and serving for a period of seven years. Its function is to assist physicians and Boards of Health in all parts of the State in their efforts to safeguard public health. Its work is done by making sanitary analyses of drinking water, ice, and milk, and thru microscopic diagnosis of diphtheria, consumption, typhoid fever, rabies, pathological tissues. It does this work free of charge for any health officer or regularly licensed physician in the State.

In 1907, the time of the establishment of the laboratory here, such service was relatively new, wholly so to the people of North Dakota. But the first Director was not only well equipped for the work, but an enthusiast for this form of service. He saw the wonderful possibilities and gave himself zealously to the work of organization. Realizing that the effectiveness of the Laboratory would depend very largely upon the promptness that reports could be received by the sending physician, the plan of branch laboratories to serve, under the direction of the central office, their own particular communities, was early adopted. With the main laboratory and the three branches now in operation, all located in commercial and populous centers, the institution is in a splendid position to serve the people, since no part of the State is more than a three-hour train ride from a laboratory. With a proper choice of laboratory, returns from any part of the State can be received within twenty-four hours of sending. The work has greatly surpassed the expectations of its founders and is recognized as a very potent agency in the fighting of disease.

The system, then, now consists of the main laboratory located at the University and three branches located in Fargo, Bismarck, and Minot. The entire system is a part of the University, the Professor of Bacteriology being the Director. He outlines and plans the work for all, the assistants in the branch laboratories making monthly reports. They are, however, placed largely upon their own

responsibility in their own individual communities. Dr. A. G. Long is at the head of the system with three assistants at the University and one in each of the branches. Miss Delia Johnson has charge of the work in Fargo, Mr. E. M. Stanton at Bismarck, and Mr. Charles K. Allen at Minot.

The work of the laboratories was somewhat disorganized during the latter part of 1918 owing to the resignation of Dr. Cox and others to enter the service. However, with the engagement of a new staff and the adoption of a somewhat changed policy, the laboratories have built up an efficient organization and the work has increased in importance and scope.

The problem of obtaining a continuous supply of pure, potable water is an important one in this prairie country. The laboratories have for some years been engaged in the supervision of the water supplied by the railroads to their passenger and sleeping cars. No complete sanitary survey had even been made of every source of supply nor would the State appropriation take care of the expenses necessary for such a survey. The matter was finally taken up with the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service with the result that an inspection was made of the main laboratory and its facilities. This being satisfactory, the Sanitary Engineer, Mr. I. W. Mendelsohn, was appointed Collaborating Sanitary Engineer of the United States Public Health Service. In this way the expenses attendant upon a water survey trip are borne by the Federal government. Certain advantages accrue to the laboratories from this affiliation. The standards adopted by the State are the same as those of the Public Health Service and these laboratories, as the only accredited ones, whose results are accepted in Washington, have the authority of both the State and the Federal government behind them. It is hoped that it will never be necessary to invoke this authority. So far nothing but the best of feeling has existed between all parties concerned when their attention has been drawn to changes which are necessary to remedy existing conditions. Already considerable work has been done under this arrangement. Three weeks were spent in the field last fall and surveys were made. Specimens were also collected at the same time for chemical analysis and much important data obtained. This material will later be gone over and published.

The rules and regulations of the State Department of Health were amended and the laboratories have introduced new regulations in regard to water, sewage, and garbage systems. Under these regulations which have been in force since January 1, 1920, the plans

for all new water, sewage, and garbage disposal installations or extensions of present systems, have to be submitted to the Division of Sanitation, State Department of Health, for approval. This is done for two reasons, first to prevent unscrupulous engineers from selling the citizens of the community a system which is unsuited to local conditions and, second, in the event of an outbreak of intestinal troubles in a community, the State Department of Health will know what measures to take in order to cope with the situation.

The branches, beside taking care of the regular public health examinations in their various communities, have supervision over the milk and water supplies of their particular cities and also take care of bacteriological examinations of railway waters in their districts. This local service is especially well seen at the Minot branch. Mr. Charles K. Allen, who is in charge of the work, also serves as City Health Officer, City Food Inspector, and as an assistant at the Venereal Disease Clinic. In return for this local service the city meets a portion of the salary expense.

Two outbreaks of diphtheria have occupied the attention of the main laboratory in the last three months, 1500 tubes of media being used in Grand Forks, while 150 were supplied to Enderlin, at which place a representative of the Department spent one week assisting the physicians in establishing an efficient quarantine.

Educational work has not been neglected. The communities of Mayville, Hankinson, Leeds, and New Rockford have been assisted with their water problems, and addresses have been delivered before various civic bodies in those places on how best to remedy existing conditions. A survey was also made of sewage disposal in Minot with a view to abating the nuisance now existing. A large number of bulletins have been distributed, and our exhibit at the last State Fair, while small, attracted large numbers of people and received much favorable mention. A circulating library for public health nurses has also been added to the literature available for nurses and a large number of interesting booklets are on hand. This service is open to anyone who cares to take advantage of it but nurses especially are urged to avail themselves of the opportunity to keep right up to the minute in their work.

**The Carney
Song Contest**

The Carney Song Contest for the current year was held on Friday evening, March 19—about four weeks later than usual. The regular time for holding the contest is on the evening preceding the annual Founders' Day celebration, which regularly occurs on February 22nd. This year,

however, the University was not in session at that time, owing to fear of an epidemic of influenza, and the celebration was not held tho all preparations had been made prior to the closing. And since the students were not on the ground, the song contest was postponed.

This Contest, it will be recalled, was founded in 1911 by Mr. E. C. Carney, an alumnus of the University—class of 1905. An account of the founding, together with rules, regulations, and general discussion, is to be found in the April, 1917, issue of this publication—a University Note on page 298. Mr. Carney gives \$50 each year to the class winning the contest. The class makes such disposition of the award as it wishes—usually, if not in every case, devoting it to some worthy University purpose.

The fact that practically all the students take an active part in this contest (One of the rules requires participation by seventy-five per cent of the full class membership) has made it a very important factor in developing a real University spirit. It has stimulated the production of many songs that have proved valuable as to both words and music. The judges of this year's contest were Mr. Peter Edwards, Mus. Bac., Trinity University, Toronto, Canada, at present located at Monango, North Dakota, Professor Ringgenberg, of the Jamestown College Conservatory of Music, and Mr. E. L. Hodson, Head of the Department of Music of the Fargo High School.

The contest was very spirited and full of entertainment for the large audience that filled the Armory. Each class did well and competition was keen. College spirit ran high and a jolly good time was experienced by all. When all the classes had sung and the audience was eagerly awaiting the decision of the judges, a feeling of uncertainty pervaded the atmosphere. Laymen scarcely ventured a guess as to the outcome, so close was the contest felt to have been. The judgment of the experts was needed and was very welcome. And it was close, the seniors winning over their closest competitors by the very narrow margin of 2 points on a scale of 100.

The winners for the last five years are as follows: 1916, Freshmen; 1917, Freshmen; 1918, Seniors; 1919, Freshmen; 1920, Seniors.

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UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA

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For further information, address the Dean,

JOSEPH KENNEDY,
University, N. D.

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University of North Dakota

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For further information, address the Dean,

H. E. FRENCH,
University, N. D.

Editor's Bulletin Board

THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL for October, 1920, the first number of Volume XI, will contain studies from the fields of political and social sciences. Dr. John M. Gillette, head of the Department of Sociology, will discuss Rural Communication and Transportation; Professor Hugh E. Willis, Professor of Law and Acting Dean of the University Law School, The Emancipation of Labor; Professor Joseph Kennedy, Dean of the School of Education, The Nature of Democracy; Dr. H. R. Brush, head of the Department of Romance Languages, The University and Latin-American Development—A Study in Co-operation; and Mr. A. H. Yoder, Director of the Extension Division, University Extension and Adult Education.

As will be seen at once, these are all very timely and interesting topics. The writers are broadly educated men, with open minds, keenly interested in the fields they are to represent, and sure to present thought-provoking discussions. In addition to the above from our own people, readers may look for Some Spiritual Revelations of the War, from Reverend Charles W. Gordon (Ralph Connor), of Winnipeg. Major Gordon gave this as an address at the Memorial Service held at the University last October. The readers of the QUARTERLY JOURNAL are fortunate! The number promises to be of unusual interest.

The Quarterly Journal

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THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA

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The Song of Songs

Dramatized and Edited With Introduction and Notes

KARL R. STOLZ,

Professor of Religious Education, Wesley College

INTRODUCTION

THE title, Song of Songs, means the most beautiful of all songs, just as the king of kings is the king above all other kings, or the holy of holies is the most holy place.

The general interpretation of this poetic composition has been a matter of learned dispute in recent years. Before the historical method of studying the Bible was widely adopted, the Song of Songs was unhesitatingly accepted as an allegory. Among the Hebrews it was supposed that the relation of the two leading characters in the book, Solomon and the Shulammite maiden, typified the relation of Jehovah to the children of Israel from the beginning of Hebrew national life to the advent of the Messiah. Christian scholars of the pre-critical period took over the allegorical principle, but saw in Solomon Christ and in the maiden the Church. In the mystical atmosphere of the Middle Ages unrestrained and fanciful, not to say absurd, allegorical expositions and applications of the book sprang up and flourished. The influence which the little book exercised is amazing. St. Bernard of Clairvaux composed some eighty sermons on the first two chapters alone, Origen wrote a ten-volume commentary on the book, Aquinas, inspired by visions to which he attached religious importance, in his last hours dictated an exposition of it. In the midst of such sensuous and even sensual interpretation produced by the allegorical school, there is, it is only fair to say, much that is ethically elevating and fruitful.

The historical approach has quite retired the allegorical view. At present what is called the lyrical interpretation is the general exposition which is most widely accepted. The upholders of this construction contend that the marriage customs of Syria and Palestine are the master key to a correct understanding of the Song of Songs. The wedding festivities referred to last a full week. For the first seven days after marriage the bride and groom play the part of king

and queen, and are so address and feted. Attired in their wedding garments, they are not permitted to do any work, their sole occupation being the enjoyment of the entertainment provided by the assembled friends. In mock royal splendor they are seated upon an improvised throne on the threshing floor. The evening of the wedding day the bride dances the sword dance, bearing in her right hand a sword and in her left a handkerchief. Her performance is followed by the singing of a *wasf*, a song in praise of her personal beauty and charms. Songs of a similar nature and others of a war-like character are sung the succeeding days of the celebration by members of the wedding party. Many expositors hold that the Song of Songs is simply a collection of wedding songs having no further connection than a common theme of human love and connubial bliss. The Solomon who figures so prominently in the book is but a peasant groom who for one glorious week bears the name of the magnificent monarch, the Shulammite maiden is none other than the rustic bride who in queenly make-believe sits upon a mock throne beside her rural lord, the mighty men described in the verses as the bodyguard of the king are merely the companions of the groom assembled to make merry.

Other scholars espouse the somewhat older dramatic exposition. While the book is not a drama in the modern sense, its general arrangement is dramatic. There is a little action, a rudimentary plot, and simple dialogs are intersperst with lyrical monologs. The fundamental contention of those who maintain that the Song of Songs is merely an anthology of wedding songs, that the marriage of Solomon and the maiden has been consummated and is assumed, is flatly contradicted by the many details which reflect the unmarried state of the lovers. Many of the passages construed as the words of one married are in a dramatic scheme properly assigned to members of Solomon's harem. In the book Solomon is not, as one would naturally anticipate, the hero and the accepted lover, but the foil of a successful shepherd rival. Nor is the maiden once address or referred to as a queen. Among the recovered *wasfs* of Syria there are war-like songs, but such are altogether wanting in this little book. Furthermore, there are too many personal allusions and particular instances, and too much local color to warrant the deduction that we are reading nothing more than a repertory of wedding songs equally applicable to all marriage festivities and bridal couples. That the Song of Songs is a simple drama written from a background of Palestinian love folk songs is a conclusion which is still defensible.

The Shulammite maiden, Solomon the royal suitor, and the

shepherd lover are the leading characters in the drama. The theme is the constancy of true human love between the sexes. A beautiful girl, the daughter of a well-to-do farmer of the village of Shulem, is driven from the house by her harsh brothers and ordered to watch the vineyards. One day while wandering in a garden she is surprised by a group of women from the court of Solomon. She is conducted to the royal residence at Jerusalem and later to another in the North near the Lebanon mountains, where the ladies of the court try to win her for their lord. Solomon in person repeatedly pleads his cause, but she consistently rejects his flattering attentions. Under the most seductive circumstances she continues absolutely true to her shepherd lover. More than once her beloved appears to beg her to flee with him. Convinced that further efforts to win her favor would be useless Solomon finally permits the faithful maiden to depart with her country lover. When they came within sight of her home, she gives utterance to a noble song of love with which the simple drama comes to a climax.

The author of this composition is unknown. The ascription of the authorship to Solomon in the first verse of the book is a baseless assumption which may be accounted for as an inference from the allegorical interpretation that Solomon is the leading character introduced, coupled with his reputation as a writer of songs. Taking into serious consideration its linguistic peculiarities, reliable scholarship reaches the conclusion that the book was written somewhere in the fourth century B. C.

It is doubtful whether the Hebrews would have admitted the *Song of Songs* into the Old Testament collection of sacred books if the allegorical exposition with its religious applications and the supposition that Solomon was the author had not generally obtained. As it was it seems not to have maintained itself in the Old Testament without a struggle. That its place among the sacred writings was repeatedly and strenuously challenged and disputed may be gathered from the extravagant praise heaped upon it by its defenders. As late as the second century of the present era a rabbi makes the startling claim: "The whole world does not outweigh the day on which *Song of Songs* was given to Israel; all the writings are holy, but the *Song* is the holiest of all". It was publicly read the eighth day of the Feast of the Passover.

For reasons at which we can only guess the little drama has come down to us from the Hebrews without act and scene divisions and without character designations. These have been sedulously ferreted out and supplied by the many editors of the book. The

inevitable outcome has been a profusion of variant versions.

The present effort is justifiable only by the purpose controlling it. I have attempted a version or edition which may be staged and played by amateur dramatic clubs. Bearing in mind that the average audience does not consist of orientalists and must catch the thought of the spoken line on the wing, I have allowed myself certain liberties with the text which under other circumstances would be rightly condemned. Many out-of-the-way allusions have been paraphrased, and several lines have been transposed, for the sake of increased clearness. Of the large number of geographical references those have been retained which are either familiar to the ordinary reader of the Bible or do not seriously disturb the flow of thought and feeling even if unidentified. Sensuous imagery which offends the western ear has been toned down or omitted altogether. Other versions have been freely consulted and drawn upon, but the special object in view has been permitted to condition decisions and results.

THE LOVELIEST SONG

DRAMATIS PERSONAE

The Shulammite Maiden

Solomon, the royal suitor

The Country Lover

The Court Ladies of Solomon (the daughters of Jerusalem)

SCENE I

The Chambers of the Royal Residence at Jerusalem
Morning. Springtime

The Ladies of the Court, the Shulammite Maiden, and Solomon

FIRST LADY OF THE COURT Let him kiss me with the kisses of his mouth.¹

(Enter Solomon; she addresses him)

For thy love is better than wine.

Because thine ointments have a good fragrance

Thy name is as oil poured forth,

And the virgins love thee.

MAIDEN *(Aside to her absent lover.)*

The king hath brought me into his chambers:

Draw me forth, that we may run.

SECOND LADY OF THE COURT *(To Solomon)*

We will be glad and rejoice in thee,

We will mention thy love more than wine:

1. She has Solomon in mind.

In uprightness art thou loved.

MAIDEN I am dark-hued as the tents of Kedar², O ye daughters of Jerusalem,

But beautiful as the curtains of Solomon.

Scorn me not, because I am brown,

For the sun hath looked upon me:³

My mother's sons were angry with me,

And made me the keeper of the vineyards;

But mine own beauty have I not kept.

(*Musing, aside*) Tell me, O thou whom my soul loveth,

Where thou feedest thy flock,

And where thou makest it to rest at noon:

For why should I be as one that goeth like an outcast.

THIRD LADY OF THE COURT (*Ironically to Maiden*)

Go forth and follow the footsteps of the flock,

And feed the lambs beside thy shepard's tents!

SOLOMON I have compared thee, O my love,

To a company of horses in Pharaoh's chariots.⁴

Thy cheeks are comely with jewels,

Thy neck with chains of gold.

We will make thee strings of golden beads with points of silver.

MAIDEN (*Replying to Solomon*)

Before the king brought me hither

My thoughts were free to go to my beloved.

My well-beloved is unto me a bundle of myrrh⁵

Which shall lie upon my bosom;

My beloved is unto me as a cluster of henna flowers⁶

In the vineyards of En-gedi.⁷

SOLOMON Behold, thou art fair, my love; behold, thou art comely,

Thine eyes are doves'.

MAIDEN (*Musing about her lover*)

Behold, thou art fair, my beloved, yea, pleasant:

Also the meadows are green

The beams of our house are cedars,⁸

and our rafters are fir trees.

2. Black, the name of a tribe of nomads.

3. Scorched me.

4. An indication of the esteem women were held in as compared with horses.

5. Aromatic gum oozed from punctured bark of a certain thorny tree.

6. From which the women got a yellowish extract with which to stain their hands and feet.

7. A small but rich plain sloping to the eastern shore of the Dead Sea.

8. Reference to the maiden's life in the open and in the woods.

I am the rose⁹ of Sharon,¹⁰

And the lily of the valleys.

SOLOMON As the lily among the thorns,
So art thou, my love, among the daughters,
The daughters of Jerusalem.

MAIDEN (*Musing*)

As the apple tree among the trees of the forest,
So is my beloved among the sons of men.
In his shadow I delighted and sat down,
And sweet to me was the converse with him.
He brought me to a tent in the vineyard,
And his banner over me was love. (*Exit Solomon*)
(*Fainting, turns to ladies of the Court*)

Revive me with wine, and refresh me with apples,
For I am faint with love.
Oh that his left hand were under my head,
And his right hand did embrace me!
I charge you, O daughters of Jerusalem,
By the roes, and by the hinds of the field,
That ye cease from vain attempt to arouse my love for the
king.

LOVER (*Lover at the window*)

Rise up, my love, my fair one, and come away.

MAIDEN (*Agitated, to her companions*)

Hark! The voice of my beloved! Behold, he cometh
Leaping over the mountains, skipping over the hills.
My beloved is like a gazelle or a young hart:
Behold, he standeth behind our wall,
He looketh forth at the windows,
He peereth thru a lattice.

LOVER For lo, the winter is past,¹¹

The rain is over and gone;
The flowers appear on the earth;
The time of the singing of birds is come,
And the voice of the turtledove¹² is heard in our land;
The fig tree ripeneth her fruit,¹³
And the vines are in blossom and give their fragrance.
Arise, my love, my fair one, and come away.

9. Crocus.

10. A fertile plain on the Mediterranean coast.

11. A beautiful description of the spring in Syria follows.

12. A bird of passage returning in the spring.

13. Early figs grow upon old wood, appear before the leaf-buds, and are ripe about the end of June.

O my dove, that art in the clefts of the rock,
And in the hidden nooks of the steep place,¹⁴
Let me see thy face, let me hear thy voice;
For sweet is thy voice and thy face is beautiful.

MAIDEN (*Singing fragment of vineyard watcher's song*)

Catch us the foxes,
Foxes the little ones,
Wasting the vineyards,
When the vineyards are blossoming.
(*Speaking to the Ladies of the Court*)

My beloved is mine, and I am his:
He feedeth his flock among the lilies.
(*Turning to her lover*) Flee, my beloved,
And be thou swift as the gazelle or young hart
On the cleft-riven mountains.¹⁵

(*To the Ladies of the Court*)

By night in a dream, I sought him whom my soul loveth;
I sought him, but found him not.
I said, "I will rise now, and go about the city
In the streets and in the open spaces;
I will seek him whom my soul loveth;"
I sought him, but I found him not.
The watchmen that go about the city found me:
I said to them, "Saw ye him whom my soul loveth?"
Soon after I left them,
I found him whom my soul loveth:
I held him, and did not let him go,
Until I had brought him into my mother's house,
Into the chamber of her that bore me.
I charge you, O daughters of Jerusalem,
By the roes and the hinds of the field,
That ye cease from vain attempt to arouse my love for the
king.¹⁶

SCENE II

A Royal residence in the country

Afternoon Some weeks later

Ladies of the Court, Shulammite Maiden, Solomon, Lover

FIRST LADY OF THE COURT

14. Refers to the maiden's precarious position in the royal house.

15. Alarmed for the safety of her lover, she bids him be gone.

16. The supposition is that the ladies of the court will not try to arouse her love for Solomon after such an expression of devotion to her country lover.

Who is this that cometh out of the wilderness like pillars
of smoke,

With myrrh and frankincense burnt before him,
And all powders of the merchant?¹⁷

SECOND LADY Behold, it is the litter of Solomon;

Threescore valiant men are about it,
Of the mighty of Israel.¹⁸

They all hold swords, being skilled in war;

Every man hath his sword upon his thigh, because of fear
in the night.¹⁹

THIRD LADY King Solomon hath made himself a litter of the woods
of Lebanon;²⁰

Its canopy he hath made of silver,

Its bottom of gold,

The seat thereof of red purple,

The gift of love of the daughters of Jerusalem.

Go forth, Oh daughters of Zion,

Behold King Solomon, wearing the wedding crown

Wherewith his mother crowned him in the day of his
marriage,

And in the day of the gladness of his heart.

(Solomon enters unattended)

SOLOMON Behold, thou art fair, my love; behold, thou art fair;

From behind thy veil thine eyes are as doves';

Thy hair is as black as a flock of goates on the slopes of
Mount Gilead.²¹

Thy teeth are like a flock of sheep which are newly shorn,
and which come up from the washing,

Which are all of them pairs, and none is wanting.²²

Thy lips are like a thread of scarlet, and thy mouth is come-
ly:

Thy temples are like a piece of pomegranate behind thy veil.

Thy neck is like the tower of David

Built for an armory,

Whereon there hang a thousand bucklers, the shields of
mighty men.²³

I will get me into a garden of myrrh in hilly ground, and

17. A line Shakespeare could have written. Merchants from foreign lands bringing aromatic preparations.

18. Solomon comes from Jerusalem to the royal residence in the north.

19. Ready to ward off danger arising in the dark.

20. Cedar and cypress for which Lebanon was noted.

21. The goats were usually black.

22. Her teeth are as white as shorn sheep, newly washed, and none of them is missing.

23. A reference to the ornaments suspended from her neck.

to a mountain of frankincense,
And will return when the day cools and the shadows flee,
Thou art fair, my love; there is no blemish in thee.²⁴

(*Exit Solomon, enter Lover*)

LOVER With me from Lebanon, O bride,
With me from Lebanon, do thou come.²⁵
Depart from the top of Amana, from the top of Shenir and
Hermon,²⁶
From the lions' den, from the mountains of the leopards,²⁷
Thou hast ravished and stolen my heart, my sister, my bride;
Thou hast charmed my heart with but one glance of thine
eyes,
With but one chain of thy neck.
How sweet are thy caresses, my sister, my bride!
How much better is thy love than wine!
And the smell of thine ointments than all spices!
Thy lips, O my bride, drop as the honey-comb:
Honey and milk are under thy tongue;
And the smell of thy garments is like the smell of Lebanon.
A garden inclosed is my sister, my bride;
A spring shut up, a fountain sealed.
Thy charms are an orchard with pleasant fruits;
With cinnamon, with all trees of frankincense;
With myrrh and aloes, with all the chief spices;
Thou art the fountain of my garden, a well of living waters,
And streams from Lebanon.

MAIDEN Awake, O north wind; and come, thou south wind;
Blow upon me, that my perfumes may flow out.
Let my beloved come into his garden,
And eat his pleasant fruits.²⁸

LOVER I am come unto thee, my garden, my sister, my bride:
I have gathered my myrrh with my balsam;
I have eaten my honey-comb with my honey;
I have drunk my wine with my milk:
O beloved friends, be ye merry also;
Eat, drink, nay, drink abundantly.²⁹

(*Exit Lover*).

24. Supposing he has won the maiden, Solomon announces that he will retire to a garden and return at nightfall.
25. The lover has gained entrance by stealth.
26. Amana, Shenir, Hermon, all mountain peaks in Northern Palestine.
27. Also veiled reference to hostile human forces.
28. She extends the figure of herself as a garden begun by the lover.
29. The maiden having revealed her love, he feels the marriage as good as consummated.

MAIDEN (*Soliloquises*)

I was dreaming, but my heart was awake:
 Hark, the voice of my beloved! he knocketh on the door,
 saying,
 "Open to me, my sister, my love, my dove, my undefiled;
 For my head is covered with dew, and my locks with the
 drops of the night."
 I said: "I have put off my garment; how shall I put it on?
 I have washed my feet; how shall I defile them?"
 Then my beloved put his hand thru the window of the door³⁰
 And my heart yearned for him.
 I rose to open for my beloved;
 And my hands, scented with myrrh
 And my fingers with liquid myrrh,
 Dropped upon the handles of the lock.
 While he spake I fainted; when I opened to my beloved,
 My beloved had withdrawn himself and was gone:
 I called him, but he gave me no answer.
 I sought him, but could not find him;
 The watchmen of the walls took away my mantle from me.
 I charge you, O daughters of Jerusalem,
 If ye find my beloved, that ye tell him,
 That I am sick from love.

(Ladies come forward)

SECOND LADY OF THE COURT

Why is thy beloved better than another, O thou fairest
 among women?
 What is thy beloved more than another beloved, that thou
 dost so charge us?

MAIDEN My beloved is glowing and ruddy,
 The chiefest among ten thousand.
 His head is as the most fine gold,
 His locks are bushy, and black as a raven.
 His eyes are like doves'
 Sitting beside streams of milk;³¹
 His cheeks are as a bed of spices, like sweet flowers:
 His lips like lilies, dropping fragrant myrrh.
 His fingers are gold cylinders set with topaz:
 His body is as bright ivory incrustated with sapphires.

30. The window was a hole in the door thru which the women could look out without themselves being unduly exposed.

31. The pupils of the eyes are compared with doves, the white of the eye in which the pupils move, to milk.

His legs are pillars of marble, set upon bases of fines gold:
His countenance is as majestic as Mount Lebanon, excellent as the cedars;

His words are sweetness: yes, all of him is desirable.

This is my beloved, and this is my friend, O daughters of Jerusalem.

THIRD LADY Whither is thy beloved gone, O thou fairest among women?

Whither hath thy beloved turned? that we may seek him with thee.

MAIDEN (*Evasively*)

My beloved is gone down into his garden, to the beds of spices,

To feed the flock in the garden, and to gather lilies.

I am my beloved's, and my beloved is mine:

He who feedeth his flock among the lilies.³²

(*Enter Solomon*)

SOLOMON Thou art beautiful, O my love, as Tirzah,³³

Fair as Jerusalem,

Awesome as an army with banners.

Turn away thine eyes from me, for they have overcome me:

Thy hair is as black as the goats from Gilead.

Thy teeth are like a flock of sheep which are newly shorn,

And which come up from the washing;

Which are all of them pairs, and none is wanting.

I have threescore queens and fourscore wives,

And women of marriageable age without number;

But the only one is my dove, my perfect one;

She is the only one, the darling of her mother,

She is the choice one of her that bare her.

The daughters of Jerusalem saw her, and blessed her;

Yes, the queens and the wives, they praised her.

Who is she that looketh forth as the dawn,

Fair as the moon, clear as the sun,

And awesome as an army with banners?

MAIDEN I went down one day into the garden of walnuts to behold the green plants of the valley,

To see whether the vine buddeth and the pomegranates were in bloom.

32. Becoming suspicious of their eager inquiries, she gives them a general reply, implying that he has gone to his usual haunts.

33. Solomon did not return at nightfall as he said he would, but the next day. Tirzah, a royal residence of northern kings, famed for its still undiscovered situation.

Suddenly came I upon the chariots of King Solomon;
 When I turned to flee the ladies of the court called:
 "Return, return, O Schulammitte maiden,"³⁴
 Return, return, that we may look upon thee."
 I said: "Why would ye look upon the Schulammitte?
 As upon a country dance?"³⁵
*(The Maiden is being dressed by the Ladies of the Court
 to receive King Solomon who is in background)*

FIRST LADY *(Persuasively)*

How beautiful are thy steps in sandals, O prince's daughter!
 The joints of thy thighs are like jewels,
 The work of the hands of the cunning workman.

SECOND LADY Thy body is like a round goblet

Filled with wine mixed with snow:
 Thy waist is like a heap of wheat decorated with lilies.
 Thy neck is like a tower of ivory;
 Thine eyes like the shimmer of pools;³⁶
 Thy head is as majestic as Carmel,³⁷
 And the hair of thy head like purple.

THIRD LADY A king is bound in thy tresses.

How fair thou art among delightful things,
 And what charm of love hast thou.
(Solomon steps forward)

SOLOMON Thy stature is like a palm tree

In whose presence I delight.
 The smell of thy breath is like apples,
 And the roof of thy mouth like the best wine.

MAIDEN *(Interrupting)*

Wine for my beloved, that goeth down sweetly,
 Gliding over his lips and teeth.
(Firmly) I belong to my beloved and he longs for me.
 Come, my beloved, let us go forth into the field;
 Let us lodge in the villages.
 Early let us get up to the vineyards;
 Let us see whether the vine flourish
 And if it be in flower,
 And the pomegranates are in bloom:
 There will I love thee.

34. Maiden of Shulem, a village in northern Palestine.

35. As upon a spectacle.

36. Because of their to us grotesqueness the following two lines are omitted:

Thy nose is as the watch tower of Mount Lebanon
 Which looketh toward Damascus.

37. Mount Carmel towered above land and sea in majesty.

The mandrakes give forth fragrance,³⁸
 Over our doors are all manner of pleasant fruits,
 New and old,
 Which I have stored up for thee, O my beloved.
 O that thou wert my mother's son!
 That, should I find thee without, I might kiss thee,
 And yet none would despise me.³⁹
 I would lead thee, and bring thee into the house of my
 mother, who would instruct me:
 I would give thee to drink of spiced wine, of the juice
 of the pomegranate.
 O that his left hand were under my head,
 And his right hand did embrace me!
 I charge you, O daughters of Jerusalem,
 That ye cease from vain attempt to arouse my love for the
 king.

SCENE III

(*Road to the Village of Maiden's Birth*)

Evening

Lover and Maiden; Ladies of the Court

SECOND LADY OF THE COURT Who is this that goeth up into the
 wilderness,

Leaning upon the arm of her beloved?

LOVER (*Pointing out various objects*)

I woke thee up under yon apple tree:
 There thy mother brought thee forth,
 There she that bare thee brought thee forth

MAIDEN Set me as a seal upon thy heart,

As a seal upon thine arm:⁴⁰

For love is strong as death;
 Jealousy is cruel as the grave.
 The coals of love are coals of fire,
 A very flame of Jehovah.

Many waters cannot quench love,
 Neither can the floods drown it:

If a man would give all the substance of his house for love,

38. The mandrake is related to the potato plant; its fruit, the size and color of a small apple, is said to exhilarate the spirits of the eater.

39. Only the uterine brother and the son of the father's brother had the right to kiss a maiden. The maiden here expresses a desire to show her love for her lover freely and openly.

40. Seals were impressed neither upon the heart nor the arm; hence the allusion must be to seal rings suspended from the neck by a cord. The maiden wishes to be the most precious possession of her lover.

Men would utterly despise him.⁴¹

(*Reminiscently*) We have a little sister, not of marriage-
able age:

What shall we do for our sister in the day when she shall
be spoken for?

If she be true, let us honor and reward her;

If she be weak, let us fortify her.

When I had shown my faithfulness,

Then was I in thine eyes as one finding peace.

Solomon had a vineyard let out unto keepers;

And for the fruit thereof would gain a thousand shekels.

My vineyard, which is mine, stands before me:

The thousands be to thee, O Solomon,

And two hundred to the keepers.⁴²

LOVER Thou that dwellest in the gardens,

The companions are listening to thy voice:

Let us hear thee sing.⁴³

MAIDEN (*Sings*)

Make haste, my beloved;

Be thou like a roe or a young hart

Upon the mountains of spices.⁴⁴

41. With the sentiment that love cannot be bought this passage of passionate appreciation of love closes. A thrust at Solomon.

42. The underlying thought that the vineyard keepers of Solomon may have their wage, but she possess in her lover a vineyard more precious than his and one which needs no keeper.

43. The companions are the friends who have come to meet the lover and to congratulate him upon the safe return of his beloved.

44. She sings the request she made to him when he stood outside the wall of Solomon's residence.

* An Educational Problem

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When I undertook the written discussion of this unsolved problem I thought that I had the solution pretty definitely in mind. As I viewed it in the distance the path toward its solution seemed clear and definite—something like a path in the twilight across a distant moorland; but when I approached more closely and attempted to find the trail, like the path across the moor, it disappeared from sight on nearer approach. I frankly confess now that the more I wrestled with the problem the more difficult the solution of the details appeared. And so, instead of propounding the case and presenting a complete solution I shall merely state it and appeal to students of education for help and co-operation.

THE SPECIFIC PROBLEM

All who have thought much on the problems of secondary and higher education and the relation between these two fields have come to the conclusion that there is much duplication, altogether too much starting and stopping, too much going ahead and backing up again, and, in general, a great lack of correlation between the work of the high school and the college, and a resulting lack of efficiency and of purpose that causes a waste of perhaps two years in the secondary and college fields, just as there is a loss of a year, if not more, thru the present elementary school system.

GENERAL REVISION NEEDED

I am inclined to think that the whole organization of public education in the United States will have to be revised. If the reorganization does not come in our day, it is bound to come sooner or later. Like the city described in that excellent poem of Sam Walter Foss, called the "Calf Path," our system of education has largely *happened*, and is very largely the result of imitation and tradition. It is time to take an inventory, to have a real and genuine survey of our educational organization.

ACTION DIFFICULT

I realize keenly that it is easier to point out defects than to cure them, just as it is always easier to ask questions than to answer them. Nor am I forgetful of the tendency in human nature to ask why things

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are not done some other way, or of the difference between destructive and constructive criticism; and my purpose is distinctly the latter.

But North Dakota can not effect a reorganization alone. This will need concerted action all along the line. Some states are awaking to a realization of their needs. About the first of this month there occurred a notable gathering of all the educational forces of South Carolina at Greensboro, called by Commissioner P. P. Claxton, at the request of the Governor and the leading educators of that state, to consider ways and means for its educational betterment. The time is ripe for a similar convention in practically every state in the Union.

Realizing that North Dakota can not lead off alone and independently, some of our suggestions will be based on our organization as it stands—that is, on the basis of an eight-year elementary school and a four-year high school; altho an eight-year elementary school is vulnerable from several points of view.

PLAN IN THE LARGE

If the slate were wiped clean, and we had to organize education *de novo* from the points of view of biology, hygiene, psychology, sociology, and economics, as well as from other angles, it would seem that natural, complete, and efficient education should fall into three great divisions, corresponding to those natural periods of life and of life's work and needs, viz:

(1) First, elementary education, appropriate for the period of childhood; this education would put children in possession of the tools of knowledge, give them the fundamentals of learning and of human experience, and a bent of feeling, habit, and action essential to all for a happy and successful life. Whether this would extend to the present seventh, eighth, or ninth grade, and the number of years necessary to accomplish the result under the new organization would have to be determined by scientific methods.

In this field women teachers would predominate, for they are the best because the most natural teachers of childhood. In this field, too, the teacher would have full control of the room thruout the day and the year, teaching every subject taught, and being in a special way *in loco parentis*. The child of the elementary school is in the most plastic stage, and the one teacher should be his guide, philosopher, and friend for the day and the year. There should be a minimum of specialized teaching here.

(2) The second division would be the education appropriate to *youth* instead of to childhood, and would put young people in touch with and in reasonable possession of the experience of the race in various fields, and give them a deeper and more comprehensive grasp of

a few of these fields. A many-sided interest and a life momentum in some directions should be the aim and the result. Here the youth is being put into possession of his racial and national inheritance, while at the same time he would be habituated to expression as well as to impression, and to *thinking*, as well as to merely learning what the race has thought and done.

This would be the period of special teachers, for the special teacher is best equipt to put students in possession of their inheritance in the field of his specialty, and to develop an interest and the process and habit of proper thinking in his particular subject-matter. This is the period, too, when the change of teachers brings the interest and the comparison needed in the education of youth. In this field it is desirable that both men and women be represented; and the most important thing here is great teachers—strong, magnetic, winning, sympathetic personalities. This is not the period of research but that of entering upon one's racial experience and developing a many-sided interest.

(3) The third stage is that of the adult, and the kind of education should be neither that of childhood nor of youth, but that of mature manhood and womanhood. It should be independent in character and motive, productive, investigative, or professional and vocational. The matter, the method, and the purpose should differ from those of the elementary school of childhood or of the liberal education of youth.

This is the time and the kind of educational work when neither the permanent influence of the elementary teacher nor the strong and magnetic special teacher is the important factor. Here the student becomes self-motived and needs a teacher as a guide or as a helper, especially in research work, only when insuperable difficulties arise. This is the period of research for the few, and of professional and vocational preparation for the many. The student here is self-determined, and the sex of the teacher as such is not a material factor.

OUR PROBLEM

To determine the time, the proper material, the method, and the means of giving these three fundamentally different kinds of education, so there will be harmony and system in the whole course and as little loss of time and life as possible, is a fundamental educational problem in America and in North Dakota. At present there is too much dabbling in subjects without purpose or result, pursuing courses and never getting results—either subjective or objective; moving in the direction of diminishing instead of increasing returns; and never reaching either the liking-point or the point of efficiency. Both the high

school and the college are attempting to do the same work, and have the same aim. This results in too much shifting of responsibility, too much overlapping and duplication, too much starting and stopping anywhere and everywhere along the road, and too many undertakings begun and abandoned without any measurable result.

OUR SPECIFIC DEFECT

I would direct your attention to this specific defect in our present secondary and college education. Let us, for the present, agree that our elementary education covers fairly well the first period referred to—the period of childhood—tho many would claim that a year or more is lost or bungled in our eight-year elementary system. Kansas City and Richmond have completed the elementary education in seven years—Kansas City in seven years of eight months each.

It is when we come to the education of *youth*—the second period referred to—that we find confusion, cross purposes, and a woful lack of clear aims and efficient means. Nearly every subject of study that is taken up and prosecuted in the high school is begun over again in college. Pupils in the high school begin Latin, German, French, Spanish, and Scandinavian, and other students begin these in college. English, both in its structural aspect and in its literary content, is studied thruout the grades; it is repeated again—and properly—in a more comprehensive manner in the high school; but, strange to say, we think—and find—it necessary to compel students in college to buckle on their armor for a new effort, often without a new interest, and go over again both the form and much of the content. There is scarcely a single field of study in high school that is not covered again in college and in much the same way. It is true that algebra and plane geometry are not yet college courses, tho they might be so considered just as logically as many that are: indeed I feel sure that algebra and geometry would be as difficult and indeed as profitable for a college senior who did not have them before, as are many of the courses he now takes. In my boyhood days the first *four years* of Latin were below college grade and were considered *mere* high school studies; now first-year Latin, like the first year of other foreign languages, is accredited as of college grade; and as it is elective it might be taken by juniors and seniors. And just as the college has introduced into its own curriculum the subjects already in the high-school, with a view to a liberal education, so the high school is introducing, more and more, with the same end in view, the elements of subjects once considered of college grade only, like economics and sociology. Thus the high school is saying to the college, "What you can do we can do: probably in a more elementary way; but what is good for you must

be good for us." And the college is saying, in many cases, "What you do we ought to do also;" and in many cases it is saying—if not in word, yet in act—"we ought to do it over again."

THE COLLEGE VIEW OF THE HIGH SCHOOL

Such repetition would almost remind one of the older conception, that God made a mistake in the creation of mankind and attempted to right it by a flood: He found that his handiwork was such a bad job that he had to drown the human race and make a new start! Many colleges and universities, I think, really have this conception of high school work. We have seen the fallacy of this here at the University and have shaped our courses so as to give credit to high school work. But some professors say that it makes no difference whether a student has had a course in high school or not: he should be put in the same class with those who have never studied the subject before: in fact I have heard the claim made that the student is preferable who never dabbled (as they say) in the subject in high school. And yet in many cases the high school teacher can bring his pupils and the subject into as vital touch as can the college specialist. Often the high school instructor is as well equipt, in fact; and sometimes he received his very training under the college man who discredits him and his work. Another pet fallacy of the college man is that he can teach twice as much of a subject and carry his class twice as far along the road in a year as can the high school instructor. This may be true in a few subjects, but it is without much foundation in most courses, and in some it does not hold at all.

ON THE SAME JOB

And so, both the high school and the college are working on the same job, with exactly the same aim, and if they have not the same methods they should have, as the subject-matter and the aim are the same. We have, then, two parts of our educational system—the high school and the college—performing the same function: giving a liberal education during the period of youth.

We have only one agency, the elementary school, professing to cover the period of childhood. It may be, as we said, that there are defects in this, and that some time is wasted. It may be that the transformation and development called elementary education, which should extend up to the adolescent period—to about the age of thirteen—could be accomplished in seven years instead of eight. But there is, at least, only one plan, one kind of agency, one elementary school system, locally supported and conducted, but stimulated by the state.

But there are two supplementary if not competing agencies at-

tempting to give a liberal education to youth: the high school and the college. These, as we said, have the same aim, offer the same subject-matters and in practically the same way. This is especially true of the present high school and the freshman and sophomore years in college. In this period of youth the pupils in the high school get a mere smattering of a number of subject-matters; they make a small beginning in many things, and when they go to college they either avoid these subjects or are compelled to go over them in much the same way. These two agencies, the one supplementary or repeating the other, complete the work of a liberal education, in eight years, at about the age of twenty-two. As there is probably a loss of one year in the elementary school, there is probably a loss of another year, if not two, in the education of youth—in the liberal education which the high school and the college together attempt to give.

ONE AGENCY, NOT TWO

There ought to be one well organized educational agency, with one quite definite field, a similar method, and one dominant aim, for this period of liberal education, whatever this agency, this institution, should be called. It would play upon the mind, the heart, and the hand of youth by means and methods, as well as thru subject-matters, radically different from those of the elementary school—the school of childhood. In this period we are dealing with people blossoming out into young manhood and womanhood; they are men and women in spirit and in aspiration, but they are not yet launched upon life for themselves and can not yet be left to their own judgment, resources, initiative, and aims, for they have not sufficient maturity and experience. They are entering upon their social inheritance as well as fashioning their psychological and biological inheritance in view of the future. They are in the plastic and growing period but have not yet reached the maturity of independent adults—that will be the third and final stage. In this period of youth, ending at twenty-two at present, the same results could well be accomplished by one efficient educational agency at about the age of twenty, if stopping and starting, mere browsing, and useless repetition were eliminated.

THE SECONDARY SCHOOL

As we said there are now two institutions, under different managements and different authorities, engaged on the task and in the function of liberal education for the period of youth. The former is called the "high school" with reference to the elementary school. It will be noticed that in recent years the tendency is to call the work of high school "secondary" education, and the high school itself is fre-

quently called the "secondary" school. One may well wonder if this is not the name preferred by the higher institutions, for with them the high school and its education are regarded as *secondary* to themselves and the education they give. The word *primary* may mean first in order or first in importance; but the word *secondary* usually means second in importance, or rank. There should be no such connotation, and there would be none if the administration, the organization, the function, and the aim of education during that period were *one*.

BOUND TO COME

It seems to me that the recent widespread desire for education and the enormous attendance at the higher institutions thruout the country are bound to force some such solution. Dr. Wm. W. Folwell, when president of the University of Minnesota, like the clear-visioned seer that he was and still is, foresaw and advocated such a policy; and President Harper of the University of Chicago was zealous in his advocacy of something of the same kind.

AN APPROPRIATE NAME

What the one unified institutional agency for effecting this liberal education of youth should be called I do not know. It would not make so much difference about the name if it were characterized by unity, system, and efficiency. Nor would the work done in this period of youth necessarily need to be done in one building, in one city, in one particular institution, or in one state. The oneness should be in the aim, the function, the authority, and the standards. As it is now, one part of this education of youth is accomplit in the high school, almost entirely under local management, and another in the colleges, under state control: I am referring to state systems. The former part is often divided again into the junior and senior high school; and the latter, sometimes into the junior college and the senior college. The high school parts are under one administration and the college parts under another.

I look to see the day come when every state, either as a state or in co-operation with local units, will establish numerous institutions for the purpose of affording convenient opportunities for youth to get this liberal education. Probably the best name yet suggested for such institutions would be "People's Colleges." Their curricula would be of different lengths depending on local needs, local willingness, and local ability, the most advanced reaching to about the beginning of the junior year in college. Such an institution might have two parts: the "junior college" of three years covering the rather critical adolescent age, and the "senior college" of four years; both continuous,

consistent, and correlated—two parts, instead of four, of one dominantly state agency. The junior part might well have a large element of the pre-vocational in it.

APPLIED IN NORTH DAKOTA

How the new organization of this education would be realized in North Dakota would be a problem for many heads, in conference and in co-operation. I merely suggest a few feasible plans at this time:

(1) One would be for the state to assume a partnership with a local community, and, thru uniform legislation and conditions, extend the present high school curriculum in half a dozen of the best and most convenient centers of population and travel in the state, so that these would become full-fledged people's colleges, and state institutions, all working under uniform regulations and standards.

(2) Another plan would be to make the normal schools people's colleges, adding to the professional curriculum—which would remain undisturbed in aim and content—a curriculum also in general education extending onward from the elementary school so as to give the complete liberal education of youth.

(3) Or the two plans might be combined, and in fact our whole present high school system made, in large part, a *state* system, the different cities or localities offering as much of the people's college curriculum as would meet all economic and educational demands, just as many towns now give only a portion of the high school course. This would make all superintendents, principals, and high school teachers state officials in the people's colleges, with a more professional and permanent tenure, and more free from the whims or local issues of all kinds. It would make for greater efficiency by giving the expert and the professional man and woman more freedom and a better tenure.

RELIEVES CONGESTION

There would be no objection to the retention of the freshman and sophomore years in the present higher institutions in this or any other state, so long as room and other facilities can be offered. But just as soon as the attendance in universities becomes congested—and this begins below—the tendency would be for young people to attend their nearest people's college during the years now corresponding to our freshman and sophomore years. Indeed this is now being suggested as the only feasible solution in some states. The congested universities will then drop their freshman class first, and later, if necessary, the sophomore class, the work of which would be relegated to the people's colleges.

THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE CURRICULUM

The curriculum of the People's College would secure the following results:

Vernacular:

1. Ability to write English with reasonable facility and accuracy.
2. The theory of written English (its grammar and rhetoric).
3. A satisfactory account and appreciation of American literature.
4. A satisfactory account and appreciation of English literature.
5. Reasonable proficiency on the typewriter.

Science:

1. A satisfactory understanding of chemistry.
2. A satisfactory understanding of physics.
3. A satisfactory understanding of biology (including the theory of evolution.)
4. A satisfactory understanding of human physiology and hygiene.
5. A satisfactory understanding of bacteriology.

Social Science:

1. A comprehensive understanding of the world's history.
2. A comprehensive understanding of American history.
3. A comprehensive understanding of the American government.
4. A satisfactory understanding of economics.
5. A satisfactory understanding of sociology.

Mathematics:

1. A good grasp of elementary algebra.
2. A good grasp of plane geometry.

Foreign Language:

A comprehensive grasp of some one foreign language—the grammar, the writing, and translation at sight.

Psychology and Philosophy:

1. A good understanding of psychology.
2. A good understanding of ethics.
3. A good understanding of logic.

Bookkeeping:

A comprehensive understanding of bookkeeping.

Home Economics:

Proficiency in home economics by girls.

The above curriculum would represent as much as the B. A. degree does now and could be accomplished in seven years.

In the main and without going into academic or administrative details to any extent, I would say that a liberal education should in-

clude, substantially, the completion of some such thoro and standardized curriculum as the foregoing. I should not allow the letter to kill the spirit. Reasonable substitutions should be made, and variations from this standard should be allowed for good and sufficient reasons. No kind of a curriculum or rule should be allowed to administer itself automatically. This would be using the student as a means for the curriculum as an end, instead of vice versa. Indeed I would waive proficiency in one or two of the groups mentioned, for marked proficiency in music, art, or other fields, as substitutes.

While grades of some kind might be given "in course," the certificate of completion, degree, or other evidence, should be granted only on a comprehensive examination by an examining board, somewhat similar to the plan for admission to practise law or medicine. Such a board would be the examining agency of higher education in the state. The curriculum and the examining board would be the unifying and integrating factors.

LARGER THINGS

Whatever may be the limits and the agency provided for this period of general cultural education, between the elementary school of childhood and the higher and professional education for full-grown manhood and womanhood, it should be freed from pettiness of all kinds and mesured by real standards of life and efficiency. The test should not be merely so many credits in some field of study, but whether or not the student has an "easy mind" in that field; whether he is reasonably at home in it and has developept an interest and an efficiency in it. The present method of finding out whether a student has so many credit-hours in this and in that upon the books and then giving him a degree accordingly, whether or not he has forgotten all about the subject and lost all interest in it—if he does not hate it—is certainly artificial if not absurd.

THE DIFFERENTIATION

Elementary education would thus be entirely local with state stimulation; the people's college would be half local and half state; and the higher and professional education would be altogether a state function. But all could be co-ordinated laterally and correlated vertically so as to encourage and realize the greatest convenience and the greatest efficiency for a vastly increased number of young people. It would thus conduce not only to better education but to the wider dissemination of higher education, and hence to greater leadership and good, intelligent citizenship.

A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

We should have in North Dakota, within the next few years,

a constitutional convention, in which education and its fundamental concepts and means should be clearly but briefly set forth. Education in all its phases should receive due attention in such a convention, for it is vital to the life of the state. I should like to see some educational students and specialists sent as delegates to such a convention; for the shaping of fundamental educational policies should be in the hands of educational experts and not left to those who have had little or no practical experience in educational matters and no reflective study on the principles and problems of education. Such a convention should have a general sprinkling of experts and specialists in various fields, education among them.

A PRELIMINARY EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

As a preliminary to such a constitutional convention there should be a survey by representative experts and a conference of the leaders in all the special fields of education, continuing for a week or ten days, to focus the best educational thought of the state and to formulate it or at least to give a basis for intelligent procedure on the part of the constitutional convention to follow. Then, regardless of minor differences—which are always stumbling blocks—all educational interests should stand together, shoulder to shoulder, and give North Dakota the best educational system of any state in the Union.

The Countryside of Brittany

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The visitor to a far country is first impressed by a strangeness in surroundings. Too often, Visitor becomes Critic, and all about is to him moss-grown, bizarre or vulgar so far as it departs from familiar standards. And often, too, Visitor is right, for no one country can claim all virtues, and Goldsmith's Traveler finds every man content, from Pole to Equator. All lands and peoples have their compensations.

Brittany is a land thrust out into mid-ocean and forgotten. Finisterre is Land's-end. From the thirteenth century to near the close of the fifteenth, the Channel was what the Mediterranean had been and the Atlantic was to be—the center of the world's activities. But the line from London to Paris ran thru Normandy, the home of William the Conqueror. Brittany, isolated and apart, continued a lone child of the sea. A student of the map of Europe will note that the west coast once stretched far into the Ocean including Great Britain and her five thousand islands. Seine then flowed down the Channel and out to sea: Rhine swallowed up the Thames and continued its way, perchance far out beyond the Orkneys.

Then began that long series of wanderings, that commenced not ten nor fifteen centuries ago, but thousands of years before our era. Successive migrations drove their predecessors further seaward: time, storm, and ocean carved the shores ever deeper: to-day we find scattered fragments of peoples akin but each unique in its setting. Of such are Welsh and Breton.

That Brittany has long been occupied is evident from the important links in that megalithic route that binds Wiltshire to India. The great monoliths of Carnac, not to mention others, that have been attributed to saintly curse and to Druid are older even than Stonehenge and date to neolithic man. From stoneman to Celt may well have been a long period: just what connection between, we cannot tell: it was the Celts, however, that laid the foundations of modern France. Changes have come and changes gone, but, if the traveller would see old France, let him see Brittany.*

But to get on with our theme. Leaving the student to pore over Gallouedec and Toscer, we go on to tramp thru the villages and countryside of Brittany. And the first thought is of immobility. Wed-

*These are the same penitential processions for man and beast.

ded to its past, Brittany opposed the Revolution, not for love of Capet but from force of inertia. To-day, ax and mattock are as they ever were; huge two-wheeled carts still lumber the roads; clapper-heeled sabots still clatter on the pavements of the towns; the pious peasant still crosses himself before the highway shrine; there are the same penitential processions for man and beast; women wear the same quaint costumes, and the same superstitions grip the country-folk that held centuries ago. Brest, chief city, is approximately eighty-five thousand: from St. Malo sailed Jacques Cartier to discover Canada. To-day these are closed ports.

Nor has Brittany, when called, refused her quota to the nation's defence whether by land or sea. Afloat on every ocean, at war in every zone, as soon as released, like passenger pigeons they seek once more the quiet ways of their Brittany. And it is a beautiful country, too, tho so different from what we have been wont to see.

As one gazes into the faces of the country-folk, one understands how between wharves that groan under their burden and these country-folk, there can exist such a void. The phantasy of the lotus-eaters takes on life.

It is a land of contrasts. One face bears every mark of culture and refinement; the next one is the square, stolid face of the peasant. We see more readily how the sturdy peasant farmers could glean their harvests amid the storm of falling shells. On one side is a beautiful chateau filled with the works of art and bearing every mark of luxury. On the other hand stand rows of square, stone structures devoid of all modern comforts, standing as they have stood since the days of the kings, without suggestion of beauty save as distance blends them as a spot of gray into the richly-hued landscape. In the bleak days of the winter rains, these shells look drear enough. "Man requires but little here below". If you would know how little, study Brittany.

On this early morning stroll Visitor meets old women bent down under loads of rags or fagots that may net a few sous. Men and women canter along under loads of fagots, lumber, slate, laundry or what-not, or, perchance, yoked to a cart by ropes passing over the shoulders and with a dog in harness as a cartfellow. Horses hitched tandem draw great barrels of wine, loads of fagots that in America would go into the garden fire, garbage for the pigs, and produce for the city market, where the products of garden and dairy are spread out for the city-dweller to buy. A lively scene it is! With more animation than would suffice for a fight, vender and buyer haggle over the price, reaching, perchance, after a half-hour's bantering a reduc-

tion of a half-dozen sous. If it is still early morning, there go trooping everywhere girls and children from the bakery with rolls of crusty French bread carried like cordwood without wrapping of any sort, delicious despite associations. Is it poverty or contentment? To want nothing is wealth: to have nothing is liberty.

A visit to the homes is full of interest: one straight roof covers all, from family down to pigs, the latter serving as buffer between family and outside world. An interesting sight is a huge two-wheeled cart drawn by a cute little jackass, lost but for his ears,—the cart crowned by two portly dames, who could easily drink the little store of milk they are bringing to their customers in town.

Every foot of the land is tilled, for in spite of the heavy earth fences that disfigure the landscape, every bit of soil must produce. And long rows of oak stumps which by summer bristle with suckers, are mowed off for fuel and stand like rows of bald heads until nature clothes them anew. Here is intensified farming, and certainly such cabbage and cauliflower would do credit to an exposition. And everybody is a connoisseur of wines. Wine shops are everywhere! And good Americans cajole their consciences by the pleasing fiction of France's bad drinking water!

There is one luxury everywhere and enjoyed by all—fresh air. On the coldest, rawest days of winter, windows are wide open and women and children, bareheaded, are leaning out half length enjoying the air! No woman thinks of warm covering for the head, and children run about, the year round, in short skirts, short stockings, and bare knees.

Cleanliness and dirt are the best of friends. There are many smells that are not from Arabie the blest, and yet in towns the streets are swept, the gutters are sewers often washed and swept, and garbage and offal wagons are everywhere during the morning hours. No other people ever put up such a fight for cleanliness or came so near missing it. The very poor have long since ceased to be sensitive, but in the better homes, everything from floor to ceiling is eternally scrubbed, pots and dishes shine, and a Breton bed is all that fondest dreams could picture.

Rosy-cheeked children and swarthy elders would seem to indicate health. And yet hearses are ever busy, the funeral crucifixes are always on the way to homes of sorrow, and the black hangings greet the eye on almost any residence street. A funeral is a deliberate affair. The horse-drawn hearse is followed by the mourners on foot. Hats are off, and the crowd halts, faces about, and for the moment pays homage to the dead. However little known in life, no

man so obscure but he receives public recognition in his death. One sees many crippled, deformed, and disfigured, but there are comparatively few beggars. What they do not have, they go without.

Two classes of people hover around an army, the profiteer and the vampire. From these social monstrosities, present in every country, the soldier too often forms his estimates,—as much a crime in France as in the States. After the strangeness is broken, especially if there be mutual knowledge of speech, Visitor finds the Breton as kind and hospitable as he is simple-minded. He stands ready to show any favor, and when one realizes the hard life of the people, one forgives the widespread interest in “*beau coup*” francs. Those of us who are ready to criticize may well remember that for three years before America went into the war, Americans bled Europe for indispensable commodities. War struck deep into the very heart of France, and disagreeable as experiences may be, a broader view will show an average of which the real Breton need not be ashamed.

Whatever else may be said of him, the Breton is deeply religious. In the case of many it is rather superstition. Long before his visitors are up, the Breton is astir and on the way to mass. The church is never entirely vacant tho, perhaps, seldom crowded. Religious holidays abound, and the frequent “*Calvaries*” are thronged with penitents as well as tourists. In creations of stone and landscape that symbolize the closing scenes in the life of our Lord, the Breton finds his real existence. Plougastel-Sainte Bune I’Aura and Saint Nazaire are only the more famous of many examples. Less enlightened than his Parisian neighbor, the simple Breton is possess of a faith that grips his very soul: it is not a possession but an obsession.

Nor are these festivals wholly sombre. Like all Frenchmen, the Bretons have a sense of humor. In spite of hardship, they enjoy life. Arm in arm, men and women, they go singing down the streets. Arranged in their gayest attire, they assemble to feast and dance. Nor is the presence of the padre any damper to their feelings. They need little, they care less, and future needs worry them least. There is a Gallic sentiment that prompts them to give a copper to the stray beggar. Life to them is a common fortune or misfortune. Poor indeed is he who cannot get a chunk of black bread and a bottle of some kind of cheap wine—at least cognac, which besides assuaging thirst drowns thoughts of trouble.

Leisure is a prime essential in the life of the Breton. A Saint’s day, a national holiday, even the arrival of President Wilson on French shores, and down go the shutters and business is off. Visitor finds as he returns to his lodgings that the door-key rotates twice

before he can enter. That the door should swing on the first click of the lock is unthinkable. There are few apostles of the strenuous life.

A final query is economic—land holding and cooperation. The Breton is a little jealous of his inner life and a little skill is necessary to gain information. But most Breton farmers own their little lots and buildings, and so far are capable of a sturdy independence that to no small degree adds to contentment and atones for lack of comforts. And what is almost unique in agriculture, the farmers work together on a cooperative plan whereby the common good is the mutual welfare.

It is an austere life he leads, the country-man of Brittany, yet not at all unlovely. Art galleries in the towns bear witness to his love of the beautiful, and libraries declare that learning is no stranger. Grim ocean and the frequent fishing fleet that never returns, gaunt disease that seems ever lurking near, and ceaseless battle with a climate that breeds more storm than sunshine, all tend to produce a nature that lies deep tho belied by the stolid exterior. Poesy is no stranger as many a literary gem attests. It was a Breton poet who wrote:

"Le Beau, c'est vers le Bien un sentier radieux,
C'est le vêtement d'or qui la pare à nos yeux."

Lamennais was from St. Malo, Brizeux from Lorient, Renan from Treguier. It was Renan who, as death drew near said: "Il n'y a rien de plus naturel que de mourir. Acceptons la loi de l'univers." Corot died in Brest. Bretons were Linois, Botrel, Cambronne, Le Flo, Begin, Bisson, Bedeau, Lamoriciere, Laennec, Souvestre, Simon, Rousseau, and Chateaubriand whose tomb on the cliffs at St. Malo seems to typify so aptly the manner of life of Brittany—child of the sea. "Il est là, dans une hautaine solitude et dans la double immensité de la mort et le l'Océan."

It is no unusual sight to see a saboté peasant, his wooden shoes stuffed with straw for socks, seated on a park bench, mouth ajar, forgetful of the world, intent upon bit of statuary.* It is Gallouedec who sounds the high note of Brittany's best:

"Aujourd'hui, tout change. Par lambeaux successifs s'en vont ta langue, tes légendes, tes traditions, tes costumes, tes vieux usages. Mais une chose t'est restée, et c'est ton caractère. Garge-le jalousement: c'est de lui que découlent ton originalité profonde et ce qui fait ta vraie gloire."

*That the Bretons can love art, their galleries show; and the pottery and laces of Brittany are famous for their novelty and beauty.

College Preparation and Success In Life

(Dedicated to each first year class in the University of North Dakota)

LAURIZ VOLD,

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One of my earliest experiences upon entering college was to witness a reunion of alumni on some festal occasion. I witness the procession of a large column of men, wearing their caps and gowns, marching to the accompaniment of a military band. The procession came to a halt and the men all joined in singing their college song which they had so fervently sung on their graduation. "Fair Harvard, thy sons to thy Jubilee throng, and with blessings surrender thee o'er. By these festival rites, from the age that is past, to the age that is waiting before." The alumni upon their graduation surrendered their college to the age that was waiting before. What was that age? Plainly enough the age that was waiting before was the undergraduate body, and included the Freshman class of which I was one. The significance of my situation began to dawn on me. The college was in my hands.

We went to the first meeting of the Freshman class. We didn't have any general convocation. Professor Parker, in greeting the Freshman class, said that he approached us with a feeling of reverence. We laughed at him, we were yet so green we didn't suspect we were worthy of that great man's reverence. Then he explained that he was not joking but was in dead earnest, that he was thinking of the great achievements which would be ours by and by. As an illustration he mentioned that President Roosevelt, as he then was, was once a student at Harvard just as we were now, and now he had become president of the United States. He mentioned that Governor Guild was once a student at Harvard just as we were now, and now he had become governor of the state of Massachusetts. He referred to the fact that students now in college uniformly became the great men of the future in all lines of useful endeavor.

Students now in college uniformly become the great men of the future in all lines of useful endeavor. There we have it. Our alumni surrender the college to the incoming generations of undergraduates with so much satisfaction because among those undergraduates of today are the great men of tomorrow. Not all presidents of the United States to be sure are Harvard men. Ex-President Taft

is a graduate of Yale, and President Wilson is a graduate of Princeton. All of the presidents, however, have in these later times been college graduates, and were in their time undergraduates, even as you and I. They were students in college who became the great men of the future. If we look at the records of the great war the same story is prest upon us. Every great leader in every line of war work was a man of education, and even most of the officers were college trained men. Among these leaders, I am proud to say, was a large percentage of North Dakota college men.

I am going to make a local as well as a general application of the principle that students now in college become the great men of the future. There are men on the faculty of the University of North Dakota today who remember the time when Governor Frazier was a student here. There are men on the faculty who remember the time when Attorney General Langer was a student here. There are men on the faculty who remember the time when Mr. Steffanson was a student here. We have fair reason to hope that there are men on the faculty today who some years hence will remember this day. They will have occasion to remember this day when some student now in college in the University of North Dakota shall have become the President of the United States. In the time during which I have been a member of the faculty—not so many years—I have already begun to experience the pleasure of seeing my good former students becoming men of importance in the community. I have already had the pleasure not only of seeing some of them in positions of responsibility in different departments of the state government, but of having them talk over with me the duties of their new positions. I can therefore testify to the personal pleasure which it affords to the faculty to see their students doing well—the gratification afforded to the University by seeing that its sons, now in college, become the great men of the future.

Those who become great start on the road to greatness in the plastic and vigorous years of youth. The most conspicuous case of youthful achievement known to recorded history is the story of Our Lord Jesus, who at the age of 12 gave instruction in the temple and at the age of 33 had finisht his earthly ministry. The extent of his influence upon the lives of men has been and is beyond the power of words to describe. With ordinary mortals every great man of every age has laid the foundations for achievement while still a young man. Alexander the Great was a great king, as kings went. He achieved his greatness and died while still a young man, but his power to achieve was developept while he was still a boy. His greatest victory

was not his victory over Darius the Persian, but rather his victory, while still a boy, over the refractory horse which he resolved to overcome regardless of the difficulty. President Wilson has been accounted one of the greatest men of the present age. The qualities which gave him his greatness he developed in his youth. There is hardly a man in public life today whose education has been so thoro, so all-sided, and so fruitful, as President Wilson's. He took honors in his college work, won prizes for research, excelled in oratory, and even won recognition as a football player and football coach. That education which President Wilson acquired as a young man he has in recent years been applying to the distressing affairs of an acutely distressed practical world.

We have recently had an interesting local demonstration of the fact that the start toward success must be made in the vigorous years of youth.* I have recently been checking up the records of success or failure of the members of the bar now practising in North Dakota. I have looked at their success in practice from several angles, noting how many of them got cases at all to handle, if they got cases how many cases did they get, and finally, of the cases they got how many cases did they win. Looking at success in the practice of law in the light of these factors, it appears that the young man who has begun his actual practice of law at about the age of 25 years has had, on the whole, the greatest professional success. The young man who has not got around to begin his actual practice till he was from 30 to 35 years old has failed to equal his younger brother's success by a margin of from 15 to 25 per cent, while the man who started out still later in life, from 35 to 40 years old, has failed to equal his younger competitor's success by a margin of about 50 per cent. Power to achieve results is what counts. To develop that power you must make the start while still in the vigor of youth. If you do not start while you are yet young you will reach, not the high road which leads to success, but the by-way which leads to the melancholy land of lost opportunities. In good old didactic language, "the time to get started is *now*."

It would be a mistake to jump to the conclusion that one ought to leave college to get started toward success in his life career. The place to start is right now in college. It is unnecessary, here, to elaborate upon the benefits of a college education. Suffice it to say that there are two general classes of students to be met with in every college. The one class receives a diploma upon graduation, and

*The data regarding the success in practice achieved by North Dakota lawyers, referred to from time to time in this article, I have set out at length, with detailed comments and explanations, in 33 *Harvard Law Review*, 168-197.

thenceforth we call its members graduates. The other receives no diploma upon leaving college. Instead of graduating, its members quit. One class develops into graduates, the other class develops into quituates. Almost without exception the men who achieve success worthy of the name, if they enter college at all, persist until they are graduated. From the ranks of quituates have come very few indeed of the men who have achieved distinction. For those who enter college, graduation indicates collegiate success, quituating indicates collegiate failure, and the same fortune holds true in strikingly large measure with those men in their work in after life.

The essential difference between the graduate and the quituate is strikingly illustrated by two characters in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*. One may recall that on his way to Mount Zion Christian was entertained and instructed for a time at the house of the Interpreter. One of the things Christian saw there was the scene of the two little boys Passion and Patience. Passion wanted his enjoyment right away now, Patience was willing to wait for his till the appointed time. Passion got his joy at once, the governor giving him a bag of rich treasures for which he was pining. Passion rejoiced at the treasure and laughed Patience to scorn, but he had soon squandered his treasure and had nothing left but rags. Patience, on the other hand, in the appointed time entered into the inheritance eternal. Passion wanted to have his pleasure now, thinking nothing of the future; Patience was willing to endure the present trouble and postpone his enjoyment to the better day. Like Passion and Patience in the story, so with the quituate and the graduate in college. The quituate plays for his own enjoyment while here in college, letting the future blissfully take care of itself. The graduate works soberly while in college in order that he may develop the power to win the reward of future achievement. The one makes his studies the chief occupation of his college life. The other doesn't let his studies interfere with his college education but tacitly approves of the motto, "never a look inside of a book for four years at the U." To put it in simpler form, both are equally busy, but while the graduate is working the quituate is playing.

As a mathematical demonstration that success attends college graduates in a much larger measure than it attends college quituates, I may refer again to the record of the lawyers practising in North Dakota. Among them the group composed of college graduates has won by far the greatest average of success in actual practise. Next to the college graduates come those lawyers who have never attended college at all. Last of all come the college quituates, thirty per cent

behind the college graduates in their success in practise.

The difference between the graduate and the quitate in the way in which they do their work is especially important to some of the young ladies who come to the University. Who is the most admirable young man you meet? He must be a fellow who now is nice, of course—and strong. He must be willing to call often, stay late, and sit close, and must always bring boxes of candy. You know all girls love candy.

But suppose yourself married to that man. He ought to be a breadwinner. Unless he is a man who does his regular college work at least up to graduation average he will make a poorer living than the fellow who didn't come to college at all. Moonlight and kisses are under certain circumstances very pleasant. You might even seem to subsist on them for a time. Without a roof over your head, however, when the storms of winter come, the kisses will turn to growls and the moonlight will be hidden in mist and snow. To keep the kisses forever sweet, and to keep the moonlight ever clear, you need the accessory of a cosy fireside in a home you can call your own. If you choose a college man, look not only at his boxes of candy, and the charming figure he makes at the Junior Prom. Look also at his scholarship record, to see what chances there are of your getting that cozy fireside at which to be ever warmed and comforted during the cold and dark and bitter days ahead.

That preparation is what leads to success may be indefinitely illustrated from every line of human endeavor. It applies, for example, to athletic sports as well as to intellectual achievement. The football team which is best prepared usually wins the championship game. I well remember the Yale-Harvard game of 1908, at which we won over Yale for the first time in seven years. While I wasn't a good enough player to be in the game myself, I was "thru the mill" in practise developing the men and the plays which finally won the championship. I remember that game with the greater satisfaction because in all the years that have elapsed since 1908 Yale has beaten us only twice. In preparation for the Yale game we had, of course, some rather serious and severe preparation. The odds were regarded as against us when we went into the game, but we played hard upon our preparation. Our forward pass to Fish, our tall tackle, failed to work. As our Yale friends had been too careful in watching what we were doing during the season to overlook that dangerous device they always kept Fish well covered. However, by using VerWiebe, an elusive ground gainer, we made some long gains early in the game and came pretty near the Yale goal line. As the forward pass to Fish

would not work, we had to take VerWiebe out at this juncture to put in our drop kicker to make a drop kick over the goal, which he did at once, and we scored by that means our four points. Yale then started to play furiously to return our score with a touchdown which would give them six points and win the game. Our groundgainer, VerWiebe, under the rules then prevailing could not again go into the game. While Yale couldn't gain thru our line, they relied entirely upon their punting. Their fullback, Ted Coy, was a great punter. We couldn't consistently run the punts completely back, and had no man in action who could make the right kind of return punts to even up the game. We, therefore, lost three or four yards on every exchange until we were practically at our own goal line and the Yale stands were yelling themselves hoarse calling for a touchdown to win the game. Our coach then quickly sent in young Sprague, a man who could punt but couldn't play well. He booted the ball way down the field and out of danger. He was as quickly taken out again and a substitute who could better handle general play was put in in his stead. Before our Yale friends could repeat their successive punting offensive the game ended, and we went home victorious. We had finally won the Yale game, and the way we had won it was not by any new inspiration at the moment but by making use of the special preparation we had received at the hands of our coaches during the whole of the season. It was preparation that won that football game. It was superior preparation that led to the coveted goal of victory.

So far we have considered that a person ought to start early in life to prepare himself for the work in which he intends to win his success. We have also considered that in getting his preparation he should do his college work at least well enough to graduate. So far most of you will be likely to agree.

I turn next to a question upon which there is much disagreement, not only among college students but also among members of college faculties, and among the public generally,—the question whether a student ought to be a grind. Fair consideration of the question is almost invariably clouded with a great deal of personal bias, and its difficulties increased still further by the intense heat developd over the controversy. You ask yourself what you think about whether a student ought to be a grind and you don't have to hesitate in your answer. You ask anyone you meet whether a student ought to be a grind and he can give you an answer at once, and he will give it to you with the assurance of a man who knows what he is talking about. Ask him one more question, "how do you know?" He cannot tell you. If you analyze the reasons he gives, you will

usually find they are a generalized statement of his own experience, like the man who described his own particular habits of life as the customs of the community, and his own political sentiments as the views of the people at large in his part of the country. If you press him closely for the facts upon which he bases the conclusion about which he is so emphatic, he will tell you that this individual and that individual with such and such records of scholarship, whom he knows of personally, turned out thus and so. In the present state of education there isn't one man among twenty from college professors downward who can adduce any satisfactory proof whatever that his personal views regarding the effectiveness of the college grind in the practical world of life is based upon the general trend of actual facts. In most cases they are as likely to be based upon occasional isolated exceptions which because of their unique character have conspicuously attracted the attention. How prone we all are to notice and generalize from the exceptional I can readily illustrate by giving you this simple psychological demonstration with the accompanying spot on the page.



You notice the spot which appears on this page rather than the part of the page which is clean. The spot is the exceptional thing, much smaller than the rest, but set off by contrast, which attracts the attention. So in the case of estimating the value of a grind in actual life. We are apt to generalize from a grind who has turned out poorly, or from a poor student who has turned out well, because those cases, being rather unexpected, strongly attract our attention. To reach the proper frame of mind, therefore, to consider the question in a reasonable and impartial way, we must get rid of the personal attitude. The ordinary individual of reasonable intelligence will dismiss his personal attitude about the value of the grind when he is reminded that his personal attitude rests upon some individual instances, that he has no means of ascertaining whether or not those instances are merely exceptional instances, and that the mind is very apt to notice the exceptional while the ordinary events pass by as unseen as if they never occurred.

Charles II, the Merry Monarch of England, with all his faults has unwittingly illustrated to us a device for finding out how to answer the question whether a grind succeeds in after life. King Charles, being one day in a jolly mood, as he often was, stumped the fawners of his court by asking them why it was that when you put

a live fish into a pan of water the weight was not increased, while if you put in a dead fish the weight was increased by the weight of the fish. Some of his courtiers suggested one reason for this striking fact, others suggested another, but none of the reasons were sufficiently convincing to win general approval. No one could quite explain how it was that the dead fish added more weight than the live fish. They therefore argued about it back and forth until it occurred to some of them to try the experiment, when they found out that it wasn't so at all. They had merely been duped for the amusement of the witty monarch. They had hit upon the true principle of scientific research, the method of demonstration by experiment. This great principle the noted lawyer-philosopher, Francis Bacon, has expressed in the pithy phrase that "things are to be determined not by arguing but by trying." It is to this test of the grind that I want to invite your attention. Instead of arguing about whether it is useful to be a grind rather let us observe how the class of grinds has actually succeeded, as compared with the other less studious classes, in the battle of practical life.

Educators have for some time been trying to demonstrate that success is in direct proportion to scholarship. Thus it has been proved beyond the possibility of a doubt that those who win good marks in high school are on the average those who win good marks in college, and that those who do poorly in high school are also on the average those who do poorly in college. Similarly, there is abundant proof that those who do the best work in the college course are also those who do the best work in the more practical studies of the professional schools, such as the schools of medicine, engineering, and law. The most striking figures upon this aspect of the case are President Lowell's figures from the Harvard Law School. Of those who graduated from college with no especial honor, only 6½% attained distinction in the Law School. Of those who graduated with honor from the college, 22% attained distinction in the Law School; of those who graduated with great honor, 40%; and of those who graduated with highest honor, 60%. Sixty per cent of highest honor men in college won distinction in the Law School. Contrast that with the men in college who were satisfied with grades of C and lower. Of these men not one man in twenty years reached distinction in the Law School.

When I have from time to time referred to these figures to show that success in life depends on the quality of work done in college, I have frequently detected an attitude of scepticism toward the whole demonstration. The attitude of scepticism toward this sort

of proof is traceable, of course, to an instinctive feeling that the demonstration rests upon inapt or faulty premises. The thought frequently is that schoolmen who are in charge of such matters set up their own tests of success on the basis of marks, and then try to make everyone conform to them. The practical man of affairs, however, cares little or nothing about marks but looks for the achievement of results in the practical work-a-day world. Hence the widely prevalent notion that schoolmen are too theoretical, and that their ideas of success as reflected in marks, like all their other ideas, are too theoretical to be seriously considered in the practical world of hard facts. Thus, even granting that the boy who gets the highest marks in high school will be the one to get the highest marks in college and will continue his career of high marks in the professional schools, it hasn't thereby been shown that the high marks which lead to success in school and college also lead to success in later life.

It has been hard for educators to answer that challenge. They have tried it, however, by taking the lists appearing in *Who's Who* as tests of success in life. No one is given a place in *Who's Who* unless he has achieved some sort of success in the world. By comparing scholarship records with the lists appearing in *Who's Who* our educators have confirmed their original opinion that scholarship stands in direct relation to success in life. The following showing for 50 years of Harvard graduates is one illustration out of many similar studies based on *Who's Who* as a general test of success, showing the proportions from each scholarship group to attain distinction in later life.

1. Men who led their classes—valedictorians.....	73%
2. Summa cum laude	43%
3. First ten in each class.....	41%
4. Magna cum laude	20%
5. Cum laude	17%
6. Average of all graduates	15%
7. Graduates without scholastic distinction.....	10%

There thus appears, taking membership in *Who's Who* as a test of success in later life, an easily demonstrable connection between high marks and later success. Our practical men of affairs, however, will not even admit that getting into *Who's Who* is any genuine criterion of success in life. Getting into *Who's Who* may indicate some sort of distinction, but everyone knows that there are hundreds of thousands of men in all walks of life who are not distinguished, but who have more money and property, and who live longer and happier lives than many of the men who have succeeded in getting mentioned in *Who's Who*. Can anyone say such men are less successful in the real work

of life? As one attorney in practise said to me one time, "Getting into *Who's Who* is no better than a schoolman's test. It amounts to nothing as a test of success in life."

To get the last link in the chain, so to speak, I have therefore carried my compilation of the data in regard to the lawyers of North Dakota thru the feature of their success in practise as compared with their scholarship records. In the case of the legal profession a practical test of success is easy to ascertain. If a lawyer gets no cases, of course he is a failure as a lawyer. If a lawyer gets cases to try, his winnings and his losses in court are matters of record. With success in court follows abundance of clients, lucrative consultation practise, and financial success. With failure in court clients vanish, consultation practise disappears, and financial returns fade away. While success in court is not an ideal test of a lawyer's success since it but imperfectly reflects consultation practise, and since it ignores the larger social aspects of the question, yet success in court and no other is the practical test of success applied to the lawyer in the actual world. Success in court, moreover, be it noted, is not a test defined or set up by educators. It is the acid test of success applied by the world in general to a lawyer's work in practise.

The success in court of our North Dakota lawyers herewith presented, it should be emphasized, is not based on occasional instances, but is the average of all the cases on record tried by attorneys admitted during a period extending over twelve years. It therefore represents not guess work based on possible exceptions, but the general trend based on all the cases. As compared with their scholarship records while studying law the success of our lawyers has been as follows, calling the greatest success 100%.

<i>Scholarship record</i>	<i>Success in court.</i>
90 or above	86.50
85-89	100.00
80-84	80.60
75-79	51.57
below 75 (only 14, all told)	70.09

Several features are at once manifest on examination of this table. In the first place success in court has attended the men in the high scholarship groups to an extraordinary degree as compared with the success in court of the men in the lower scholarship groups. From the highest degree of success to the lowest degree of success as found by comparison of scholarship groups, there is registered a difference of almost fifty per cent. Think of it. Fifty percent of the chances of success depending largely on the kind of application put into the

law school work. Who is there, with any reasonable intelligence, who would deliberately cut off one half of his chances for success by shirking his ordinary preparation for the race he has of his own accord chosen to run? The mere statement of the question carries its own answer. At least so far as the practise of law is concerned, the educators' demonstrations are no fanciful theories. Good marks in high school lead to good marks in college, good marks in college lead to good marks in the law school, and good marks in the law school definitely lead to success in the hard world of actual practise.

A further remark is called for, on examination of the details of success in relation to scholarship groups. It will be observed that the proportion of success, while roughly corresponding with scholarship, varies from it both at the bottom and at the top of the scholarship scale. The group of highest scholarship has been surpast in attaining success, by the next scholarship group. This fact ought to serve as a warning to the present generation of grinds that there are some other things in practise, as well as in life, than mere mastery of book knowledge and intellectual processes. As appears at length in further analysis of the figures, grinds have been more successful than the next scholarship group in the item of winning in Supreme Court litigation, where the issues depend largely on intellectual power. They have been less successful, however, in the matter of securing cases and in the matter of winning in the trial courts, instances where the so-called human qualities, as opposed to mere intellectual power, come more largely into play. Severely intellectual logical processes, the grind's specialties, while highly useful in after life do not cover the whole field of possible achievement. Failure to recognize that limitation is the grind's principal handicap.

An exaggerated instance of this defect in the grind is found in a story from folklore literature. It is related that Robin Goodfellow was once at work for a master tailor. They were preparing an elaborate gown for a wealthy lady of fashion, and were to have it ready for her the following morning. Late in the evening when there was left nothing but the finishing of a few trimmings, the master tailor, feeling very tired, told Robin Goodfellow to "whip them on quick", and himself went to bed. Robin Goodfellow did exactly as he was told. He hung up the gown, got a whip, and began to whip away at the trimmings with all his might, and not being told to stop kept up the exercise all night. Next morning when the wealthy lady of fashion came for her gown, not only was it still unfinished, but the cloth of which it was made was all worn to shreds by the night's lashing. Like some grinds, Robin Goodfellow had been too precise

and literal to apply his instructions successfully in the world of practical business in which he was trying to make a place for himself. He hadn't yet learned to apply the principle that "the letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life."

From the record of the grinds the moral must be that while good scholarship, as evidencing or developing intellectual power, is well-nigh indispensable to success in practise, it should not for the greatest degree of success be allowed to become so one-sided as to exclude the ordinary human interests. This much ought in justice to be granted to the widely prevalent idea that the grind is too impractical to succeed. He is not too impractical to succeed, but his success is likely to be greater if he mixes his grinding with some of the ordinary human qualities of more general interest.

A passing remark ought also to be made on the fact that the lowest scholarship group surpass the next higher group when it came to the test of success in practise. As the numbers in this group are too few to afford a reliable basis for generalization the result may be regarded as somewhat fortuitous, but, even so, this group failed by a wide margin of reaching the success attained by the high scholarship groups. It may be freely granted, however, that there are some other factors in addition to scholarship at work in securing a man's success in practise. Thus the matters of general experience, persistence, natural ability, and the quality of being able to mix well in any company are valuable adjuncts to a person's legal preparation in securing the highest degree of success.

As a general conclusion, then, on the relation between scholarship in preparation and success, the statement is amply justified, at least as applied to the practise of law, that success has been, on the average, roughly in proportion to the scholarship shown in preparation, with some slight variations from this order produced by other factors.

If you agree with me thus far you will recognize that it is worth while to do the kind of work which wins good marks in college. If you want to win good marks consistently there is only one way to do so, and that way is by regularity of preparation. Merely working hard on your studies when the spirit moves you is not enough, if you do not do so regularly. The snail beat the hare to the top of the hill, not because he could run faster, but because he kept steadily at it while the hare stopt to pay attention to other things, went to sleep, and forgot to start again in time. Without regularity in preparation a consistent record of good marks is impossible. It is related that King Aifred, the great Saxon King of early English history, made a regular program for each day's work, dividing his time according to notches cut in a

stick and regulated his work by the time it took a little fire to burn down the stick from notch to notch. He didn't have the convenience of a watch to help him keep track of the time of day but he found a way nevertheless to do his work in regular order and on schedule time. It is so easy for us to make a program of work for the college day that nothing but indifference or ignorance causes it to be left undone. To have the best chances to do well in his work every student ought to make out a program of the regular day's work, assigning certain definite time for every item of private study as well as definite time for recitations. The study program should be the student's schedule of regular business engagements, and should be kept as seriously as any other business engagement. Keeping the study program as a business engagement involves, of course, the requirement that studies take precedence over social diversions. As a noted man of business has once expressed it, in his advice to young men. "Do not let the biggest social engagement interfere with the smallest business duty."

If we are to inquire why preparation leads to achievement, why high marks in college lead to success in after life, we are led back to the laws of nature working thru all creation of which we are a part. There are two great factors shaping every individual person's career and marking out his destiny. The one factor is his heredity; the other factor is his environment. His heredity he is powerless to change. For good or ill, he is born of certain parents who transmit to him certain qualities. If those qualities are good he begins with the chances in his favor, if those qualities are bad he begins with handicaps to overcome. Environment, unlike heredity, is within large limits changeable. If I feel too cold to be comfortable, I may put on a coat, build a fire, or move to southern climes. If I don't like the place in which I live I can, by my labor, make improvements. Which of these two elements, relentless heredity or changeable environment, is the more important has not yet been satisfactorily determined, but it is everywhere agreed that both are active in shaping the individual's destiny. Bad hereditary tendencies may be counteracted, and good hereditary tendencies may be reinforced, by the appropriate environmental influences. Among these environmental influences are the associations and habits which every person's voluntary actions in due time build up for him. The individual person being largely master of his own environment and of his own habits of life may therefore truly be said to be the architect of his own fortune, and on his individual responsibility to work out his own salvation or damnation.

Repetition of processes forms a habit. Psychologists have demonstrated that the nervous system grows to the modes in which it has

been exercised. The habits we form in our youth become the very laws of our being, and for good or ill keep us going in the direction in which we started or which we deliberately chose in early life. As has been well said, already at the age of twenty-five the permanent outlines of character begin to appear, and by the age of thirty the character has set like plaster and will never soften again.

The important thing for you as students, therefore, is to make your nervous system your ally instead of your enemy, by acquiring thru regular application the habit of doing your work well during these your plastic years of opportunity. As you may become permanent drunkards by so many separate drinks, even in this land of national prohibition, so you may become masters and leaders in your several lines of endeavor by consistent, continuous application to the work that lies before you. As said by our greatest American philosopher, William James, "Let no youth have anxiety about the upshot of his education, whatever the line it may be. If he keep faithfully busy each hour of the working day, he may safely leave the final result to itself."

Children's Address*

WILLIAM EDWIN STEPHENSON,

*Minister, Plymouth Congregational Church,
Grand Forks, North Dakota*

I THE ANGEL SPIRIT

Once upon a time there was a little Angel-spirit waiting to come down to earth to live, and she begged permission first to visit the world and see what souls were like, that she might know what kind of dwelling to choose. And the Archangel said: "Go, and the great Spirit of the Holiest be with you." So she came and began her search, and walking along a broad highway, saw a girl, with eyes agleam with the light of joy and cheeks aglow with delight, driving a car. The maiden was so beautiful that the little spirit thought she would like to live in her soul. So she flew faster than the car could go and went in thru those sparkling eyes into the maiden's heart. But oh! it was such a disappointing place, like a little empty house crowded with nothing but portraits and statues of a young man, and dust and litter everywhere. And the Angel-spirit left disappointed. "Who would have thought that such a lovely girl had such an empty heart!", said she.

So she went farther in search of an abode, and met a young man with fine figure, robust and strong; just the kind of soul to shelter a poor little spirit like her. In thru his grey eyes she darted to find herself in a cavern, damp and cold, with hideous creatures crawling everywhere, making the place loathsome with evil imaginations. And gaunt hungry wolves prowled round ready to devour any who came in their way. And she turned and fled in terror, amazed that such a fine-looking young fellow could have such a heart.

*Editor's Note. Do children think in the same terms as do adults? Do they have the same mental pictures? When definite objective bases are not at hand, do they still think clearly—can they think abstractly? If negative answers must be given to these questions, what shall we say as to the ordinary pulpit appeal to children? Mr. Stephenson's answers can be gathered from the addresses here given. In his church the very wise plan is followed of having the weekly session of the Sunday School immediately precede that of the church proper—beginning at ten o'clock, with church service at eleven. It has been his custom for some time to give, each Sunday morning, just prior to the sermon for grown-ups, a children's sermon—a very informal talk of about five minutes in length, discussing some of the fundamentals of Christian thought and activity. An appropriate song follows during which the children are at liberty to withdraw if they desire. The addresses given here are fair samples of what the children hear from Sunday to Sunday, tho the cold print can not reproduce manner of delivery, tone of voice, and facial expression, all of which are vital factors in the interpretation of thought to children. When asked to reduce some of these talks to writing and submit them for publication, Mr. Stephenson hesitated, fearing that too much would be lost in transmission. Much is lost, of course, but yet the point of view is clear. The work is clearly a step in the right direction. Would that the practise might become general.

Sad and discouraged she wandered on, feeling very lonely, when a sweet voice woke her from sadness.

"Good morning", it said, "you look lonely and troubled. Come in to my heart and rest awhile". Looking up she saw a motherly woman with a kind face and loving eyes of blue, and in thru those blue gates she darted to find herself in a heart warm and bright, with tables spread with choice fruits and delicacies. And there were chairs with downy cushions, and soft music floating thru the place. And she heard sweet voices singing:

"Come in, come in, beloved,

"Fresh from the heaven of blue!

"Here's wealth of love and goodness,

"And every joy for you".

Then beautiful Affections and loving Sympathies came to wait upon her, telling her to feast to her heart's content; but she was too over-joyed to eat, and flew straightway back to heaven seeking the Archangel, and when she had found him she cried in glee: "O I have found the soul in which I should like to live! Do let me dwell in the heart of love!"

II THE BABY IN THE STABLE

It was a cold winter night and the wind drove the snow in blinding gusts as a man and a woman carrying a bundle came to a little town on the hill seeking shelter. The village was crowded and they could find no room in the little inn, but the inn-keeper told them they were welcome to the stable. So they went and by the light of a dim lantern found a strange place and stranger animals. These were the pets of the villagers, and every creature was like his master in nature. There was a big ox called Just-content-to-be, a name that exactly suited his owner, who was content to eat and sleep. A donkey named Stubborn belonged to a man like that, and Glutton, the pig, had a master who lived only to eat. Then there was a lion named Ferocity whose owner was a bully; a leopard called Cunning, the property of one who was always prowling round to take in somebody; the bear, Cruelty, whose keeper was an unfeeling brute; a camel known as Spiteful, because her rider was also of that disposition; a wolf called Greed, belonging to a pitiless profiteer who grabbed everything he could and left others to starve; and a deadly snake whose name was Hate, with yellow eyes that stared at you and made you shudder, kept by a man jealous of everybody who succeeded and hating everyone who was good. It was a strange place indeed, and at first the woman was afraid, but the animals were more so and huddled into the farthest corner. The man got some nice clean straw and put it in the manger,

and then the woman undid the bundle and there was a sweet little baby. Hugging him as only a mother can, she laid him in the manger, and making him warm and comfy began to sing softly:

"Sleep, Baby sleep!

"Thy Father loves His sheep.

"Thou art His lamb come from on high,

"With us to live, for us to die.

"Sleep, Baby, sleep!"

Even the animals listened in wonder and the baby was soon in Dreamland. Instead of leaving the next day the family made their home in that stable, and the baby-boy grew up among the animals and loved to play with them. And strange to say they were all very gentle with him and would let him do anything he liked. He could lead the lion by the mane and the brute never growled; play with the bear who hugged him to her furry heart and never hurt him; ride the donkey as he chose and it never was stubborn. The pig would let him take its food out of the trough without a grunt, and the camel allowed him to open her mouth, count her big teeth, and never bit him; and even the snake seemed glad to play with him without harming him in the least. In fact they grew so fond of him and so gentle that they became more gentle and friendly toward one another, and gradually a wonderful change came over them all. The lion lost his fierceness and the wolf his greed; the bear her cruelty and the leopard his cunning; the camel her spitefulness and the snake its hate; the donkey his stubbornness and the pig his gluttony; while the big ox was a new creature, eager to plough or draw the cart or do anything useful.

One day the Inn-keeper came to see them and said: "I can't make it out: since you came to this stable the people of the village have altered amazingly. Why laziness, gluttony, bad temper, greed, deceit, jealousy, spitefulness—they are all gone. It's like heaven now."

"Well" said the woman, "that is not strange, for my baby comes from heaven".

"Comes from heaven?" cried the Inn-keeper in stonishment, "then what's his name?"

And she replied: "His name is Jesus".

Then I understood it all. That stable is the heart in which live many passions, not always good ones. But when God's baby-spirit comes to live in it he changes them so wonderfully that we become new in disposition. O happy the heart in which Jesus is born!

III PSYCHE AND THE SUBMARINE

The good ship *Psyche* lay at the port of Schoolburg ready to sail. She had taken in her stores and shipt a fine cargo of learning, good

intentions, fine plans, and ambitions—raw materials which she was taking to Workland to be made into wisdom, good deeds, fine achievements, and grand successes.

It was her first voyage, and, altho war was raging and dangers lay ahead captain and crew were eager and full of hope. As they steamed down the river they saw a little destroyer, the U. S. S. Caution, coming to pilot them thru the mine fields. Of course everybody looked for mines, but none were seen, and when the warship turned back her commanding officer bade the captain of the *Psyche* keep a sharp look out for submarines.

"Aye, aye, sir", he cried, "we'll keep our weather eye open, you bet, and send you greetings from Workland."

With keen eyes they swept the sea, but nothing suspicious was seen, and at night they put out all lights and steered by the stars; and when morning broke over a shimmering sea they thanked God for safety and began to feel more at ease. The day passed without excitement and they soon forgot their perils and slept again without anxiety. Would they not see the coast of Workland to-morrow and presently be safe in port?

At daybreak the new watch came on deck, the officer in charge being a smart young fellow named Percy Dreamer, apt to forget his duty while his mind was wandering. Knowing his weakness the men had an easy time, off duty while on duty; for tho supposed to be on the watch, they smoked and lounged unnoticed by their officer, who walked the bridge wrapt in dreams of a sweet little cottage in Maryland where lived a beautiful girl who also wanted to be a Dreamer.

Submarine H.11 set out from Devilport the evening before with a stock of temptation torpedoes. Setting her course by the compass she dived, and for four hours drove stealthily thru the waters below, unseen by all save the fishes who wondered what this queer fish could be. When she came to the surface again there was just a streak of light in the sky, and as day slowly dawned the officer in command caught sight of the *Psyche* away in the distance.

"Ho, ho! We shall catch fish to-day", said he, and shutting down the lid of the conning tower he dived again. Now had Percy Dreamer been on the look-out he would have seen that tower disappear, but his eyes and thoughts were far away, and not till one of the men shouted: "Submarine! Sir," did he see the periscope a hundred yards away, and a white streak of foam coming rapidly towards the ship.

He sprang to the telegraph and signalled full speed ahead, but it was too late, for before the *Psyche* could make a bound forward there was a shock and a terrific explosion which blew all the good in-

tentions and plans and ambitions into the air. The ship shuddered, then bent till her prow and stern made a broad V, and as the crew rushed to the boats she gave a lurch and began to sink. A moment more and her boilers blew up and the Psyche went down with all her valuable cargo of learning, intentions, aims, and plans lost for ever. The little ship that sailed so proudly from Schoolburg was now a wrecked might-have-been. And as waters closed over her a voice came murmuring across the sea:

"Watch and pray that ye enter not into temptation."

IV GEORGE NO-THOUGHT

George was a thoughtless boy who would whistle and shout and slam the doors when Mother had a sick-headache, and, tho she begged him to be quiet, would forget the next moment and rush off to play banging the door and whistling as he went.

"O I wish he were more thoughtful" said she as the noise stabbed thru her brain, "but you can't put old heads on young shoulders."

"O yes you can if you know how", said a voice, and looking round she saw a Shape in cap and gown, very learned in appearance.

"I wish you would try, then", said she, "for I can't".

"You leave it to me; I'll do it alright" said the ghost, and in an instant he was gone.

Next week George went to college, much against his will, and when he arrived the Shape was making up a queer mixture of tincture of Latin and phosphates of Euclid, ammoniated Algebra and chlorate of Botany, sulphuretted History and nitrate of Literature, salts of Chemistry and a lot of other things with big names; and he labeled it "Essence of Curriculum, prepared according to the prescription of the State Superintendent of Schools. To be taken three times a day. Master George No-thought."

George hated it, for it was hard to swallow and the big words almost choked him; but by and by he found it not so bad. Of course it did him good in time, but at first it went to his head like wine and made him proud of all the big words he was learning, tho his thoughts got sadly mixt. But he was getting an older head on his shoulders, and the Shape was chuckling over the change his mother would see when he went home for the holidays. He arrived two days before Christmas, and his sister Phyllis met him at the depot. Of course she wanted to kiss him, but George drew himself up and said he was no longer a kid, and that girls ought to keep their osculatory salutations for one another. Poor Phyllis stared at him in wonder and thought what a learned boy he must be to know such big words. Then he

asked her if the gov'nor was at home, and when she asked him what "governor" meant, he looked at her with pity.

On reaching home Mother hugged him as only a mother can, but seeing he did not like it she marched them both off to the kitchen and gave each a mince pie. With a knowing wink George told Phyllis he was about to devour "an easily assimilable polysaccharoid carbohydrate of high caloric efficiency", which was all Greek to her, and I am sure George did not know the meaning of one of those hard words. Then he sauntered thru the rooms with his hands in his pockets, finding fault with the decorations on which Phyllis had been busy. One thing was not perpendicular and another too oblique, this was all wrong and that was rot, till Phyllis fled in tears to Mother saying George was a nasty horrid boy, and she did not like him a bit, there! And all thru the Christmas he did nothing but show off and eat greedily.

That night in her dream Mother saw the Shape standing at the bedside looking very pleased and rubbing his hands in glee.

"Well, what do you think of him now," he asked; "hasn't he got an older head on his shoulders?"

"He has got big words and bigger notions in his head," she replied, "but he is not a bit more kind and thoughtful."

"O some people are never satisfied," said the Shape, and off he went in a tiff leaving her wishing that something would make George a different boy. And then she felt a touch like a fairy finger on her brain, and looking round she saw an Angel with a sweet face full of love and sympathy. In her right hand was a magic wand connected at one end by a tube with a golden-flask, and at the other with a golden rose like a nozzle of a watering-pot. That wand had the power of drawing your better thoughts and feelings towards it as flowers are drawn to the sunlight. With a voice full of sweetness the Angel said: "So you want your boy to be more thoughtful and kind!"

Yes, I do" said Mother, "and I hoped he would have been; but while the Shape in cap and gown has made him older in head, he is no better in heart."

"I know", said the Angel; "education can do much for him, but it can't do just what you want. Let me see what I can do."

It was Sunday morning, and George went to church with Mother and Phyllis. As he walked down the aisle he imagined that all the people were looking at him out of the corners of their eyes and thinking what a clever boy he was. Of course they were doing no such thing, but some boys are so silly, aren't they? As the service proceeded, however, George lost all his nonsense and a change came over him. I

was wondering why, when my eyes were suddenly opened and I saw the Angel sitting beside him touching with her wand his heart—not the heart that beats but the real George within—and spraying it with oil. And the spraying was done in a clever way, for while the minister was speaking the air was quivering as it does on a hot summer day, and as it throbbed, little waves prest on the oil in the flask and pumped it thru the wand to George's heart. And it had quite a softening effect on him, making his pride and silliness vanish, and little shoots of kindness and love began to sprout in his soul.

When the service was over he walked out of church in a different mood, and instead of going ahead, walked home with Mother arm in arm, helpt her take off her coat, took her umbrella and gloves, and just waited on her hand and foot. Glad as she was, she feared it was too good to last. But she was mistaken, for all that week he did what he could to save her extra work and trouble; thought of many little things that would please her; was kind to Phyllis and sensible in his talk, so that she really began to like him again.

Mother was so glad that she went to her room and thanked God for the change. She was especially pleased that while an older head was on his shoulders at last, it was a real boy's head still.

When she rose from her knees, lo! there stood the Angel with the wand in her hand.

"How do you like the change in him?" said she.

"O" replied Mother, "he is a new boy, loving and good. You have done wonders. How did you do it?"

"I did not do it; these did", pointing to the wand and flask.

"What do you call them?" asked Mother.

"The wand is the rod of God, but you call it Truth; the oil is the loving influence of His Spirit, which you call Grace".

"And what do they call you?"

"That's what I should like to know," said a voice, and there was the Shape in cap and gown looking puzzled and nettled. "Why can't you leave the work to me? If I had time I could do much with him".

"Yes" said she, "and you can do so much that I cannot do, but not this."

"Why?"

"Because you have banished me from the schools".

"And pray, Madam, who are you?"

And the Angel replied: "I am Religion".

The Morris Dance In Drama Before 1640

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Exactly what the Morris was in the period of its greatest vogue, we are not sure. Frequently, but by no means always, it is mentioned in company with the May-game¹ We know that bells were always worn either as anklets or fastened upon broad garters² and the jingling which they made was an invariable accompaniment. Often ribbons or handkerchiefs were tied to the shoulders of the dancers, who were frequently attended by "grotesque personages, one of whom was a woman, or a man dressed in woman's clothes, to whom literary writers, at least continued to give the name of Maid Marion."³

"The several characters that seem in more ancient times to have composed the May-game and Morris were the following: Robin Hood, Little John, Friar Tuck, Maid Marion, the queen or lady of the May, the fool, the piper, and several morris dancers habited, as it appears, in various modes. Afterwards a hobby horse, and a dragon were added."⁴ The Betley Window, the execution of which Douce dates between 1460 and 1470⁵ represents six morris dancers, together with a May pole, a musician, a fool, a crowned man on a hobby horse, a crowned lady with a pink in her hand, and a friar. The last three may reasonably be regarded as Robin Hood, Maid Marion, and Friar Tuck. The Window has led many to believe that Robin Hood and his train were an integral part of the Morris, but Chambers points out that the Betley figures only accompany the morris dance; they do not themselves wear bells.⁶

The dance itself was always a strenuous athletic performance consisting of much capering,⁷ tumbling and leaping, causing the bells to jingle, in a manner similar to the clashing of swords. Indeed, it is believed that the morris and sword dance were closely related, the former undoubtedly growing out of the latter. Chambers says: "The two dances appear at the same festivals and they have the same

1. Chambers, Vol. 1, p. 195.

2. Douce, p. 602.

3. Chambers, Vol. 1, p. 196.

4. Douce, p. 448.

5. Douce, p. 445.

6. Chambers, Vol. 1, p. 193.

7. 2 Hy. VI. Act III. sc. 1, line 364.

"I have seen
Him Caper upright like a wild Morisco
Shaking the bloody darts as he his bells".

grotesques." The chief distinction lay in the fact that the Morris used the bells, which are absent in the sword dance.⁸ Cecil J. Sharp shows that the Morris is more highly developed than the sword dance. He says: "Although, technically, the sword dance is quite as complex and elaborate, yet owing to its peculiar formation, its movements are too restricted to allow that freedom of expression on the part of the individual which is the outstanding characteristic of the Morris. When with the substitution of handkerchiefs or sticks for swords, or for whatever reason, the confined ring position of the sword dance gave way to the more open formation of the Morris the artistic possibilities of the dance were immeasurably increased, and an opportunity presented to the dancer of which he has certainly made good use."⁹

The name Morris, sometimes spelled Morrice, and often called Morisco, has led many authorities to seek its origin in the dance of the Spanish Moors. This name was adopted, however, because the dancers disguised themselves as orientals with blackened faces, from which it is believed the name is derived. Chambers shows that blackened faces were known in the sword dance as well as in the Morris. He says: "I would suggest that the faces were not blackened, because the dancers represented Moors, but rather the dancers were thought to represent Moors because their faces were blackened."¹⁰

This habit of disguising as foreigners was extremely popular in the Court during the 12th and 13th centuries, and, of course, the folk followed the court practices in their festivities. While the disguise did not fundamentally affect the dance, it accounts for the introduction into it of figures such as the hobby-horse, Bavarian, and Robin Hood, and it may also account for the separation of the sword and Morris into two distinct dances. Finally the Morris shifted to the spring festivity and the sword dance to Christmas, though this order is not a hard and fast rule.¹¹ But the Morris was generally believed to be especially fit for May day or spring festivities.¹²

Both the sword and morris dances were medieval reworkings of the pagan dance. "A seasonal procession, round the village, accompanied with varying rites, is one of the commonest forms of folk festi-

8. In Webster's *Malcontent*, Act 1, sc. 3 1.16 we find: "do the sword-dance with any Morris-dancer in Christendom."

9. Sharp, *The Morris Book*, Introduction, p. 8.

10. Chambers, Vol. 1, p. 199.

11. Chambers, p. 195.

12. *All's Well*, Act. II, sc. 2, 22-25. Count: "Will your answer serve fit to all questions?"

Clo. "As fit as ten groats is for the hand of an attorney--

—as a pan cake for Shrove Tuesday, a Morris for May-day, etc.

Henry V. Act. II, sec. IV, 1. 24-5 "No, with no more than if we

heard that England Were busied with a **Whitsun** morris dance."

val in England. It usually consists of a carefully prepared and well ordered procession of dancers and others, wearing flowers or carrying fresh green branches in their hands, which wends its way along a prescribed route, halting every now and again for the performance of a stationary dance, or some other special ceremony. The purpose was usually two-fold: first, to celebrate the victory of spring over winter, and to proclaim the renewed vitality of the spirit of fertilization; second, to purge the village streets of ghosts, devils, diseases, and the less obvious results of offences against taboo.¹³

Thus we see that the dance really was an outgrowth of the life of the common people. It was imbedded in their superstitions and consequently was an integral part of their country festivities. As such it was for a long time considered vulgar by the upper classes and the educated.¹⁴

THE MORRIS AS IT APPEARS IN PLAYS BEFORE 1640

That there was a growing interest in English customs as material either for satire or for realistic drama is evident in plays as early as *Ralph Roister Doister* and *Gammer Gurton's Needle*. Peele's *Old Wives' Tale* (1590) introduces harvest men and their harvest songs. Dances had always been a part of the actor's accomplishment, so the combination of a country dance with the appearance of country people upon the stage was not only natural but inevitable.

The first specific use of the morris dance in a play occurred in Nashe's *Summer's Last Will and Testament* presented about 1592. The introduction of the Morris was undoubtedly for the purpose of satire upon the common people.¹⁵ Summer, demanding of Ver a reckoning of how he has employed his wealth, is presented with a morris dance, at which Summer, Winter, and Autumn express their contempt. Ver defends his performance, declaring that these sports are proper to spring. The spirit of unrestrained prodigality and wantonness comes out in his speech: "What, talk you to me of living within my bounds? I tell you none but asses live within their bounds."

13. Sharp, *The Morris Book*, p. 89.

14. Shirley's *Lady of Pleasure*, Act I, sc. 1, l. 10. Lady Bornwell inveighs against country amusements thus:

"To observe with what solemnity
They keep their wakes, and throw for pewter candle-sticks!
How they become the Morris, with whose bells
They ring all in to Whitsun—ales; and sweat,
Through twenty scarfs and napkins, till the hobby-horse
Tire, and the Maid Marian dissolv'd to a jelly.
Be kept for spoon meat!"

15. In Ben Jonson's *Everyman Out of His Humor* (1600), Act II, occurs a conversation upon the morris dance between Fastidious Brisk, Carlo Buffone, and Sogliardo. The last named is bent upon posing as a gentleman, yet he betrays his country origin by his delight in the hobby-horse. He attempts to disguise his plebeianism by excusing his low taste on the ground of its being a gentleman's humor.

Contempt of the performance is evident also, in the remark, "Mary, methinks there is one of them danceth like a clothiers horse, with a wool pack on his back."

It seems a safe conjecture that the Morris in this play was not danced by the regular actors of the company, but rather by the town's well known morris dancers, from the fact that Will Somers calls out to the taborer, "Hail",¹⁶ and also to the butcher. Then, too, the encouragement he gives to dance "for the credit of Worcestershire", would indicate civic pride in the local dancers.¹⁷

The presentation, tho satirical, evidently lacked nothing in liveliness of spirit. Ver calls out to the hobby-horse, "About, about! lively, put your horse to it, rein him harder, jerk him with your wand: sit fast, sit fast, man! fool, hold up your ladle there!"¹⁸

The words to the songs sung as accompaniments to the dance are only occasionally given in the publisht form of the play.¹⁹ They are included, fortunately, in this play. The words are as follows:

"Trip and go, heave and hoe
Up and down, to and fro;
From the town to the grove
Two and two let us rove.
O maying, a playing:
Love hath no gainsaying;
So merrily trip and go."

As Sharp has shown in his *Morris Book* the dances were always accompanied by songs which differed with different communities. In most of the stage presentations, however, they were omitted, so well known to the dancers were they.

In Dekker's *Shoemakers' Holiday* (1599), the morris dance presented is very different in tone and character. The entire play attests Dekker's interest in actual English civic life. Bound up in the life of the common people as was the morris dance, nothing could

16. Hazlitt-Dodsley, Vol. VII, p. 24, foot note as follows: (Hall, the taborer, mentioned in "Old Meg of Herferdshire," 1609. See the reprint in "Miscellanea Antiqua Anglicana," 1816.)

17. *Knight of the Burning Pestle* (1613) Act IV, sc. 3, l. 112. "Hey for our town."

Women Pleased (1620), Act. IV, sc. 1, "Now for the honor of our town, Boyes."

Jack Drum's Entertainment (1600), Act. I, sc. 1, opening speech: "And hey for the honor of Highgate."

18. Douce. 6. 468. To the horse's mouth was suspended a ladle for the purpose of gathering money from the spectators. In later times the fool appears to have performed this office.

19. In *Jack Drum's Entertainment*, also the words are given.

"Skip it, and trip it, nimbly, nimbly, twinkle it, twinkle it, lustily,
Strike up the Taber, for the wenches favour,
Tinkle it, tickle it, lustily:

Let us be seene, on Highgate—Greene, to dance for the honour of
of Holloway.

Since we are come hither, let's spare no leather.
To dance for the honour of Holloway."

have been more appropriate than its use in the Shoemaker's entertainment in honor of the Lord-Mayor. Here the dancers are Eyre's apprentices, Hans, Ralph, and Firk, together with other shoemakers. Hans is an important figure in the play being Lacy, the disguised lover of Rose. The dance is rendered to the music of the tabor and the pipe. We infer that the dance was well executed from the enthusiasm with which Firk receives the command to prepare for it. He says:

"O rare, O brave. Come Hodge; follows Hans;
We'll be with them for a morris dance."²⁰

Frequently a playwright felt the necessity for what is called a "loud front scene"; that is, a lively opening scene to attract and hold the attention of the audience in spite of the distractions offered by the entrance of late arrivals in the theater. *Romeo and Juliet* has such an opening scene which is a splendid example of acted exposition. The author of *Jack Drum's Entertainment* (1600), probably Marston, employed a Morris, for a similar purpose in Act I, sc. 1. This would indicate that the Morris was so popular as to insure favor with the audience. Indeed, such must have been the case since Beaumont and Fletcher in the *Knight of the Burning Pestle* (1613) satirize the taste of the common people for thrills rather than plot by making the Citizen's wife call for Ralph to dance a Morris,²¹ tho the play itself does not warrant the use of any of the May-day customs.

In Marston's play the only conventional morris character is the fool. After the dance, he collects money from the nobility, and takes his fool's privilege of saying some caustic truths to Mamon.

By 1620, the date of Beaumont and Fletcher's *Women Pleased*, the use of folk material for the dramatic purposes had become more or less conventional. Now the primary interest lay in satirizing the Puritans who were attacking all secular amusements, including the May-games²² as well as the theaters. The playwrights, in turn, availed themselves of every opportunity to retaliate by ridiculing them upon the stage by presenting them as hypocrites. In *Women Pleased*

20. Shoemaker's Holiday, Act. III, sc. 4, closing lines.

21. Ralph is not allowed to dance the dance, but he appears dressed as a May-Lord and gives a monologue which is an appeal to the people to continue the time honored custom of Maying. These descriptions of the Morris occur; Act IV, sc. 5, l. 98 ff.

The Morris rings, while hobby horse doth foot
it featously

With bells on legs, and napkins clean
unto your shoulders tied,
With scarfe and garters, as you please,
and "Hey for our town" cried.
Up then, I say, both young and old, both
man and maid a maying.
With drums, and guns that bounce aloud,
and merry tabor playing."

22. Donce, p. 463.

we have Bomby, a newly converted Puritan, refusing to dance the Hobby horse at the Harvest festival of which Soto was Lord. Bomby says :

The Beast is an unseemly, and a leud Beast
And got at Rome by the Popes Coach Horses,
His mother was the mare of Ignorance.

I renounce it,
And put the beast off ; thus, the beast polluted,
And now no more shall hop on high Bomby,
Follow the painted pipes of high pleasures,
And with the wicked, dance the devil's measure ;"

FARMER. "Will you damn more, neighbor?"

HOBBY (*Bomby*) : "Surely no,
Carry the Beast to his crib : I have
renounced him,
And all his works."

However, Soto threatens him so desperately, saying,

"I'll clap your neck i' the' stocks, and there I'll make ye
Dance a whole day, and dance with these at night too,
You mend old shoes well, mend your old manners better,
And suddenly see you leave off this sincereness."
Take it up quickly."

At that Bomby somewhat reluctantly picks up his Hobby horse and joins the dance which undoubtedly is then presented tho no specific stage direction is given. Soto says :

"Strike up, strike up : strike merrily."

At which the dancers evidently begin their dance, for the Farmer says encouragingly :

"To it roundly," [probably, pauses here until the conclusion of the dance, then].

"Now to the harvest feast ; then sport again, boys."

Beaumont and Fletcher may have received a suggestion from Ben Johnson's Satire in Bartholomew Fair (1614) where he makes the issue the dancing of the Hobby horse. While no actual Morris is danced at the Fair, Leath in Act III, sc. 1 seems to be mounted on a hobby as he sells his wares, which fact induces Zeal-in-the-Land-Busy, the Puritan, to say :

"Peace, with thy apocryphal wares, thou profane publican ; thy bells, thy dragons, and thy Tabies' dogs. Thy hobby horse is an idol, a very idol, a fierce and rank idol ; and thou, the Nebuchadnezzar,

the proud Nebuchadnezzar of the Fair, that sett'st it up, for children to fall down to, and worship."

Another bit of evidence that points to a satire on the Puritans in *Women Pleased* is found in the occurrence of the familiar expression "Shall the Hobby horse be forgot?"²³ We find it also in *Hamlet*, Act III, sc. 2 l. 126:

"For, O, for O, the hobby horse is forgot;"

In *Loves Labor Lost*, Act III, sc. 1, l. 30:

"But O, but O, the Hobby horse is forgot;"

In the Masque, *The Satyr*²⁴

"But see, the hobby horse is forgot."

The frequency of the expression is accounted for from the fact that it was taken from a popular ballad, a satire on the Puritans, written when the opposition to the May-games became very strong.²⁵

This play throws some light on the manner of dressing for the morris dance. Soto says to the unmorris'd" Silvio:

"Where are your bells then?

Your rings, your ribbons, friend? and your clean napkins?"²⁶

Your Nosegay in your hat, pinn'd up,"

An almost grotesque presentation of the Morris occurs in Middleton's and Rowley's *The Changeling* (1623). The dance is obviously introduced for comic effect, and was so regarded by the Elizabethans because it was danced by madmen and fools. Its introduction is made plausible by the statement that it is to be used as a masque on the third night of the wedding festivities of Vermandere's daughter, Beatrice-Joanna. Alibius shows us the effect aimed at when he says, Act III, sc. 4, l. 285:

"Could we so act it,

To teach it in a wild distracted measure,

Though out of form and figure, breaking times' head,

It were no matter, 'twould be heal'd again

In one age or other, if not in this:

This, this, Lollie, there's a good reward begun,

And will beget a bounty, be it known."

The ostensible rehearsal of the dance for the wedding masque occurs at the end of Act IV. Alibius says:

"Tis perfect: well fit but once these strains

We shall have coin and credit for our pains."

To a modern, the introduction of such grotesques into tragedy

23. The works of Beaumont and Fletcher, Vol. VII, p. 284.

24. Evans Edition of Masque, p. 90.

25. Furness, edition of Hamlet, Vol. 1, p. 240; note on line 126.

26. Similarly in *The Knight of the Burning Pestle*, Act. IV, sc. 5 l. 112. "With bells on legs, and napkins clean unto your shoulders tied."

so intense would seem highly incongruous, but the popularity of play shows that the theater going public of that time did not so regard it.

In all the plays so far discust in which a Morris is actually staged it has been introduced for a purpose other than for its own beauty. But, in Act III of the *Two Noble Kinsmen* (1634), the dance is inserted for its intrinsic merits. Act III opens with the following stage directions:

A Forest near Athens.

Cornets in sundry places; noises and halloing, as of people a Maying.

Arcite opens the scene saying in perfect seriousness,

"This is a solemn rite

They owe bloom'd May, and the Athenians pay it

To th' heart of ceremony."

The dance and its presentation does not lack humor. The school master, Gerrold, a lesser Holofernes, has charge of the entertainment. The whole presentation is masque like in character. Gerrold comes forward before the Duke, and in a long pompous speech introduces himself and the persons who take part in the Morris. The characters are as follows:

"The Lord of May and Lady bright,

The Chamber Maid and Serving man, by night

That seek out silent hanging. Then mine Host

and his fat spouse, that welcomes to their cost

The galled traveller, and with beck'ning

Informs the tapster, to inflame the reck'ning.

Then the beast-eating Clown, and next the Fool,

The Bavian, with long tail and eke long tool;

Cum multis aliis that make a dance."

Some of these characters were not regular members of a morris, but were undoubtedly introduced for stage effect.²⁷ The Bavian wore a foxtail which he is warned to carry "without offence or scandal to the ladies."

An extremely interesting innovation was the use of the gaoler's mad daughter in the dance. Cicely, the sempster's daughter, had failed to appear. The dancers are bewailing her absence, "when the credit of our town lay on it."²⁸ The gaoler's daughter appears and a country man suggests:

"There's a dainty mad woman, master,

Come i' the nick! as mad as a march hare.

27. Douce, p. 460.

28. Act III. sc. 5, l. 58.

If we can get her dance, we're made again.
I warrant her she'll do the rarest gambols."

The wilder the gambols, and the more spirited and abandoned the capers, the more was the dance enjoyed, both by the spectators and performers. Gerrold approved, for he says at the close of the scene: "Ye have danc'd rarely, wenches."

Thomas Randolph's *Amyntas* (1638) is even more masque-like than that in the *The Two Noble Kinsmen* in its use of the morris dance. The dance is introduced in Act V, sc. 6, of this *Italiane*²⁹ play for the purpose of celebrating the reconciliation of all the separated lovers. This use is most certainly borrowed from the custom of presenting masques at the wedding festivities of royalty, which had been in vogue since 1600.

Quite unique is the specific mention of a character acting as Maid Marian. A clown is also spoken of.

As in *Women Pleased*, one must infer when the dance is performed from the conversation, no stage directions being given. It probably takes place immediately upon the actor's entrance, for Jocastus says:

"I did not think there had been such delight
In any mortal morrice, they do caper
Like quarter-fairies at the least; by my knighthood,
And by this sweet mellisonant tingle-tangle,
The ensign of my glory, you shall be
Of Oberon's revels."

The "sweet mellisonant tingle-tangle" is of course the bells attached to the ankles of the dancers. These were not placed there merely for sake of ornament, but were to be sounded as they danced.³⁰

We have traced the dramatic use of the morris dance thru a period of forty-eight years. At first it was used to satirize the common people, tho gradually it was presented to show a real interest in English Middle Class life. It was next used as a matter of dramatic technique, as was shown in *Jack Drum's Entertainment*. After 1600 it sought to defend itself from the attacks of the Puritans by satirizing the Puritans themselves for their narrow-minded prejudice against the folk customs. Late in the period the Morris was used for artistic effect or for amusement. The masque like quality is emphasized, and while the humor and capriciousness of the dance is preserved, its main purpose seems that of spectacular effect.

29. Ward, *History of English Dramatic Literature*, Vol. III, p. 135.

30. Strutts: *Sports and Pastimes of English People*, p. 310.

"These bells were of unequal sizes, and differently denominated, as the fore bell, the second bell, the treble, the tenor or great bells."

THE MORRIS AS IT APPEARS IN MASQUES PRIOR TO 1640

"A masque is a setting, a lyric, a scenic and dramatic framework, so to speak, for a ball. It is made up of a combination, in variable proportions, of speech, dance, and song; and its essential and invariable feature is the presence of a group of dancers called masquers. These dancers, who range in numbers from eight to sixteen, are commonly noble and titled people of the court."³¹ These masquers never take any part in the speaking or in the singing. All they have to do is to make an imposing show and to dance. The dances are of two kinds—(1) stately figure dances performed by the masquers, alone and carefully rehearsed beforehand, and commonly distinguished as the Entry, the Main, and the Going-out; (2) the Revels, livelier dances, such as galliards, corantos and levaltos, danced by the masquers with partners of the opposite sex chosen from the audience."³² These masques often do not state the nature of the dance. I have found only four which specifically use a morris dance, tho I have no doubt that there are many which I have not seen.

The Satyr (1603) was an entertainment for the Queen and Prince at Althrope, the home of the Right Honorable, the Lord Spencers, Saturday, June 25, 1603. The Morris which was separate from the regular entertainment, did not take place until Monday and then it seems to have been more or less extemporaneous, for the direction reads:

"The next day being Sunday, the Queen rested, and on Monday till after dinner; where there was a speech *suddenly thought on*, to induce a Morris of the clowns thereabout, who most officiously presented themselves."³³

Similar to the speech of Gerrold in the *Two Noble Kinsmen*, a character in the person of Nobody, drest in clown's clothes, was intended to deliver an introductory speech, but because of the country throng, he could not be heard. In this case, obviously, the purpose of presenting the Morris was to amuse and entertain the Queen and Prince; but that it was considered suitable for such an occasion indicates the prestige it had acquired. It also shows that the English upper classes had come to regard the traditions of the common people of England as worthy of recognition. They were proud of their morris dance.

In *The Masque of the Inner Temple and Gray's Inn* (1613) we are told specifically what characters were represented in a dance given as the second anti-masque. While the text speaks of the dance as

31. Schelling "Elizabethan Drama from 1558-1642," Vol. II, pp. 93-94.

32. Evans, *The English Masque*, 1897, p. XXXIV.

33. Cunningham's *The Works of Ben Jonson*, Vol. VI, p. 450.

a May dance, we would judge the dance to have been a variation of the Morris, for the characters are a Pedant, May-Lord, May-Lady, Serving man, Chamber maid, a country clown or Shepherd, Country wench; an Host, Hostess; a He-Baboon, She-Baboon, a He-Fool, She-Fool, all of whom are mentioned as members of the Morris in Gerrold's speech in the *Two Noble Kinsmen*, quoted previously in this paper.

This dance, according to the regular rule of the anti-masque, is inserted to contrast with the other dances which were classic in quality and movement. The rural dance with its grotesque characters and queer antics allowed opportunity for humor which was greatly appreciated by the King, for whose pleasure the masque was presented. The dance occurs after Cantus III of the Anti-masque, following this stage direction. "This ended, they took their ladies, with whom they danced measures, corantos, durretos, *moriscoes*, galliards." Evans, in his introduction to his English Masques excerpts from a MS. entitled *The Book of All Manner of Orders concerning an Earle's House*, which together with Evans' comments, I repeat, in as much as it throws light on the probable presentation of the dance in this masque:

"The 'disguisers' were to be introduced into the hall by torch bearers, and on their entrance the minstrels were to begin to play: if there were women disguisers, they were to dance first, and then stand aside; then the men were to dance first suche daunces as they be appointed, and stand upon the other side. After this' the Morris to come in incontinent as is apointed,yf any be ordey nid. And when the saide Morris arrives in the midist of the hall, than the said minstrallis to play the daunces that is appointe for them, the disguisers, who would be gentlemen and ladies of the Court, attended by their torch-bearers, answer to the masquers; the morris dancers, who would be professionals, to the performers in the anti-masque, and the order of the dances is the same in both; first, those of the men and women separately, and, secondly, those of the men with women, the 'base dances' corresponding to the slow measures, the 'rounds' to the lively galliards and corantos which always followed the former."

From the inconsistencies in the number and variety of characters mentioned in all the plays and masques, it is difficult to state who were essential to a morris dance, but in Ben Jonson's *Masque of the Metamorphosed Gipsies* (1621) occurs the following which makes a definite statement regarding this matter:

Cock. Oh the Lord! What be these? Tom,
dost thou know? Come hither, come

hither, Dick, didst thou ever see such?
the finest olive-colour'd spirits, they
have so danced and gingled here, as they
have been a set of over-grown fairies.

CLOD.....They should be morris-dancers by their
gingle, but they have no napkins.

COCK. No, nor a *hobby horse*.

CLOD. Oh, he is often forgotten, that is
no rule, but there is no Maid
Marian, nor Friar amongst them
which is a surer mark.

COCK. *Nor a fool* that I see.

CLOD. Unless they be all fools!³⁴

Chambers does not regard this passage as convincing evidence that Robin Hood or his party was essential to the morris dance, and so we may conclude that the characters were introduced to suit the needs of the occasion. .

In this masque, as in the *Masque of the Inner Temple and Grays Inn*, the text does not state specifically that the dance is a Morris. We are told that the dancers take out the village maidens and dance *country dances*. From the conversation of Cock and Clod it is reasonable to suppose the dance was a Morris.

The most striking fact which appears after this study of the Morris in plays and masques is a negative one. Nowhere do I find a trace of the nature of the steps in the dance, its manner of presentation, or much concerning the characters who danced it. These details were evidently so familiar to everyone that the playwrights thought it unnecessary to state them, or perhaps the dance was varied according to the abilities of the individual dancers.

The dress of the dancers, however, is more clearly established since we have several scattered allusions to the dance in contemporary literature. In Sampson's play *The Vow-breaker or the Fyre Maid of Clifton* (1636) Act V, sc. 1., Miles says he is come to borrow "a few ribbandes, bracelets, eare-rings, wyertyres, and silke girdles, and handkerchiefs for a Morice, and a show before the queen."

The Blind Beggar of Bednal Green (1659) by John Day, has a reference to the elaborate costumes of the leader of the Morris, for a man is described as follows: "He wants no clothes, for he hath a cloak laid on with gold lace, and an embroidered jerkin, and thus he is marching hither like the foreman of a Morris." Barnaby Rich

34. Cunningham edition, Vol VII, p. 380.

who wrote in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I, inveighing against foppery in men's apparel, exclaims,

"And whence commeth this wearing and this embroidering of long locks, this curiosity that is used amongst men, in frizeling and curling of their haire, this gentlewoman-like starcht bands, so be-edged and be-laced, fitter for Maid Marian in a morris dance, then for him that hath either that spirit or courage that should be a gentleman."

Of the regular movements of the Morris explained by Sharp, I find only two mentioned in the plays, the *caper* and the *hey*, and these only incidental. The processional and lustration elements of the early use seem to have been made little of except perhaps to some degree in the *Two Noble Kinsmen*.

In conclusion we may say paradoxically that the most consistent characteristic of the morris dance was its constant tendency to change. Capable of a variety of movements, it took now one form, now another, ranging from the uncertain gambols of madmen to the grace and beauty of artistic presentation in a masque. It originated in the life of the common people, but it came at last to be considered fit entertainment for royalty. Shifting in its nature, varied in its make-up, running the gamut from vulgar to refined, it seems to have been, in whatever form it appeared, a vivid expression of the joy of life, and as such it cannot be uninteresting.

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Mr. Wilbur's Postumous Macaronics¹

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Of the *dramatis personae* of Lowell's Biglow Papers, the Reverend Mr Wilbur is, perhaps, not as universally understood or appreciated as Mr. Biglow. Many readers who enjoy Mr. Biglow's genial personality, his Yankee wit, and his occasional sentimentalism, pass over the more acrid qualities of Mr. Wilbur without a smile. But the reader who can identify the Meliboeus and Hipponax of the title-page, senses at the very outset a rare subtlety of humor; his face illumines at the mere fancy of Meliboeus and Hipponax side by side; and, as he turns the pages of the parson-editor's critical annotations and labored "lucubrations", with their inevitable reminiscences of Horace, Virgil, or Aeschylus, he comes to recognize in Mr. Wilbur, Lowell's most ingenius creation. The association of the names, Meliboeus and Hipponax, recalls to his mind simultaneously the caustic scazons of an old cynical Greek gnomist and the limpid sylvan strains of Virgil's First Eclogue. It is suggestive not only of the *aliquid amari* quality of the Biglow Papers, but of the humorous foil-role which Lowell intended for Mr. Wilbur. Perhaps it is unfair to impute to Mr. Wilbur's satire Hipponactian cynicism or to ascribe to Mr. Biglow's pastoral moods Meliboean plaintiveness, but an imaginative and sympathetic reader sees in the juxtaposition of Hipponax and Meliboeus something irresistibly funny, a unique instance of Lowell's most whimsical humor.

No American writer appreciated more keenly than Lowell the comical possibilities of verbose and pedantic scholarship; no one attained more humorous effects by the use or abuse of the classical languages or by quotations from the literatures of antiquity. Mr. Wilbur's humor is never so rich, his satire is never so pungent as when he punctuates his thought with classical aphorisms. Lowell intended Mr. Wilbur with his "amiable vanity", his conscious intellectual superiority, and his condescension as an "artistic background and foil" for Mr. Biglow with his "rich poverty of Latin and Greek". Whenever Mr. Biglow ventures to use Latin, he apologetically admits that he is

(1). This brief study of No. VIII of the Biglow Papers, Second Series, was undertaken at the suggestion of Dean Vernon P. Squires, Professor of English Literature, University of North Dakota. The writer is under obligation to Dean Squires for many valuable suggestions regarding the interpretation of the poem.

quoting Mr. Wilbur and regrets the havoc done the rhyme and meter of his own Yankee verse by the parson's more genteel form of expression. For example:

The rigiment come up one day in time to stop a red bug
From runnin' off with Cunnle Wright,—t wuz jest a common
cimex lectularius.

Mr. Wilbur himself, tho a finisht classicist, capable of quoting the ancients with aptness and literal exactness for any occasion, never wrote extensively in Latin. He did, it is true, write entirely in Latin the Proemium to his entomologic study of the species Humbug and attempted various other learned notices in a "curtailed and otherwise maltreated canine Latin." His most pretentious effort was, undoubtedly, his unpublisht rendition into Latin hexameters of portions of the Song of Solomon.

On the other hand, Mr. Wilbur, as long as he lived, never lapsed into the Yankee dialect of Mr. Biglow or Birdofredum Sawin. But, after his death, *mirabile dictu*, he speaks, in a memorable message, a language which, for its Latinity, would puzzle Horace and, for its Yankee qualites and quantities, would drive Mr. Biglow to despair. Such a *mélange* of Yankeeized Latin and Latinized Yankee! No wonder the editors of the Atlantic were sceptical of its being an authentic message from Mr. Wilbur and were inclined to consider the macaronic verses a sophomoric trick of the young man domiciled with the family of Reverend Jeduthun Hitchcock, the successor of Mr. Wilbur in the pastorate at Jaalam.

Altho the mystery of the authorship of the macaronic verses must remain forever inexplicable, the incident and the characters celebrated were apparently well known to Lowell's contemporaries, many of whom could doubtless read the poem in the original and appreciate to the full its humor and satire.

The skit is entitled, *Kettelopotomachia*, Battle of the Kettle and the Pot, a title intended by Lowell, perhaps, as a humorous parody of the pseudo-Homeric, *Batrachomuomachia*, Battle of the Frogs and Mice. The individuals referred to in the poem, H. R. Pollard, Coleman, and N. P. Tyler, were newspaper men of Lowell's day who had had some difficulty regarding the public printing in the state of Virginia. "On Friday, January 5, 1866, all these gentlemen met in the rotunda of the Virginia Capitol, and proceeded to settle their dispute by an appeal to revolvers. Six shots were fired, but no damage resulted except to a marble statue of Washington." ²

(2). Frank B. Williams' Notes. Biglow Papers, Standard Edition, p. 419.

No translation of *Kettelopotomachia* could possibly reproduce all the subtleties of the original. The humor of Aristophanes' Greek *evanesces* in the process of English translation. So this remarkable Biglow Paper loses much in transcription. The original is in dactylic hexameter, but a macaronic, "perplexametric", *vers libre* seemed the appropriate medium of English expression.

BATTLE OF THE KETTLE AND THE POT

An heroic, macaronic,, perplexametric poem of P. Ovidius Naso³, composed in Getic fashion among the Getae; revived thru the agency of an ardent-spirited medium with the assistance of a table diabolically possest; and restored thru the labor of the shade of Jo. Conradus Schwarzius and numerous other collaborators.⁴

BOOK I

Pimply, rubicund Muse, and reeking of Bourbon,
Guardian of Five Points' garrets and cellars,
Delighting to dip a Sunday face in the gutters,
And wont at times to flood thine insides⁵ with liquor
That Mortals term tangle-foot and Gods, rot-gut;⁶
Gracious Muse,
Leaving behind the Fenian squabbles⁷ and the cups
Of Patrick, whose brogue is powerful, whose reiterant raids fearful,
While verdant Bridget⁸, too, chips in her green backs;⁹
Leaving it all, Muse, help me sing the illustrious
Virginian rowdies and chiefly you, supreme hero, Pollard!
And you, Coleman and Tyler, egregious youths, but licked
In that famed fight, I shall not consign to oblivion.

There is a spacious land 'neath the favoring wing of the
Invincible eagle, a 'backyferous land, abounding in

(3). "Ovid was apparently not a favorite with the critic, who declared that if the poet **instead of sentimentalizing in the Tristia had left behind him a treatise on the language of the Getae * * * we should have thanked him for something more truly valuable than all his poems.**" Joseph J. Reiley, James Russell Lowell as a Critic, p. 46.

(4). This prefatory note regarding the transmission and restoration of the macaronic verses is a comical parody of learned notices such as may be found in all critical editions of classical texts. For the circumstances alluded to, see Preliminary Note, *Kettelopotomachia*.

(5). The use of the word, **insidos**, with the meaning, **insides**, is probably one of the barbarisms to which the learned Latin professor quoted in the Preliminary Note raised such serious objection.

(6). "**Rot-gut**; cheap whiskey. The word occurs in Haywood's **English Traveller** and Addison's **Drummer** for a poor kind of drink." Introduction Biglow Papers, Second Series, p. 197, Standard Edition.

(7). The Fenians, a society of Irishmen, caused considerable trouble during the period immediately after the Civil War by frequent raids into Canada.

(8). **Viridis Brigitta** admits of various renderings: "green, verdant, blooming Bridget" or possibly, "Bridget from the Emerald Isle."

(9). "Servant girls, cab drivers, porters, laborers on the railways filled its (Fenian) treasury out of their scanty earnings." Woodrow Wilson, *History of the American People* V. p. 29.

Whisky and the ebony biped,
 The stupid¹⁰ mother of presidents (quid-chewers, too),¹¹
 Richest of all in F. F. V.'s¹², whose eager heart's desire it is
 To deplete, assiduously and without personal loss, the Treasury;
 This peaceful job they would still be intrepidly following
 Had they not wished to slay the goose that laid
 The golden eggs¹³, poor goose, deserving much better of them.
 This land Captain Smith founded, a doughty chieftain, he,
 Like to King Ulysses, skilled to stretch the long bow;
 Founded by illustrious John Smith and named Virginia!
 Moreover, King James, the First, settled it,
 Filling it with broken rascals, and debauched blackguards;
 Soldiers, too, fugitives from Falstaff's legion;
 And wenches, whom, in spite of marriage, these scoundrels could se-
 duce.¹⁴
 Ah virgin shore, too good for matrons such as these!
 Many derive their family tree from this stock—to their disgrace—
 Many who boast themselves the scions of kings;
 Not all by any means; O Mother, who didst but late
 Have sons strong in war, in counsel shrewd, seemly in honor,
 And still hast, if there be any virtue in spilled ancestral blood,
 And again thou wilt show them, O Mother, brought back
 'Neath the olden stars.¹⁵
 Of them I was speaking who kicked up such rumpuses¹⁶

(10). The literal translation of the Latin epithet, *socors*, as given above, is somewhat insipid. The word, if phonetically transliterated into Yankee, becomes, "so coarse", a meaning which is more in keeping with the tone of the context. The pun was doubtless intentional on Lowell's part.

(11). The following quotation from one of Mr. Wilbur's communications to the Atlantic seems to coincide with the sentiment of this verse and may, perhaps, be taken as evidence of the Wilburian authorship of the macaronic verses: "I do not find that the cuticular aristocracy of the South has added anything to the refinements of civilization except the carrying of bowie-knives and the chewing of tobacco—a high-toned Southern gentleman being commonly not only *quadramanous* but *quidruminant*", Biglow Papers, No. III, Second Series, p. 277 Standard Edition.

(12). F. F. V.'s: First Families of Virginia.

(13). *aureos—eggos peperit* is rather doubtful Latin for "laid golden eggs."

(14). Cf. Biglow Papers, Second Series, No. III, p. 274 Stand. Ed. "On what the heralds call the spindle side, some, at least, of the oldest Virginian families are descended from matrons who were exported and sold for so many hogsheds of tobacco the head. . . ."

(15). Possibly a serious allusion to the return of the South to the Union. Cf. Under the Old Elm VIII.

Mother of States and undiminished men,

Through battle we have better learned thy worth,

If ever with distempered voice or pen,
 We have misdeemed thee, here we take it back,
 And for the dead of both don common black,
 Be to us ever more as thou wast then,
 As we forget thou hast not always been,
 Mother of States and unpolluted men,
 Virginia, fitly named from England's manly queen.

(16). *qui upkikitant—rumpora tanta*: Another barbarism that argues against the Wilburian authorship.

The Letchers, the Floyds¹⁷, and the great Extra Billies¹⁸.

Ancient faith is, with them, to swear and forswear;

To pop a fellow in the back and slyly stick him with a bowie-knife
Is, with them, not a crime—no, not at all—but worthy the laurel of
victory;

To larrup a nigger's a deed outshining all others;¹⁹

Besides, to clothe a Yankee in a coat o' tar and feathers, all gratis,²⁰

—An Icarian coat²¹ and ill-suited for flying—

And to ride him astride a stout, sharp rail, is to show hospitality.

Pollard, perhaps, is sprung from the F. F. V.'s,

But rather, I think, from the line of poor white trash;

Tyler, unless I'm mistaken, descends from that lucky president,

A poor cuss, nominated by all the Whigs;²²

And a no-bill policy won him a wonderful name.²³

They art all full of spirit and raise gleeful ha ha's at the drums

Of war, provided the fight's far away, or they, safe at a distance,

Can shoot the unwary foe at sight;

Fit for commanding, if but the pen were the line of the battle,

They ravaged for dear life and with no dangerous fight;

Pollard before all the others: Should Secession be licked,

He'd never leave off, he affirms, and, thing un-heard-of,

(17). John Letcher and John B. Floyd were prominent Confederate leaders.

(18). Extra Billy: "William Smith of King George County Va., was the proprietor of an old line of coaches running thru Virginia and the Carolinas. He was called 'Extra Billy' because he charged extra for every package, large or small, which his passengers carried. Mr. Smith, however, attributes his nickname to his extra service to the state." Frank B. Williams, Notes, Biglow Papers, p. 419, Stand. Ed.

(19). *Poppere fellorum a tergo, aut stickere clam bowikuifo—Larrupere nigrum*—: Intolerable barbarisms and further evidence against the Wilburian authorship.

(20). Birdofredum Sawin testifies to Southern generosity and hospitality as follows:

But nut content with thet, they took a kerridge from the fence

An' rid me row'n' to see the place, entirely free of expense.

(21). *Ast chlamydem piciplumatam, Icarian, etc.*: Further damaging evidence against the Wilburian authorship. The reader who wishes to see Mr. Wilbur's scholarly reputation indicated should read the original story of Icarus, (Ovid, Metamorphoses VIII. vs. 204 ff.) and make impartial deductions therefrom. Mr. Wilbur, of course, was familiar with every detail of the myth, as is evidenced from his reference to Daedalus, the father of Icarus, as "the primal sitter-on-the-fence". It is preposterous to assume, as the supporters of the Wilburian authorship apparently do, that Mr. Wilbur could commit the egregious blunder of designating as *Icarian* a coat o' tar and feathers. Obviously, had Icarus been thus accoutred, his fate had been less lamentable. Birdofredum Sawin knew from experience the water-proof qualities of tar and feathers. His testimony on this point may, perhaps, throw some light on the vexed question of the authorship of the macaronic verses:

Ner 't ain't without edvantige, this kin' o' suit, ye see,

It's water proof, an' water's wot I like kep' out o' me—

(22). John Tyler, tho not a Whig, was put on the Whig ticket as Vice President to secure democratic votes in the South. President Harrison died soon after his inauguration and Tyler succeeded him as President. *fortuitus praeses*.

(23). A sarcastic allusion to Tyler's vacillating policy in dealing with legislation proposed by the Whigs. See Hist. Am. People IV p. 94 ff. Woodrow Wilson. The Latin of this passage, *et nobilem tertium evincit venerabile nomen*, can not be construed unless resolved into its Yankee components, "And no bill 'em the third time, etc."

He stuck to his word, and, like a bold invincible rooster
 Accustomed to bully the pullets,
 He up and *sarsed*²⁴ Grant and called hirelings
 The Yanks who upheld the glorious stars and stripes.
 All of them, night and day, continually devoted their efforts
 To milking our Uncle Sam—and dry, too—
 His udders withdrawn,—the fault is all theirs—
 Not a moment's delay, they seek out at home
 An undersized heifer, barren of milk, giving
 Scarcely a drop every day.

"Give us back", they exclaim, "Give us back the milk from our dear
 Uncle Sammy!"

"Just as when Polk was Pres.!" with a sigh, murmurs poor Extra
 Billy.

"Our milk, our milk!" the echo replies from the empty vault of the
 Treasury.

Their pockets they search, all in vain; *nary red*²⁵ do they find;

Banished, their offices taken, and Paradise closed—

No more green backs for them—

With eyes moist and amazed, they stand and spit in grim silence.

Fools, utter fools, to waste the powers of long experience,

Else would they now be torturing their native Virginia

With might and main to grind an axe or roll a log.

Isn't half a loaf, think you, much better than none?

There, not to be able to read is a misfortune commoner than any;

To print, then, requires all the more a legalized statute;

For that reason, none's the worse off, but better, no doubt,

Who holds a contract and later gets also the *rhino*.²⁶

So Pollard, invincible hero, if any one was,

And Coleman, still imperturbed, and Nathaniel Tyler,

Son of John, born in the purple, and rapid in flight,

Each eager to stick all his fingers in so great a pie,

Girt and all ready they stand to do the printing or break the laws,

Just as three Molossian hounds raven about a wretched bone,

Or, as parsons in black frock wrestle with a dubious text,

So they, our destitute friends, assail this job.

Pollard begins in a langorous voice, as follows:

—But first, as is custom, each liquors up,²⁷

And thrusts in his jaw something great, black, Nicotianic,

(24). *sarsuit*: "sarsed".

(25). *ruber nare repertum*: "nary red". Cf. an' nary red o' xpense.
 Higlow Papers, No. 1 Second Series, p. 231 Stand. Ed.

(26). *rhino*: Approved Yankee for "cash" or "dough".

(27). The Yankee dialect admits the use of *liquor* as a verb, both tran-

The shining glory of heroes, the solace of elders,
 Each chews—a chorus of loud mastications—,each spits profusely:
 “Who from Virginia”, he asks, “has ever deserved more than I?
 Who, with such tireless zeal for native land, has—kept himself safe?
 Has any of men been braver than I in speeches and articles,
 Unshakable, with purpose of granite, when the tyrant stood threat-
 ening,
 Redoubling licks of the pen and wounds of the voice?
 Who—hic—has more shamefully sarsed our Yank enemy?
 Or given more often his word and broke it when given?
 And shook our high walls with—hic—dread-sounding bombs,
 And, unlicked to the last, never surrendered!
 Boasting myself ready—hic—to lick one hundred Yankees,
 So don’t meddle, I tell you; this here job—hic—leave to me;
 If you don’t—”, a knife enormous he draws and spits with energy
 tremendous.

He had spoken; but the others reliquored up and, without pause,
 Rained blows on his jaws, and, since the fight was harmless,
 Mussed up considerably the poor soused fool.
 Now Tyler, while his thirsty foe was liquoring up,
 Sees a strange sight—a double man drinking—since god Lyaeus²⁸
 stands near,

Eager and dauntless, however, he hurls forth impious words:
 “Though I see you double, and should you be twenty,
 I’d say you’re a liar and—hic—I’d thrash the whole bunch;
 Indeed I will thrash you, doggoned—hic—if I won’t—
 I’ll lambast and chaw up—hic—every catawompus ’o you!”
 He spoke and, urged on by Ryeus, tight as a drum, he falls;
 And Pollard, staggering, leers at him and wishes
 To stick him unarmed as he was, but Lyaeus afforded protection di-
 vine;

The hero, his eyes playing him false, sees two lying prone,
 Foes both, and, while he considers which one first to pitch into,²⁹
 He falls in a heap and sprawls between both,
 Like an ass tottering beneath a great overbalancing load.
 Coleman, chewing sadly his comforting quid,
 Gazing mournfully, hiccoughs, and thrice expectorates ’round them;

sitive and intransitive. “**To liquor** is in the ‘Puritan’ (‘call ’em in, and liquor ’em a little’).” Introduction, Biglow Papers, Second Series, p. 195 Stand Ed. Cf. also, Biglow Papers, Second Series, No. 1 p. 230 Stand. Ed.:
 Le’s liquor Gin’ral, you can chalk our friend for all the mixins.

(28). Lyaeus; Roman god of wine. The corresponding Yankee deity is Ryeus.

(29). —*dumque excogitat utrum
 Primum impitchere.*

These moist, funereal rites completed, he stretches out also himself;
And, weak as a babe, falls down upon them prostrate.
Sleep buries them all and they snore bugle blasts;
Then the watchman tenderly lays their unconscious forms in the
calyboose.

Book Reviews

THE MONROE DOCTRINE AND THE GREAT WAR: A. B. HALL.

One of the National Social Science Series, Frank L. McVey, President of the University of Kentucky, Editor. A. C. McClurg, Chicago, Illinois. 1920. 177 pp. Price 75c.

The author presents clearly the historical evolution of the Monroe Doctrine, and finds it based on the isolation of America from Europe. Later the element of national self defense enters to carry the doctrine forward to its second phase. The emergence of the principle of Paramount Interest represents still another variation of the original Monroe Doctrine. The position of the United States in the Caribbean Sea, with reference to Cuba, illustrates the workings of this new interpretation of the old principle. Our policy of the Open Door in China is still another application of national interest as applied in the new field of commercial enterprise. The problems arising out of the various projects for an Isthmian Canal have brought prominently forward the doctrine of Paramount Interest as an American policy of self defense. In spite of the earlier concession looking toward joint control of such a canal which appears in the Clayton-Bulwar treaty of 1854, the United States has gone upon the assumption that such a canal was necessarily an enterprise in which she must have complete control. The more recent application of the doctrine of intervention, the economic, is so obviously connected with the political that our government has taken a firm stand against the use of force by any European state. The author lays emphasis upon the effect which the recent war has had upon the meaning of the Monroe Doctrine for our future diplomacy. Believing as he does that the old sanction for this doctrine, the European balance of power, has been destroyed by the economic consequences of the war, he presents a strong argument in defense of the Monroe Doctrine as a part of the future working program of this country. He shows that it is not in conflict with the principles of the League of Nations and that it has been offensive to the Latin-American Republics only because of the tactless behavior of some few individuals who have represented us there in the past. It has saved us innumerable conflicts and has warded off expensive wars. As to its relation to the League of Nations, he says in closing: "Should the League of Nations succeed in securing peace and security thruout the world, the Monroe Doctrine may then become absorbed in this larger policy, but so long as self defense is left to the devices of individual

nations, the Monroe Doctrine will continue as the established policy of the future."

In this concise discussion of a vital present-day problem the author has condensed into a small compass a surprising array of evidence, and has drawn conclusions so clearly deducible from the history of the Monroe Doctrine that even those who differ from him must admit the clarity of his presentation and the soundness of his reasoning.

O. G. Libby

Department of History,
University of North Dakota.

THE OUTBOUND ROAD: ARNOLD MULDER, Editor of the Holland Daily Sentinel, Holland, Michigan. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston and New York. 1919. 302 pp.

"The Outbound Road"! What a suggestive title for a new book from Mr. Mulder—especially to one who has read the writer's former studies in character building! Another group of human souls—a group of three—we see, struggling to get a foothold on the "Outbound Road", and to maintain themselves there—the "Outbound Road"—the road that leads to freedom out of bondage—racial bondage, religious bondage, bondage of tradition. Three characters, there are, developing before our eyes, or rather, two developing and one slowly changing. Because, while we see Teunis and Esther at the very beginning of their lives and follow them in their instinctive struggles against the forces calculated to bind and tending to bind, the third of the trio, Professor Bakkerzeel is presented full grown and already tightly clutcht be these same forces, so tightly clutcht as to be partially unconscious that his very soul is crying out in agony against the bondage.

To be sure, there are other characters, some interesting, some strong, others weak and vacillating, but all well drawn—Foppe Spyk-hoven, a Calvinist thru and thru, yet one thru conviction not from inheritance, and so we admire him; and "Tante Sarah", the dutiful wife of Foppe—dutiful in all ways even to religious beliefs tho her intuitions gave her a saner point of view. A devoted, even if foster, mother to Teunis, she was, wishing but not daring to stand between the boy and Foppe. And the poor boy suffered, and so did she. And then there was Kees Boerma—"our Kees"—later Professor of Ethics in Christian College, but with no real thought of his own, no conviction, no moral principles. And Vanden Heuvel, Vice President

of Christian College, one who knew the old rules and played the old game without any exercise of gray matter. And others there are, but none of them count save as forming a background, representing the traditional forces against which the three must react.

The setting of the study is practically the same as that of Mr. Mulder's earlier stories—a Holland-American settlement in the Middle West. And the general method of treatment is much the same—the great central thought made interesting, even fascinating and strongly augmented, by a beautiful story of love—ever a vital part of healthful adolescence. But the book is better written than the former ones; the characters are painted with a steadier brush, the grip that they make on the reader is tighter, and the artistic finish is more pleasing. While those who know the Holland temperament at first hand and appreciate its point of view, will perhaps more clearly get the message, or get more of the message, it is not written for them alone. It appeals to all. And one lacking that close acquaintance need not fear the outcome.

To any one who ever used with appreciation the oft-quoted "To thine own self be true. . ."; to one who recognizes how great is the present-day need of men who have the courage of their convictions, the reading of "The Outbound Road" will be highly interesting. Such a reader will again and again groan in spirit as fresh illustrations of Professor Bakkerzeel's spinelessness are presented, and say with him (speaking of himself) "You fool! You old fool!" But in the end, when the old Professor's real self does come to the surface, and when it asserts itself in his resignation of the long-coveted honor of appointment to the presidency of Christian College and spurns the hollowness of everything that goes with such an appointment, such a reader will change the exclamation to "Bravo, old man! There's some manhood left in you yet!" and immediately have hope for others. And such a reader will again and again, tho sometimes with misgivings, inwardly applaud the evidences of determination on the part of Esther and Teunis to be true to their own selves.

And the reading of the book can not fail to be a wonderful stimulus to many people who have good intentions and reasonably clear convictions but who have not yet develop't the needed courage to render such effective. To such the reviewer commends it with earnest prayer that the message strike home.

A. J. Ladd

Department of Education,
University of North Dakota

University Notes

The Service List

Again the Quarterly Journal urges its readers to give attention to the University's Service List as published in the January number. A few errors and omissions have already been noted, but, in the very nature of things, there must be many more of both that should receive attention. It is planned to make such additions and corrections in the October issue and thus at that time to bring it up to date. To that end it is hoped that all readers will cordially cooperate. This is particularly urged with reference to omissions. Any University men or women participating in any of the many forms of service not listed in this January number should be reported. Upon receipt of such information an effort will be made to get in touch with them.

Campus Clean-up

An event which might well become a precedent took place at the University this spring. The unsightly condition of the campus following the unusually long winter was an eyesore to all. The Business Department of the institution had heretofore attended to this matter and very early removed the accumulation of leaves, weeds, boughs, and other debris brought and scattered by the high winds. But help was hard to secure this spring and the work lagged. The students rose to the occasion and took the initiative suggesting that the matter be turned over to them with an afternoon off. The matter came before the Administrative Committee and was acted upon favorably. The afternoon of April 26th was selected. The faculty heartily cooperated with the boys and girls, even to participating under their leadership in the collection and burning of rubbish. The spirit of the occasion was fine, the cooperation ideal, and the outcome, in addition to the objective features of a clean campus and a jolly good time, was a new personal interest in the physical plant which augurs well for the future. May it become an annual affair so as to preserve and increase in every student and in every faculty member this new responsibility for and definite pride in the appearance of our common University home!

Fellowships and Scholarships

For some years the University of North Dakota, to stimulate the spirit of scholarship and research, has regularly offered a few scholarships and fellowships to advanced students. The industrial fellowship, available for the work in the School of Mines, yields \$400.00 a year; three general fellowships, available in any of the departments or colleges of the University,

yield \$300.00 a year each; and three general scholarships, likewise available, yield \$150.00 each. These are awarded to our own students or to those from other institutions on the basis of merit as nearly as that can be determined.

This year's awards for next year's work, made about the first of April, are as follows:

Floyd F. Burtchett, B. A. (University of North Dakota, 1920). Scholar in Economics, History, and Sociology.

Franzo H. Crawford, B. A. (University of North Dakota, 1920), Fellow in Chemistry, Physics, and Mathematics.

Bernard A. Hoff, B. A. (Fargo College, 1920), Fellow in Education, History, and Mathematics.

James R. Kelly, (University of North Dakota), Scholar in Education, History, and Mathematics.

Mansell Richards, B. A. (University of North Dakota, 1920). Scholar in Chemistry, Physics, and Mathematics.

Lloyd B. Tendick, B. A. (University of North Dakota, 1917). Fellow in German and Romance.

The industrial fellowship has not yet been awarded.

Atheletics

The athletic situation at the University is more than promising. The satisfactory outcome of the football season was followed by an even more satisfactory experience in basketball, and the baseball and track activities now in progress are being operated on a broad scale and are very enthusiastically supported. In addition to the work of the Varsity teams, a Campus League has been formed into which every fraternity and hall on the campus is privileged to enter a team in each of the three popular forms of collegiate sport—basketball, baseball, and track. Series of games are being played to determine the championship team and, when discovered, the team receives a shield in token of its victory.

As indicated above, the basketball season was particularly successful, even surpassing the phenomenal season of 1917-1918. In that year the team played a series of fifteen games with teams of collegiate rank in Minnesota and the Dakotas without losing a game. During the season it scored a total of 604 points against 283 of its opponents. This year the team played sixteen games covering a larger territory without sustaining a defeat, and its score record was 736 points to its opponents' 251.

A detailed record follows:

North Dakota		Opponents
77	Concordia College	8
76	Concordia College	12

62	University of Manitoba	16
60	University of Manitoba	6
52	University of Manitoba	25
33	Hibbing College	15
48	Duluth Boat Club	27
44	Duluth Boat Club	8
53	St. Olaf College	16
39	Fargo College	16
25	Fargo College	16
26	South Dakota State College	23
41	South Dakota State College	13
34	North Dakota Agricultural College	15
31	North Dakota Agricultural College	10
35	Winnipeg Y. M. C. A.	25

**Manitoba
Exchange
Lectureship**

The exchange lectureship with the University of Manitoba inaugurated in the autumn of 1911 is still in operation and still greatly appreciated and enjoyed. It has helped from year to year to bring the two institutions into closer comradeship as well as to give to many of the faculty members of each opportunities for forming interesting and abiding friendships with kindred spirits of the other.

During the year 1918 and 1919, not yet recorded in these Notes, the visitors from our neighbors of the North were Professors Douglas L. Durkin from the Department of English, and L. A. H. Warren of the Department of Mathematics. Dr. Durkin was with us on January 29th and 30th, speaking on "Canada as Seen Thru Her Poets" and "Culture and the Present State of Unrest". Dr. Warren came in April and on the 9th and 10th gave two illustrated lectures, discussing "The Progress of Astronomy" and "The Total Solar Eclipse of June, 1918".

North Dakota's representatives at Manitoba for that year were Dr. B. J. Spence, head of our Department of Physics, and Professor Hugh E. Willis, Acting Dean of the College of Law. Dr. Spence made the visit in February and gave two addresses on the 18th, speaking in the morning at the University Convocation, on "The University and the National Progress" and in the evening before the Science Club of Winnipeg, on "Temperature and Its Measurement". The Convocation address appeared in the July, 1919, number of this publication. Professor Willis, making the visit in March, likewise gave two addresses. At the University Convocation he talked on "Some Problems of International Reconstruction", and before the

Bar Association on "Reform of Anglo-American Legal Procedure".

During the present year, contrary to custom, only one representative of each institution has visited the other. This was due to no lack of interest, rather to unavoidable circumstances. Early in March, Professor J. W. Shipley of The Department of Chemistry visited us and gave, on the 10th, an illustrated lecture on "The Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes," showing some of the results of a volcanic eruption of Mt. Katmai in the extreme southwest part of Alaska. The next morning at Convocation he spoke on "The Economic Use of Time". Both addresses were heard and greatly appreciated by large audiences.

Manitoba's visit was returned a week later by Dr. Joseph Kennedy, Dean of our School of Education. Professor Kennedy spoke, formally, at the University Convocation on "The Nature of Democracy", and informally, at a faculty luncheon in his honor, on "A Recrudescence of the Occult". The convocation address will be published in the October, 1920, issue of this publication.

High School Conference and Interscholastic Contests The High School Conference, this year, in its twentieth annual meeting, joined with the Northeastern Division of the State Teacher's Association in a session of three days, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, May 13th, 14th, and 15th, at the University. There were also held, at the same time and place, the annual interscholastic athletic meet, the annual declamation and debating contests, and the state high school music contest which made its appearance in 1919 for the first time, and of which a detailed account is found elsewhere in these Notes. The May Fete which has come to be looked forward to as really a part of the program of the week—one of the efforts that the University makes to entertain the visitors—was particularly pleasing. It was given before large crowds on both Friday and Saturday evenings, under most favorable weather conditions.

The strictly educational phases of the great program were of strong character and full of interest. The Conference listened to the reports of the High School Examiner, the High School Inspector, the Inspector of Vocational Education, and a committee on Vocational Education, besides discussing many important matters of great interest to the high schools of the State. This High School Conference, during its twenty years of existence, has played a very important part in the development of the schools of the State. And never was it stronger or more intelligently active than at the present time.

Aside from four interesting general sessions and three sectional meetings, one each for high school, for grade, and for rural teachers,

seven round-table programs had been provided on the programs of the joint meetings. They covered the teaching of Agriculture, English, the Social Sciences, Home Economics, Science and Mathematics, Commercial work, and the discussion of the broad field of Supervision.

In addition to messages from many prominent school men of the State, the programs were enriched by strong addresses from President Walter Jessup of the University of Iowa, President J. C. Brown of the St. Cloud, Minnesota, Normal School, and Assistant Superintendent W. F. Webster of Minneapolis.

In all the Conference meetings and Round-Tables the papers were good, the discussions spirited, and the enthusiasm high. A note of optimism was clearly discernable thruout the meeting even tho the general educational situation in the country does not, on the surface of things, seem very promising. The various contests of the young people, mental as well as athletic, were well prepared for and enthusiastically carried thru. As a whole, the meeting was the largest of its kind yet held at the University and, all in all, doubtless the most successful. A serious question is raised, however, in the number of features. They are so many and so varied and yet all so important as partially to defeat the very purpose of the gathering. No one could attend all of interest to him, therefore all returned home with some feeling of regret. That will doubtless be remedied in the future thru meetings called at different times discussing different phases of the general matter.

Ten Years of the Quarterly Journal A little more than ten years ago Dr. Frank L. McVey, then President of the University of North Dakota, suggested to the faculty of the institution the establishment of a high grade periodical, scientific and literary in character. He thought that such a publication could be made representative of the thought life of the institution and serve as a medium of exchange between the men here and the learned world outside. Something like this he thought highly necessary in a situation like ours, cut off as we are by long distances from other centers of thought and of educational activity. And the stimulation to the men, of worthily maintaining such a publication, he felt sure would be of untold value both to the men themselves and to the institution.

The matter was taken under advisement and after considerable discussion recommended to the Board of Regents, altho the enthusiasm was not high with most of the men. Many felt hesitant, fearing that while it might be easy enough to begin such a work, and perhaps to carry it on for a year or two, it would soon prove too much of a task

and eventually have to be dropt and thus, in the end, reflect no credit, rather the reverse. But the recommendation was made, the Regents acted favorably, and the venture was launched as *The Quarterly Journal of the University of North Dakota*. The management was placed in the hands of a small editorial committee—a committee of three—and thus it has continued.

It was early decided to organize the work into three departments—contributed articles, book reviews, and University Notes. The articles were to be serious studies contributed, in the main, by the University men and women and to reflect the varied work of the different departments and colleges of such an institution. The reviews were to be of recent noteworthy books of interest to scholarly people, and the Notes, editorials chronicling important happenings at the University. It was also decided that each number should be relatively homogeneous. The first number was issued in September, 1910, at the time of the inauguration of Dr. McVey as President of the University. The work thus started has continued to the present time, this number being the fourth and last of volume ten. The venture has been a success in every way even beyond the expectations of its early sponsors.

Tho it was not started primarily as a subscription magazine, rather as one of exchange, and tho no particular efforts have been put forth in that direction, it yet enjoys a very respectable paid circulation. The mailing list covers, aside from paid subscribers, the leading high schools in North Dakota, the leading colleges and universities of the United States, many learned societies, a goodly number of high-grade educational periodicals, technical magazines, publishing houses of note, representative newspapers, and many foreign addresses of similarly wide variety.

Many highly appreciative and unsought comments have come in regarding the publication. Pages could be filled with quotations of a flattering character. Unavoidable delays in printing occasionally render a number late in appearing. Such an incident is sure to bring letters of inquiry from near and far. In one such case letters came from Canada, England, France, and even from far-off Australia, in addition to many from widely separated parts of our own country. Requests for back numbers containing this study or that are frequent. They come from widely separated places—one mail not long ago bringing such requests from London, England, from Bombay, India, and from a rural post office in northern Michigan. They come from all sorts of people—letters from a university president and from a girl on a Texas cattle ranch arrived recently.

The Quarterly Journal has thus made a very definite place for itself in the magazine world. The various numbers of the year are anticipated with interest and preserved with care. It is listed in important bibliographies and accepted very generally by responsible and prominent people as authoritative in its fields and as a fixed institution.

Incidentally, in accomplishing these things, the publication has been of great benefit to the University. It has helped to extend a knowledge of the institution and to widen its sphere of influence. And in even more direct and objective ways it has contributed. The exchanges that it regularly brings to the Library are many and of great value and, too, the reflex influence on the writers of the various articles and on the institution itself, has been of no mean value. This success has been due primarily to the loyal cooperation of the faculty—to the writers of the articles. To be sure, without the maintenance fund, set apart by the Business Management, the work could not have been carried on, but yet that alone would have been of no avail had the articles been without merit. Again, the very maintenance fund would not have been continued had not the periodical measured up satisfactorily. Credit to whom credit is due!

State High School Music Contest The spirit of contest is a definite part of our American life. Activities of various sorts receive an added impetus when presented in the form of contest. We see this manifested in our schools particularly in athletics. Debating and declamatory leagues exist in the high schools of nearly all the states. Music contests have previously been carried on only in very limited districts. The High School Conference of the state of North Dakota has formed a music league, in which a state-wide music contest is held by the high schools. The plan of organization is somewhat after the idea so long carried out in England and Australia.

The events to be offered include all vocal and instrumental solos and various combinations, such as quartets, glee clubs, orchestras and bands.

The state is divided into nine districts and the contest is held in each of these districts during March. Those with the highest rating at these contests are declared eligible for the state contest at the University, during the High School Conference week in May.

In 1919, the first year of these contests, 300 students took part. The event was so successful that in 1920, 1 000 students took part.

The question of expense is always the difficult problem in undertakings of this sort. Transportation of the contestants is paid by the schools represented. Entertainment is furnished by the school holding the contest. The transportation may be provided for in several

Contralto Solos

Virginia Bailey, Valley City, First	Mabel Sherman, Valley City, Second
--	---------------------------------------

Piano Solos

Harold Logan, Fargo, First	Mildred House, Ellendale, Second
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Boys' Vocal Solos

Ronald Wright, Valley City, First	Hubert Jaynes, Williston Second
--------------------------------------	------------------------------------

Orchestral Instruments

Jackie Weidmeier, (Cornet), Harvey, First	William Crow, (Trombone), Williston, Second
--	--

Small Vocal Groups

Lidgerwood, Sextette, First	Valley City, Quartet, Second
--------------------------------	---------------------------------

Boys' Glee Club

Mayville, First

Soprano Solos

Inga Boarstead, Valley City, First	Luella Bragget, Walhalla, Second
---------------------------------------	-------------------------------------

Choruses

Valley City, First	Walhalla, Second
--------------------	------------------

Orchestras

Grand Forks, First	Jamestown Second
--------------------	------------------

Bands

Buxton, First	Williston, Second
---------------	-------------------

These contests serve several purposes. They encourage the development of more musical activities in the schools and in the communities. They interest the citizens in a much neglected, but extremely important, phase of educational work. They develop school spirit far beyond that of any other activity. The singing spirit thruout the school may involve the active participation of a large majority of the enrollment in community singing. They will encourage pupils in the grades to more musical endeavor, if they see opportunities to be offered in the high schools. They will show the need of real supervisors, with thoro training, who may devote their entire time to music instead of teaching everything else and using spare time for music. The high schools of the state will be given an opportunity to compare the standards of music in their schools.

The world war demonstrated the fact that music is one of the most practical and essential parts of life. It is conceded to have

been a very large factor in the quick development of our fighting forces. Its results have been sufficiently evident even to cause Congress to take music from the luxury classification and place it as an essential. Its growth in the schools has been a slow up-hill fight against ignorance. It is having the same experience that the sciences once had when tradition said that the humanities were the only essential subjects. Now the tendency is almost that of having science crowd out other subjects. Music as a language, an art, a science, will some day be seen to occupy a place of the highest rank in our school system. This is becoming more true every day as the educational viewpoint is shifting to that of training human beings rather than teaching subjects.

The three-fold increase in the number of contestants in 1920 over 1919 shows the enthusiastic response that has been made to the music-contest idea. Yet this was not the most important point to be observed in the contest of 1920. There was a noticeable raising of musical standards since 1919 on the part of nearly every school competing. There has been an increase in the number of calls from high schools in the state for competent music supervisors. These two points show the vital results of the State High School Music Contest.

This contest is another evidence of the tremendous strides North Dakota has made in music in the last few years. Most of the advance movements in the state have been fostered, if not initiated, by the music department of the University. Other conditions which have placed North Dakota on the musical map are: High School Music Curricula offering two credits toward graduation, with an additional credit for private lessons taken under definite restrictions; certification of private teachers whose pupils receive credit; and instrument music in the schools, including the combination with city activities as to directorship.

Commencement Week The 1920 Commencement season at the University of North Dakota was quiet but full of interest for all. It began on Saturday evening with the graduating exercises of the University High School, Professor Godfrey E. Hult of the Greek Department giving the address. Sunday was Baccalaureate Day. President Kane gave the address, speaking from the text, "For my yoke is easy and my burden is light." Class-Day exercises were held on Monday. On Tuesday was Commencement proper, with graduating exercises in the new Armory, Dr. E. R. Zaring, Editor of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, giving the address on the interesting topic, "A Living Versus a Life". This was follow-

ed by the annual Alumni Dinner in the Commons. After the dinner, the Alumni Association held its annual business meeting.

The most interesting feature of the Alumni Dinner was the demobilizing of the University's Service Flag. Ten hundred and fifty were represented on the Flag, thirty-three by the Golden Stars. Preceded and followed by appropriate addresses and accompanied by appropriate music each of these golden stars was covered by a white rose while a bunch of red roses served to cover the "1050". A very appropriate and impressive service it was, bringing tears to the eyes of many and a sense of increast loyalty to all.

A large and interesting class was graduated, made up as follows:

Graduate Department:

Master of Arts	5	
Master of Science.....	3	8

College of Arts:

Bachelor of Arts	46	
Bachelor of Arts (Course in Commerce).....	6	
Bachelor of Science	3	55

School of Education:

Bachelor of Arts and Diploma in Teaching.....	30	
Teacher's Certificate (Two years of college work)....	54	84

College of Engineering	15	
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School of Law	7	
---------------------	---	--

School of Medicine (Baccalaureate Degree and Certificate in Medicine	9	
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University High School	38	
------------------------------	----	--

216

Deduct Certificates and High School Diplomas	92	
--	----	--

Degrees granted	124	
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Sigma XI

In the spring of 1914 friends of the University of North Dakota were much pleased over the installation of a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. The charter had been granted the preceding September by the Senate and National Council of the organization at its triennial meeting. It was a recognition on the part of the older, the better known, the more fully equipt, the more conservative institutions of the country to the effect that the University of North Dakota had, by the achievements of her alumni and the character of her work, gained a footing by their sides.

Recently another honor, another recognition of achievement and of high grade work, somewhat similar, has come to the institution thru the installation of a chapter of the well-known scientific order of Sigma XI. This is a younger society than Phi Beta Kappa, and not as all-inclusive in its scope, limiting itself to the fields of science, pure and applied. But it stands for similarly high ideals of scholarship and character, and the granting of a charter followed by the installation of the chapter means as much to the University.

Sigma XI was established at Cornell University in 1886 by a group of professors and students for the broad purpose of fellowship in research. The Society's present motto, translated from the Greek, says, "Companions in Zealous Research". Its specific object, according to the constitution, is "to encourage original investigation in science, pure and applied, by meeting for the discussion of scientific subjects; by the publication of such scientific matter as may be deemed desirable; by establishing fraternal relations among investigators in the scientific centers; and by granting the privilege of membership to such students as have, during their college course, given special promise of future achievement."

The charter members, in any local chapter, are those members of the faculty of the local institution who had previously been members of Sigma XI chapters elsewhere; active members are these and other members of the local faculty elected by the charter members, at the time of installation of the chapter, in recognition of their scientific attainments in the field of productive research. There may also be associate members, if desired—advanced students of the local institution chosen by the active members.

The charter members of the local chapter are: Dr. B. J. Clawson, Professor of Pathology; Mr. L. P. Dove, Assistant Professor of Geology; Mr. Raymond R. Hitchcock, Professor of Mathematics; Dr. David R. Jenkins, Professor of Electrical Engineering; Mr. Ernest F. Peterson, Instructor in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering; Dr. Norma E. Pfeiffer, Assistant Professor of Botany; Dr. B. J. Spence, Professor of Physics; Dr. John W. Todd, Professor of Psychology; Dr. Harry C. Trimble, Assistant Professor of Chemistry; and Dr. R. T. Young, Professor of Zoology. To these were added, as active members, by election: Dr. E. J. Babcock, Dean of the College of Engineering; Dr. A. D. Bush, Professor of Physiology and Pharmacology; Mr. Elwyn F. Chandler, Professor of Civil Engineering; and Dr. Arthur G. Leonard, Professor of Geology. Five students were also elected, as associate members: Mr. Franzo H. Crawford,

Mr. William F. Keye, Mr. Paul T. Nerhus, Mr. Harold A. Noble, and Mr. Otto Sandvik.

The Installation took place on the 3rd of June. Dr. Lauder W. Jones, Dean of the School of Engineering of the University of Minnesota, and member of the executive committee of the National Chapter of Sigma XI, was the officer of installation and give the address.

The establishit in 1886—34 years ago—there are as yet but 33 chapters including the one at North Dakota. The organization has been very conservative in granting charters, insisting, in every case, upon its high ideals being fully met before such honor has been conferred upon an institution. While such a program renders growth relatively slow, it yet assures strength and reliability, and membership is the more highly prized. The University of North Dakota is pleased at this fine recognition.

Phi Beta Kappa In June, 1914, a chapter of the National Honorary Literary Society, Phi Beta Kappa, was establishit at the University. As is generally understood, membership in this organization is based upon scholarship and character. According to the constitution of the local chapter not more than one-sixth of any senior class shall be elected to membership. Such honor is eagerly sought and highly prized by ambitious students. Of the class of 1920 sixteen were added to the local membership, as follows:

Floyd F. Burtchett	Ethel McGruer
Franzo H. Crawford	Anna Norrdin
Grace E. Dunlap	Ada L. Olson
Anna P. Fluevog	Howard W. Patmore
Gjems Fraser	Mansell Richards
Olive E. Kloster	Lester T. Sproul
John D. Leith	Velma R. Webster
Madeleine Letessier	Theodore M. Zeyher

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